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Maryland Bureau of Industrial Statistics

TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BUREAU OF STATISTICS AND INFORMATION OF MARYLAND.

1903.

THOMAS A. SMITH, CHIEF.



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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

BALTIMORE, March 1, 1904.

To His Excellency,

EDWIN WARFIELD,

Governor of Maryland:

SIR: In accordance with the statutory directions, I have the honor to submit for your consideration my fourth and the Twelfth Annual Report of the Bureau of Statistics and Information of Maryland.

Most respectfully yours,

THOS. A. SMITH,

Chief.

POSTSCRIPT: Since the copy of this report has been placed in the hands of the State Printer, the great fire of February 7-10, 1904, occurred in Baltimore, and the entire contents of the Bureau, including library, files and statistics, were totally destroyed.

Respectfully,

THOS. A. SMITH,

Chief.

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PREFATORY.

The Twelfth Annual Report of the Bureau of Statistics and Information represents the work of the fourth year by the present incumbent. As to whether or not this and the three preceding years have been properly utilized by the Bureau, I must, of course, leave to the public, but from our numerous letters of commendation, and the favorable comment from time to time by the public press and people, I am justified in saying that much good work has been accomplished, and that a fair start has been made in the effort to make the Bureau of Statistics and Information a useful adjunct to the State Government.

In the pages that follow will be found recommendations in reference to the present Statutes now on the law books of the State, passed by the Legislature with a view to ameliorating the condition of those who toil.

The successful beginning of the work of the Free Employment Agency, and the carrying out of the provisions of the Factory Inspection Act, so well begun in 1902, is fully set forth in the pages that follow, and if properly sustained by the Court of Appeals, in the case now pending, and continued in the same spirit by this department, there is no doubt of the great value it will prove to the working people of the State, and the manufacturing and business men at large. The standard of clothing manufactured in Baltimore has already been raised to a very considerable extent, and the entire elimination of the evils complained of in sweat shops and factories may be brought about if the work is continued.

The resume of previous work done in relation to the cost of production on the farm and agriculture generally, will bear close inspection, as it was a novel departure in securing exact data on such a subject, and in connection with the accounts of the progress made by the various counties of the State, both from a manufacturing and agricultural standpoint, with

an account of their natural advantages for settlement, will, no doubt, prove interesting as well as useful, both as an advertisement of the State's resources and as a reference chapter for our citizens generally.

Much of the work of the Bureau has been of a purely tentative character in these four years, it being necessary to establish a standard and progress from that standard upward, breaking new ground, and filling the wide scope given the Bureau by the Statute creating it.

We present in this volume the most complete record of labor organizations and strikes ever published, and we look forward to the time when this department of the report will be a feature of no small consequence.

Thousands of letters, postal cards and books were sent out during the year in answer to inquiries for information, etc., and furnish ample evidence of the growing value of the department.

I also desire to take this means of expressing my sincere appreciation of the work of Jacob G. Schonfarber, who has been my efficient assistant during the past four years.

I desire to extend my thanks to the force in my office for their conscientious helpfulness, and to many of the citizens and officials of the State who have encouraged me by their kindness, as well as commendation.

INTRODUCTION.

Since appointed to this office four years ago, my constant aim has been to obey the law creating the Bureau; give to the people some tangible evidence of the usefulness of the department, and suggest such changes in the laws as would inure to the benefit of the citizens of the State and the particular interests committed to the Bureau's charge.

That we have in a measure accomplished this, I feel satisfied. In the four years we have established the Free Employment Agency, secured the adoption of an inspection law, and gathered considerable information, which has been sought and widely disseminated, all editions of the reports of the department for the four years having been completely exhausted.

There are many laws on the statute books of this State favorable to labor's interests, and which would, if enforced, make far better conditions among those who toil for a living. Among these may be included such acts as the law prohibiting the employment of children under fourteen years of age, the sweat-shop inspection act, the monthly payment of wages act, the act providing for seats for female employees in stores, and other similar statutes; but unfortunately there is little, if any, provision for the enforcement of these acts. I would advise that an amendment be made to the laws indicated, placing the responsibility for the enforcement of this legislation and the observance of the laws upon the chief of this Bureau, holding him strictly accountable for such enforcement. That is to say, the police department having all it can attend to without being put to the duty of making inspections and laying information, should simply be the force through which the Bureau of Statistics and Information would carry out the law. At present, little, if any, attempt is made to enforce these acts of the Legislature, and the amelioration of the condition of the thousands of persons who might be benefited thereby is

left unaccomplished, notwithstanding the intentions of the Legislators.

Two years ago, as noted in the Tenth Annual Report of this Bureau, the paramount question in labor and other circles was arbitration. The Civic Federation of Chicago had discussed the question at length, at its session in New York, and recommended to the various States, to the labor organizations, and to the National Government the adoption of a conciliation and arbitration act, voluntary in character, which it was conceded would largely meet the wants of the situation.

At the session of the Legislature that year this Bureau recommended the adoption by the General Assembly of a publicity, conciliation and arbitration act, on the lines indicated by the Civic Federation. This act, if enacted, would have been of considerable utility in the past year or two in Maryland. Unfortunately, after having passed the Maryland State Senate, and having received two readings in the House, owing to the rush of business, failed to be taken from the files before the final adjournment of the Legislature. We believe this act would be useful and would largely enable employers and employees of this State to get together when occasion required.

Nearly all the labor difficulties arise from one or two causes, namely: The demand for higher wages, or the reduction of the hours of labor. The condition of the employers' business and the status of the workingman are largely questions for discussion and argument, and if the parties can be brought properly together, with the advice of the State, there is little doubt that many disastrous and costly strikes might be avoided. Therefore, this Bureau renews this recommendation to the Legislature, now in session at Annapolis, for the adoption of this legislation, which is herewith reprinted for the consideration of its members.

A BILL,

Entitled an Act providing means for the settlement of disputes between employers and employees by mediation, voluntary arbitration, and the investigation of the causes of such disputes.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That* upon information furnished by an employer of labor, whether person, firm or corporation, or by a committee of employees, or from any other reliable source, that a controversy or dispute has arisen between employer and employees, involving ten or more persons, which controversy or dispute may result in a strike or lockout, the chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics of Maryland, or such person officially connected with said Bureau of Industrial Statistics as may be deputized in writing by the chief of said Bureau of Industrial Statistics, shall, at once, visit the place of controversy or dispute and seek to mediate between the parties, if in his discretion, it is necessary so to do.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted, That* if mediation cannot be effected as provided in Section 1 of this Article, the chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics, or such person officially connected with said Bureau as may be by him deputized in writing, may at his discretion endeavor to secure the consent of the parties to the controversy or dispute to the formation of a board of arbitration, which board shall be composed of one employer and one employee engaged in the same or similar occupation to the one in which the dispute exists, but who are not parties to the controversy or dispute, and to be selected by the respective parties to the controversy; the third arbitrator may be selected by the two first named arbitrators, and said third arbitrator so selected shall be president of the board of arbitration; and upon the failure of the two first named arbitrators as aforesaid to agree upon the third arbitrator, then the chief of the said Bureau of Industrial Statistics shall act as such third arbitrator or he may deputize in writing some person officially connected with the said Bureau so to act, and said chief or the person who may be deputized by him shall act as president of said board.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted, That* the president of said board provided for in Section 2 of this Article shall have power to summon witnesses, enforce their attendance and administer oaths and hear and determine the matter in dispute, and within three days after the investigation render a decision thereon, a copy of which shall be furnished each party to the dispute and shall be final.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted, That* in all such cases of dispute as aforesaid, as in all other cases, if the parties actually agree that the matter in dispute shall be arbitrated and determined in a mode different from the one hereby prescribed, said agreement shall be valid, and the award and determination thereon by either mode of arbitration shall be final and conclusive between the parties. It shall be lawful in all cases for an employer or employee, by writing

under his hand, to authorize any person to act for him in submitting to arbitration and attending the same.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the Board of Arbitration shall employ a clerk at each session of the board, who shall receive three dollars per day for his services, to be paid upon the approval of the chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics out of the funds appropriated for the expenses of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That should the chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics or the person deputized by him as aforesaid fail to mediate or secure the consent of the parties to the controversy or dispute, submit the matter to arbitration, then the said chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics or the person deputized by him as aforesaid shall proceed to thoroughly investigate the cause of the dispute or controversy; he shall have the authority to summons both parties to appear before him and take their statements in writing, and under oath, and having ascertained which party is, in his judgment, mainly responsible and blameworthy for the continuance of said controversy or dispute, shall publish a report in some daily newspaper assigning such responsibility or blame over his official signature.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That for the purpose of the investigation as aforesaid, the chief of the said Bureau of Industrial Statistics or such person as he may deputize in writing as aforesaid, shall have power to administer oaths, to issue subpoenas for the attendance of witnesses, and to enforce the attendance of witnesses, production of papers and books, to the same extent that power is possessed by courts or record or judges thereof in this State.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That all information of a personal character or pertaining to the private business of any person, firm or corporation, or which might have a tendency to expose the profits or methods of doing business by any person, firm or corporation coming to the knowledge of the chief of the said Bureau of Industrial Statistics or person deputized by him, or to the arbitrators selected under the aforesaid provisions, shall be deemed confidential and so treated, and all documents and testimony taken shall be sealed and filed in the office of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That all Acts inconsistent with this Act be, and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

INDUSTRIAL.

COST OF LIVING, WAGES, LABOR ORGANIZATIONS, STRIKES, ETC.

Much has been written about the rise in wages and the increased cost of living. No one disputes the latter fact. But many dispute the amount of increase of wages. According to the reports of the National Bureau of Labor, issued in the bulletin of November, 1903, the increased cost of living in 1902, as compared with the year of lowest prices since 1900, has been about 16.1 per cent. This is the scientific deduction from figures gathered in a scientific way; but we venture the assertion that any housekeeper in the land will insist that when she goes to market or to the dressmaker the prices she will have to pay are much more than 16 per cent. above what she paid in 1892. The report also shows that the average income runs from \$700 upward to \$891, and it does not need much stretch of imagination to understand that this range of income is much higher than would result from an investigation into the incomes of the entire working population of the country. Of course this increased cost of living of 16 per cent. is sufficient to justify an increase of wages of equal amount to keep the working people anywhere near the same relative position they occupied before the rise in the cost of living; but if we take into consideration the fact that with this rise in prices and wages (the latter admittedly not over 10 per cent.), there is also a rise in the standard of living and an increase in the growing wants of the people, it will plainly be seen that the wage increase is inadequate.

Without attempting to criticize the figures or methods of the National Bureau, or differ with its conclusions as to the increased cost of living, it is manifestly fair that attention be called to the statements made in the eleventh annual report of this Bureau. Therein it was stated that the figures gathered

in this city showed a much greater increase in the prices of products than is shown in the national report; but, of course, the inquiry was more limited, and among those whose incomes were much smaller than shown by the average of those in the national report. It would be interesting to enlarge this field of inquiry as to the rise and fall of prices and wages, and as far as possible secure data more satisfactory than any now possessed by the general public.

In the last six months a reaction has set in in the industrial world, and already the papers tell us of reduction in wages without corresponding reductions in the prices of products. Of course, Maryland has not suffered very much as yet from the reaction. Always last to feel the upward tendency in prices, our people are equally loth to cut wages, and it is to be hoped before any such necessity arises the spring will have again opened with industrial and building activity.

As an index to the fluctuation of retail prices in Baltimore markets, we present in the following table a few comparative figures of such prices in Baltimore in January, April, October and December of 1903.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES IN MARKETS IN BALIMORE, 1903.

ARTICLES.	January.	April.	October.	December.
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
FRUIT—				
Oranges, per dozen.....	25	40	45	35
Pineapples, piece.....	22	22½	18	25
Apples, peck.....	45	55	35	37
VEGETABLES—				
Cabbage, per head.....	5½	6½	5½	6
Lettuce, per head.....	5½	7½	4	7½
White Potatoes, per peck.....	30	25	28	30
Sweet Potatoes, per peck.....	30	40	30	30
Carrots, bunch.....	5	5	5	5
Turnips, peck.....	20	.....	25	20
POULTRY—				
Roasting Fowls, per lb.....	13	18	16	15
Frying Chickens, per lb.....	15	20	17	16
Ducks, per lb.....	16	.....	18	17
Turkeys, per lb.....	16	.....	.....	19
BUTTER AND EGGS.				
Fresh Eggs, per dozen.....	32	16	28	37½
Packed Eggs, per dozen.....	23	.....	23	28
Butter, per lb.....	30	27	28	35
MEAT—				
Porterhouse Steak, per lb.....	25	25	22	22
Sirloin Steak, per lb.....	17	18	17	17
Round Steak, per lb.....	14	14	13	13
Rib Roast, per lb.....	17	18	17	17
Chuck Roast, per lb.....	9	11	10	10
Corn Beef, per lb.....	10	11	10	10
Soup Meat, per lb.....	7	9	9	9
Veal—Roast.....	13	12½	12½	12½
Veal—Cutlets.....	22	25	25	25
Veal—Chops.....	16	15	15	15
FISH—				
Perch—White, per dozen.....	25	45	60	60
Perch—Yellow, per dozen.....	25	.....	.....	50
Salmon, per lb.....	20	25	.....	.....
Rock, per lb.....	16	20	15	20

NEW LEGISLATION.

During the past year the Bureau has been actively engaged in performing the work laid out in the larger sphere by the legislation of two years ago. The Employment Agency and Sweat-Shop Act, and the investigation into the conditions surrounding women and children in the factories and workshops, in addition to numerous other small duties, has fully occupied our attention, but not so much as to obscure the very general demand for specific information as to wages and the cost of living.

In previous reports of the Bureau we have presented data and tables showing to what extent wages had increased and hours of labor decreased, as well as the great increased cost of living.

According to the figures recently published by the United States Department of Labor and the various State Bureaus, this increase of wages, though general throughout the country, is not as great as has been generally exploited by the newspapers, and the following tables, culled from various sources and collated in the New York Labor Bulletin of December, 1903, will prove of interest and value for reference.

In examining the following figures it should be remembered that they are taken under circumstances peculiar to the industries, most of the schedules being from organized workingmen in the best equipped shops, working under the best conditions, and that they do not indicate the actual conditions of the vast army of unorganized and unskilled labor, comprising the bulk of the 20,000,000 workers of the country.

THE TREND OF WAGES IN RECENT YEARS.

The recent report of the United States census office on wages of factory operatives in 1890 and 1900 alludes to the inevitable incompleteness of statistics for such widely separated periods; in view of which, the following statistics of wages in the last decade have been collated from the reports of State bureaus of labor statistics. To supplement these figures two tables are also given containing statistics published by Federal bureaus and covering agriculture, manufacturing and transportation.

WAGES IN THE UNITED STATES.

YEAR.	MANUFACTURING AND MINING.	AGRICULTURAL.
	[Based on reports from 148 establishments in 26 industries, represent- ing 192 occupations.] 1891 taken as 100.	[Relative wages of farm labor, per month without board.] 1891=100.
1890.....	.....	98.6
1891.....	100.0	100.0
1892.....	100.3	.....
1893.....	99.32	102.6
1894.....	98.06	95.4
1895.....	97.88	95.1
1896.....	97.93	.....
1897.....	98.96	.....
1898.....	98.79	104.2
1899.....	101.54	108.7
1900.....	103.43	.....

RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION (a).

AVERAGE DAILY COMPENSATION OF SPECIFIED CLASSES OF EMPLOYEES IN

CLASSES OF EMPLOYEES.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
General officers..... }			\$9 71	\$9 01	\$9 19	\$9 54
Other officers..... }	\$7 83	\$8 10	5 75	5 85	5 96	5 12
General office clerks...	2 23	2 25	2 34	2 19	2 21	2 18
Station agents.....	1 82	1 83	1 75	1 74	1 73	1 73
Other station men.....	1 68	1 65	1 63	1 62	1 62	1 62
Enginemen	3 68	3 68	3 61	3 65	3 65	3 65
Firemen	2 08	2 06	2 03	2 05	2 06	2 05
Conductors.....	3 08	3 10	3 04	3 04	3 05	3 07
Other trainmen	1 90	1 92	1 89	1 90	1 90	1 90
Machinists	2 29	2 31	2 21	2 22	2 26	2 23
Carpenters.....	2 08	2 10	2 02	2 03	2 03	2 01
Other shopmen.....	1 72	1 73	1 69	1 70	1 69	1 71
Section foremen.....	1 76	1 75	1 71	1 70	1 70	1 70
Other trackmen.....	1 22	1 22	1 18	1 17	1 17	1 16
Switchmen, flagmen, watchmen.....	1 80	1 82	1 75	1 75	1 74	1 72
Telegraph operators and dispatchers.....	1 92	1 96	1 93	1 98	1 93	1 90
Employees — account floating equipment..	2 03	1 96	1 97	1 91	1 94	1 86
All other employes and laborers.....	1 68	1 70	1 65	1 65	1 65	1 64

a Based on the reports of the statistician of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION (a)—Con.

	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	No. of Employees, 1902.
General officers.....	\$9 73	\$10 03	\$10 45	\$10 97	\$11 17	4,816
Other officers.....	5 21	5 18	5 22	5 56	5 60	5,039
General office clerks.	2 25	2 20	2 19	2 19	2 18	37,570
Station agents.....	1 73	1 74	1 75	1 77	1 80	33,478
Other station men....	1 61	1 60	1 60	1 59	1 61	105,433
Enginemen.....	3 72	3 72	3 75	3 78	3 84	48,318
Firemen	2 09	2 10	2 14	2 16	2 20	50,651
Conductors	3 13	3 13	3 17	3 17	3 21	35,070
Other trainmen.....	1 95	1 94	1 96	2 00*	2 04	91,383
Machinists.....	2 28	2 29	2 30	2 32	2 36	39,145
Carpenters.....	2 02	2 03	2 04	2 06	2 08	51,698
Other shopmen.....	1 70	1 72	1 73	1 75	1 78	136,579
Section foremen	1 69	1 68	1 68	1 71	1 72	35,700
Other trackmen	1 16	1 15	1 22	1 23	1 25	281,075
Switchmen, flagmen, watchmen.....	1 74	1 77	1 80	1 74*	1 77	50,489
Telegraph operators and dispatchers....	1 92	1 93	1 96	1 98	2 01	28,244
Employees — account floating equipment	1 89	1 89	1 92	1 97	2 00	7,426
All other employes and laborers	1 67	1 68	1 71	1 69	1 71	147,201
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,189,315

*Switching train crews transferred from "Switching," etc., to "Other Trainmen." Change slightly affects enginemen, etc.

CALIFORNIA.

(Ninth and Tenth Biennial Reports of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.)

PREVAILING RATE OF WAGES PER DAY.

OCCUPATION.	1884.	1896.	1900.	1902.
Bakers	\$2 50-4 00	\$2 50	\$2 00 ^a	\$2 75
Barbers.....	.....	2 50	2 00	2 50
Blacksmiths.....	2 50-4 00	.....	3 25	3 25
Boilermakers.....	2 00-3 00	4 00	3 50	3 25
Bookbinders.....	3 00-4 00	.....	3 00	3 00
Brewers.....	2 50-3 50	.....	2 80	3 00
Bricklayers.....	4 00-5 00	.....	5 00	5 00
Carpenters	3 00-4 00	2 75	3 50	3 50
Cigarmakers.....	1 25-3 00	2 50	2 25	2 50
Coatmakers.....	3 25	.....	3 00	3 00
Conductors, rail- way.....	3 50	.....	3 75	3 75
Coopers.....	2 50-3 50	3 75	3 00	2 75
Engineers, locomotive.....	4 50	4 30	4 30	4 50
Engineers, station- ary.....	3 00-5 00	.....	2 50	3 50
Hodcarriers.....	2 50-3 00	.....	3 00	3 50
Horseshoers.....	3 50-4 00	.....	2 75	3 25
Ironworkers.....	2 50-3 50	.....	2 75	3 50
Jewelers.....	4 50	.....	3 50	3 00
Laborers.....	1 75-2 00	.....	1 00-2 50	1 75-2 50
Lathers.....	2 50-3 00	.....	3 00	4 00
Longshoremen	3 00-4 00	3 00	3 60	.....
Machinists	2 50-3 50	.....	3 25	3 25
Miners.....	2 00-4 00	2 70	3 00	3 00
Molders.....	3 00-4 50	.....	3 25	3 25
Painters.....	3 00-4 00	3 00	3 50	3 50
Patternmakers.....	2 25-4 00	3 25	3 50	3 50
Plasterers.....	4 00-5 00	3 00	4 00	6 00
Plumbers	3 00-4 00	3 00	4 00	4 00
Printers.....	3 50-4 50	.....	3 00	3 50
Quarrymen.....	2 00-2 50	.....	2 50	2 00
Shoemakers.....	2 00-4 00	.....	1 75	2 50
Stair builders	3 50-5 00	2 75	4 00	4 00
Stevedores	3 00-4 00	2 50	2 70	3 60
Street car men	2 00	.....	2 40	2 50
Teamsters	1 00-1 50	.....	2 50	3 00
Upholsterers	3 00-5 00	.....	3 00	3 25
Wagonmakers.....	2 75-3 75	.....	2 75	2 75
Woolen mill work- ers (male).....	2 00-3 00	.....	2 00	2 00
Woolen mill work- ers (female).....	1 50-1 75	....	1 25	1 50

^a Including board.

CONNECTICUT.

(From the Eighteenth Annual Report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics,
1902, page 114.)

AVERAGE EARNINGS OF FACTORY OPERATIVES.

	Yearly.	Daily.
1896.....	\$451 75	\$1 50
1897.....	421 88	1 41
1898.....	437 18	1 55
1899.....	420 06	1 40
1900.....	452 04	1 52
1901.....	441 53	1 51
1902.....	458 52	1 54

NOTE.—No statement is made in the Report as to the manner in which the number of employees in each year has been calculated.

ILLINOIS.

(From the Eleventh Biennial Report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics,
1900.)

STATISTICS COMPILED FROM REPORTS OF 627 IDENTICAL MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS.

YEAR.	Average number of wage-workers employed.			Aggregate wages.	Average annual earnings.	In-crease per cent.
	Male.	Female.	Total.			
1895.....	20,056	2,410	22,466	\$9,800,033	\$436 22	.....
1897.....	21,059	2,508	23,567	10,335,919	438* 58	0.5
1899.....	25,804	3,362	29,166	13,876,259	475 77	8.5

IOWA.

(From the Tenth Biennial Report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics,
1901-2, page 449.)

YEAR.	Establish-ments.	Average number of employees.				Aggregate wages.	Nominal annual average.
		Men.	Women.	Child'n.	Total.		
1896.....	1,752	40,854	7,732	687	49,273	\$17,369,662	\$352 71
1898.....	1,625	45,006	9,800	623	55,429	19,623,892	354 03
1900.....	1,285	41,893	9,281	a	51,175	21,145,961	413 20
1902.....	1,627	47,857	11,812	2,630	62,299 ^b	26,654,504	434 80 ^c

a Not separately reported.

b No age account reported for 996 of this number; hence 996 is to be deducted in calculating average income.

c The nominal annual average earnings of adult males in 1901 were \$501.91; of adult females, \$241.40; of children under 16 years, \$122.85.

MARYLAND.

Eleventh Annual Report of the Bureau of Statistics and Information,
1902, pages 6-7.)

DAILY RATE OF WAGES IN—

OCCUPATION.	1890.	1893.	1895.	1897.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.
<i>Build'g Trades:</i>								
Bricklayers...	\$4 00	\$3 60	\$3 00	\$3 00	\$3 25	\$3 25	\$3 60	\$4 00
Carpenters...	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50
Hodcarriers..	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 25	2 00	2 25	2 25	2 50
Laborers.....	1 25	1 25	1 25	1 25	1 25	1 25	1 25	1 25
<i>Painters</i>								
(house).....	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50
Plasterers.....	3 00	3 00	3 50	3 50	3 50	3 50	3 50	3 50
Plumbers.....	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50
Roofers.....	1 75	1 75	1 75	1 75	1 75	1 75	1 75	1 75
<i>Railway Shop Workers:</i>								
Blacksmiths.	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 20	2 20	2 20	2 20	2 20
Boilermak'rs	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 30	2 30	2 30	2 30	2 30
Cabinetmak- ers.....	1 80	1 85	1 85	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00
Carpenters...	1 80	1 80	1 80	1 95	1 95	1 95	1 95	1 95
Copp'rsmiths	1 85	1 85	1 85	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00
Laborers.....	1 20	1 20	1 20	1 20	1 20	1 20	1 25	1 25
Machinists...	1 95	2 05	2 05	2 30	2 30	2 30	2 30	2 30
Molders.....	1 90	1 90	1 90	2 10	2 10	2 10	2 10	2 10
Painters.....	1 85	1 85	1 85	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00
Pattern ma- kers.....	2 25	2 25	2 25	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50
Tinners.....	1 85	1 85	1 85	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00
<i>Ironworkers:*</i>								
Architectural ironwork'rs	1 66	1 60	1 60	1 60	1 66	1 66	1 66	1 66
Steamfitters..	1 75	1 75	1 85	1 75	1 75	1 75	1 85	1 85

*In this establishment blacksmiths received \$2 each year; carpenters, \$2; laborers, \$1.25; machinists, \$2; iron molders, \$2.75; molders' helpers, \$1.25; painters, \$2.50; pattern makers, \$2.75; sheet iron workers, \$2; and stove mounters, \$1.75.

MASSACHUSETTS.

(From the Annual Reports of the Bureau of Statistics of Labor on Statistics of Manufactures.)

NOTE.—In order to preserve an accurate basis for comparisons the Bureau each year omits establishments that did not report in the preceding year. To illustrate: In 1901 the Bureau reported the average earnings of all employees in factories that made comparative returns in 1900 and 1901 to be \$449.63, as stated in the first column. But in the 1902 report, the factories reporting were not precisely the same as those included in the preceding year and a new average income was computed for 1901—namely \$449.69, as stated in the second column—which, compared with 1902 average, revealed a gain of \$10.29 in the last mentioned year. As a general rule, little variation is to be noticed in the two averages for any one year.

YEAR.	AVERAGE ANNUAL EARNINGS AS STATED IN THE REPORT OF THE—		INCREASE OR DECREASE IN AVERAGE YEARLY EARNINGS.				Average number of days worked.
	Current year.	Next succeeding year.	Amount.		Percentage.		
			Gain.	Loss.	Gain.	Loss.	
1886.....	.....	\$395 89	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1887.....	\$396 14	394 79	\$0 25	.....	0.06	.....	.....
1888.....	402 45	413 19	7 66	.....	1.94	.....	.....
1889.....	419 17	426 82	5 98	.....	1.45	.....	.....
1890.....	433 56	437 93	6 74	.....	1.58	.....	.....
1891.....	441 90	445 49	3 97	.....	0.91	.....	296.78
1892.....	452 21	450 59	6 72	.....	1.51	.....	297.14
1893.....	434 17	436 13	.....	\$16 42	.....	3.64	277.36
1894.....	421 81	412 56	.....	14 32	.....	3.28	275.63
1895.....	421 59	425 39	9 03	.....	2.19	.....	291.42
1896.....	425 16	426 66	.....	23	.....	0.05	279.43
1897.....	421 69	422 26	.....	4 97	.....	1.16	283.33
1898.....	421 48	419 91	.....	78	.....	0.18	286.28
1899.....	427 71	427 60	7 80	.....	1.86	.....	294.14
1900.....	439 57	441 61	11 97	.....	2.80	.....	290.43
1901.....	449 63	449 69	8 02	.....	1.82	.....	292.78
1902.....	459 98	.....	10 29	.....	2.29	.....	296.09

ESTIMATED AVERAGE YEARLY EARNINGS OF—

YEAR.	Adult			Minors (under 21 years of age.)
	males.	females.		
1899.....	\$523 34	\$324 72		\$219 34
1900.....	530 82	334 70		228 33
1901.....	542 23	342 68		231 85
1902.....	552 66	353 36		244 24

NEW YORK.

EXPLANATORY NOTE.—The following table gives the results of two separate investigations which are not strictly comparable. The first investigation, made in 1896, shows that after the middle of 1892 wages declined. The second investigation, covering 3,553 identical establishments, reveals a slight fall in wages between 1895-96 and 1896-97. After the middle of 1897, employment and wages increased in a striking manner, and this very increase renders it difficult to calculate an average annual wage. The statistics indicate that the total amount paid out in wages by the 3,553 manufacturers between July 1, 1897, and July 1, 1898, was \$151,279,010; but at the beginning of the period they were paying wages to 304,376 workers and at the end to 326,090. It is therefore obviously incorrect to call either \$464 (\$151,279,010 divided by 326,090) or \$497 (the same amount divided by 304,376) the average yearly earnings. The fact is no satisfactory method has yet been discovered of computing the average income, when the number of employees fluctuate in this way; the least objectionable method of calculation on the basis of these figures is to divide the total wages by mean number of employees, 315,233 (one-half the sum of 304,376 and 326,090), which yields an average wage of \$480. Similar calculations for 1897 and 1899 yield the averages \$459 and \$477, as expressed in brackets.

ANNUAL WAGES OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

(From Fourteenth and Seventeenth Annual Reports of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1896 and 1899.)

	Total amount paid in wages in year ended—	Firms concerned.	Persons employed on June 1 (or June 30).	Crude average wage of persons employed at end of each annual period.
May 31, 1891.....	\$93,257,541	1,721	200,333	\$466
May 31, 1892.....	100,616,011	1,824	215,830	466
May 31, 1893.....	109,073,849	1,986	236,908	460
May 31, 1894.....	99,052,129	2,154	225,137	440
May 31, 1895.....	110,427,159	2,290	253,139	436
June 30, 1896.....	141,184,845	3,553	299,957	471
June 30, 1897.....	138,577,878	3,553	304,376	455 [*459]
June 30, 1898.....	151,279,010	3,553	326,090	464 [†480]
June 30, 1899.....	162,645,649	3,553	356,278	457 [‡477]

Since 1897 the New York Bureau has collected statistics of actual earnings of wage workers through the officers of workingmen's organizations, reaching in this way 150 wage earners where one could have been reached by means of individual schedules. As a large proportion of the members of trade unions are well-paid artisans and mechanics of the building trades, their earnings of course average much higher than those of factory employees already given. The New York statistics are based on quarterly reports collected twice a year, and thus cover one-half of each year.

*\$138,577,878 divided by 302,166, the mean of 299,957 and 304,376.

†\$151,279,010 divided by 315,233, the mean of 304,376 and 326,090.

‡\$162,645,649 divided by 341,184, the mean of 326,090 and 356,278.

AVERAGE EARNINGS OF ORGANIZED WORKINGMEN, 1897-1903.

YEAR.	January-March.	July-September.	Average for three months.	Estimated average for one year.	Estimated number of days of employment in year.
1897.....	\$145	\$174	\$163	\$650	254
1898.....	164	175	169	678	255
1899.....	172	197	187	747	273
1900.....	176	182	179	716	265
1901.....	183	194	189	756	274
1902.....	184	197	191	765	278
1903.....	186	190	188	753	278

PENNSYLVANIA.

(From the Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth Annual Reports of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics, 1901 and 1902, pages 258 and 392, respectively.)

RETURNS FROM 354 ESTABLISHMENTS.				RETURNS FROM 771 ESTABLISHMENTS.			
YEAR.	Employees.	Average yearly earnings.	Yearly gain (+). or loss (-).	Employees.	Average yearly earnings.	Yearly gain (+). or loss (-).	Per cent. increase.
1892...	136,882	\$491 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1893...	122,278	464 66	\$27 24-	.....	.....	.....	.....
1894...	109,383	413 15	51 51-	.....	.....	.....	.....
1895...	127,361	445 78	32 63+	.....	.....	.....	.....
1896...	118,092	441 29	4 49-	129,240	\$382 47	.....	.....
1897...	121,281	429 90	11 39-	134,918	384 14	\$1 67+	.4
1898...	137,985	454 52	24 62+	150,990	401 89	17 75+	4.6
1899...	154,422	506 27	51 75+	173,302	437 37	35 48+	8 8
1900...	136,814	509 43	3 16+	184,623	439 97	2 60+	.6
1901...	156,424	544 80	35 37+	191,153	450 44	10 47+	2.4
1902...	.....	.....	.....	203,927	482 68	32 24+	7.2

RHODE ISLAND.

(From the Annual Reports of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics.)
WAGES IN THE TEXTILE INDUSTRIES, 1893-1901.

YEAR.	AVERAGE ANNUAL EARNINGS AS STATED IN THE REPORT OF THE		INCREASE OR DECREASE.				Number of reports tabulated.
	Current year.	Following year.	Amount.		Percentage.		
			Gain.	Loss.	Gain.	Loss.	
1893...	.....	\$364 62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1894...	\$327 33	324 41	.....	\$37 29	.....	10 23	121
1895...	363 73	339 97	\$39 32	.....	12 12	.....	123
1896...	313 69	319 20	.....	26 28	.....	7 73	135
1897...	337 22	*336 13	18 02	.....	5 65	.....	135
1898...	*329 23	329 75	.....	*6 90	.....	2 05	151
1899...	347 07	348 71	17 32	.....	5 25	.....	175
1900...	376 57	378 11	27 86	.....	7 99	.....	186
1901...	384 89	.. .....	6 78	.....	1 79	.....	188

NOTE.—The average number of employees in the 188 factories considered in 1900-1901 was 47,600 in 1900 and 48,600 in 1901; and their aggregate wages were \$17,998,136 and \$18,707,183, respectively.

*Corrected figures.

WISCONSIN.

(From Ninth Biennial Report of the Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics, 1899-1900, pages 235-238.)

AVERAGE ANNUAL EARNINGS IN FACTORIES, 1883-97.

YEAR.	Average number employees.	Total wages	Average yearly earnings.	Yearly gain (+) or loss (-).
1883.....	39,360	\$14,268,213	\$363	.....
1885.....	38,797	13,710,417	354	\$9—
1887.....	62,935	23,710,866	377	23+
1888.....	71,218	28,416,694	399	22+
1889.....	80,504	32,575,944	405	6+
1890.....	80,880	33,125,213	410	5+
1891.....	94,089	38,023,247	404	6—
1892.....	90,936	38,295,878	426	22+
1893.....	96,540	37,327,810	381	45—
1894.....	83,642	31,409,244	376	5—
1895.....	85,767	32,993,707	384	8+
1896.....	80,051	31,749,822	397	13+
1897.....	87,534	36,583,044	418	21+

(From the Tenth Biennial Report, 1900-1901.)

YEAR.	Average number employees.	Total wages.	Average yearly earnings.	Yearly gain (+) or loss (-)
1899.....	79,871	\$31,515,194	\$394 58 }	\$16 90+
1900.....	80,159	32,983,769	411 48 }	
1900.....	78,632	32,378,588	412 00 }	
1901.....	82,775	34,863,674	422 00 }	

PERCENTAGE OF FACTORY EMPLOYEES WHOSE DAILY WAGES WERE—

YEAR.	Less than \$1.	\$1.50 or over.
1888.....	17.06	49.25
1891.....	15.32	54 56
1893.....	16.00	52.67
1894.....	18.67	43 89
1895.....	18.33	43.40
1896.....	18.55	45.07
1897.....	19.77	43.40

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

As is always the case in years of general prosperity, with the growth of labor organizations, increase in rents, coal and food, come strenuous efforts on the part of the various organizations to better the condition of their members by securing increased wages, less hours of work, etc. These efforts and demands on employers sometimes result in concessions, and in other cases in contests, which are often protracted and costly. The upward trend of prices in the past five years having already had its effect on the cost of living, the workers felt that there should be a corresponding increase in their wages. That this has only been partly so need not be repeated here.

The industrial activity of 1897 to 1902 had culminated and the reaction natural thereto set in before the workers had secured the full fruition of organization. It is to be hoped that the reaction will not cause such reductions in wages in 1904 as to bring about more industrial conflicts.

The strikes in Maryland in 1903 were not only as numerous as in 1902, but they affected more people, involved more loss in wages and brought about greater results altogether to the work people. The per capita loss in wages was about \$300 as against \$205 in 1902. There was 6,310 persons employed in the industries where the troubles occurred in 1903, as against 3,984 in 1902, and the number of employees for whom the strikes were undertaken was 4,117 in 1903 as against 3,016 in 1902. The number of employees on strike in 1902 was 2,511, while 2,972 were on strike in 1903, and 3,047 were thrown out of work in 1902 as against 2,992 in 1903. Altogether the strikes of 1903 increased in benefits to the workers in some respects, but decreased in others.

There is no doubt that the strike of the carpenters involved the largest number of men, and brought about greater and more radical results than that of any strike of the year, as it cemented

the carpenters' organizations, increased their membership and brought about a solidification of the builders and contractors.

In the table that follows it will be found that twenty-nine strikes or lockouts are reported for 1903, as against twenty-nine in 1902. Of these, twenty-six were strikes and three were lockouts by the employers. Twenty-three of these took place in Baltimore city and six in the counties of the State. Most of these strikes were in manufacturing industries, and only one or two in the building trades, thus showing where labor is well organized and have annual agreements with employers few strikes obtain and better conditions exist both for the employed and the employer.

Fifteen of these strikes were for increased pay or reduced hours of labor.

Six thousand three hundred and ten people were employed by the concerns in which these strikes occurred and 4,117 persons were to be benefited by the strike of 2,972 persons.

The table shows that 2,972 persons went on strike, and that 305 were brought from other places to this State to take the place of the strikers, and 299 of the new hands were retained after the strikes were settled.

It is almost impossible to ascertain fully the loss in wages and the loss to the employers consequent upon the strikes. The employees keep no data of what money is paid out, or at least they often refuse to give these figures, and the employers rarely, if ever, consent to furnish the information desired on this point. However, we estimate the loss in wages consequent upon the twenty-nine strikes and lockouts as \$189,178.

Of these twenty-nine strikes, twenty-three were ordered by organizations, six were not and three were lockouts. Of these, fifteen were successful or partly so. Of those ordered by organized labor, twenty-three in number, thirteen were successful or partly successful, six were unsuccessful and four are pending.

The advantages gained were varied: in five cases there were reductions in the hours of labor consequent upon the strike, and in eight of the strikes the establishments were closed in consequence and five partly closed. Twelve of these strikes

were settled by agreement, two by concessions on the part of the employer, one was called off by the organization, and the balance were not settled at all. [See Strike Table]

STRIKE OF CLOAK MAKERS.

Fifteen men, employed as cloak makers by Nassanowitz & Schiff, went on strike in November, 1902, and the strike was carried along until January 27, 1903. The cause of the strike was a demand for an increase of fifteen per cent. in wages. The strike was ordered by the Cloak Makers' Union No. 4. It was finally settled successfully by agreement and by an increase of wages.

TAILORS' STRIKE.

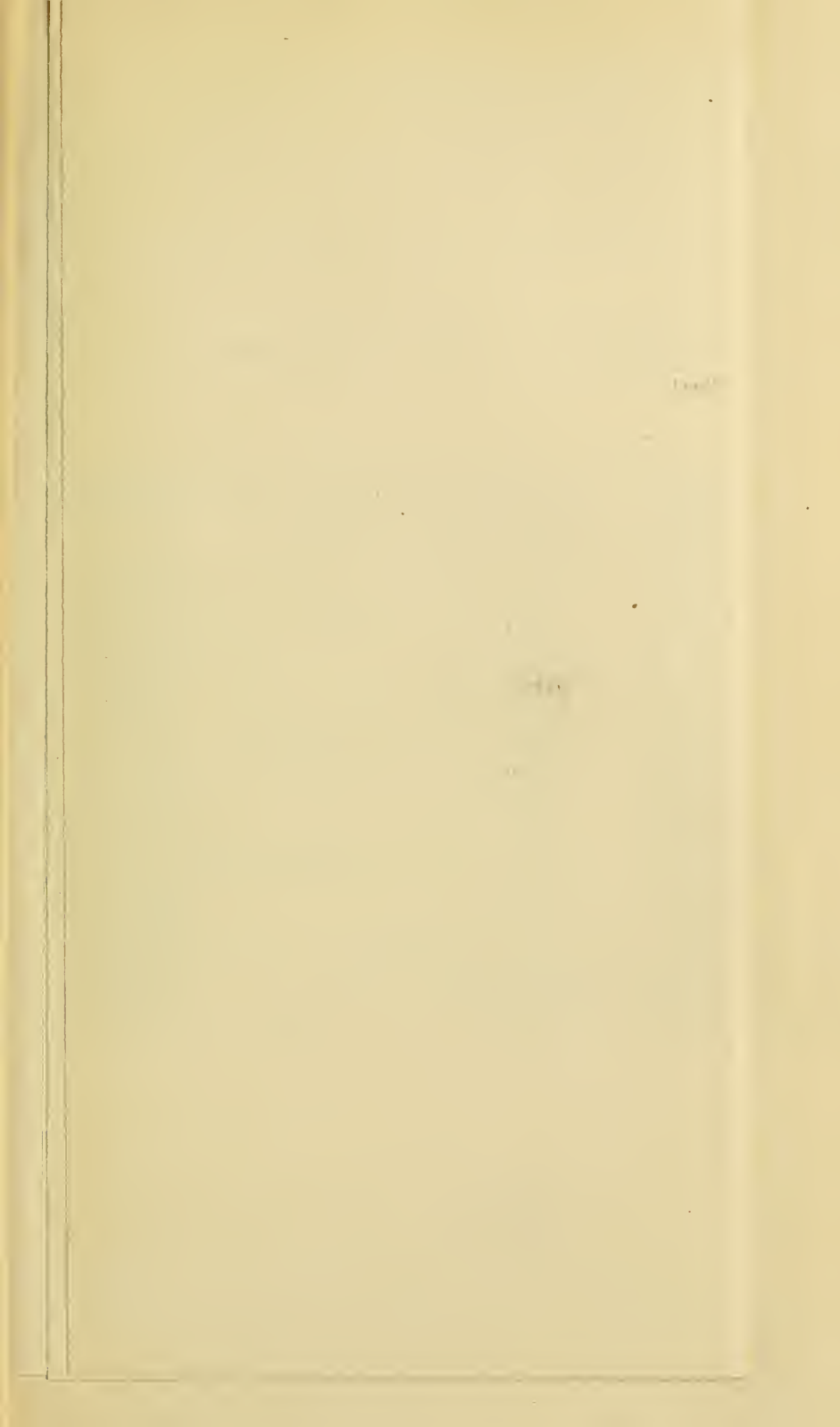
Thirty members of Garment Workers' Union No. 7, employed by Louis Richter, went on strike January 25, because one of their number was discharged. After being out four weeks a settlement was effected by Mr. Richter agreeing to pay \$300 and signing a contract for six months, providing that he would not discharge any member of the union until the cause for such discharge had been passed on by the union. He also agreed to abide by union rules governing the shop.

STRIKE OF THE LAUNDRY WORKERS.

On January 21 the shirt-ironers employed by E. Rosenfeld & Co. made a demand for one cent increase per shirt for ironing. The firm positively refused to pay the same, claiming that the ironers were earning from \$15 to \$16 per week the year round. About seventy-six of them struck, and after being out of work for about two weeks, returned on their own accord. The strike was unsuccessful and the table shows the loss by same.

BOILERMAKERS' STRIKE.

The employees of the Spedden Ship Building Company, on February 13, went on strike for fifty cents increase per day for work on old boats. The strike was largely due to a misunderstanding, and after being out three days, the men returned to work at old prices. The loss to the firm was about \$40 a day, seventy-five men being out.



STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1903.

ESTABLISHMENT OR NAME	INDUSTRY	LOCATION	CAUSE OF STRIKE	DATE OF BEGINNING OF STRIKE	DATE OF ENDING OF STRIKE	TOTAL NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES FOR WHOM STRIKE WAS UNDERTAKEN		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES THROWN OUT OF WORK BY STRIKE		NUMBER WORKING WHILE BROTHERS FROM OTHER PLACES	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WHOSE NAMES NOT RECORDED BEFORE	ESTIMATED LOSS OF WAGES TO EMPLOYEES ON STRIKE	ESTIMATED LOSS TO EMPLOYERS BY STRIKE	WAS STRIKE ORDERED OR DEFENDED BY ORGANIZATION? IF SO, NAME	WAS STRIKE SUCCESSFUL?	ADVANTAGES GAINED BY STRIKERS		NUMBER OF WORKING HOURS PER WEEK	WAS STRIKE SETTLED BY AGREEMENT?	WAS STRIKE SETTLED BY COURT ORDER?	WAS STRIKE SETTLED BY STRIKE BOARD?	WAS STRIKE SETTLED BY STRIKE BOARD?
						Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female							Male	Female						Before	After
Washburn & Mohr	Shoemaking	Baltimore	Demand for increase of wages	November 25, 1902	January 27, 1903	15		15		15				\$ 1,500	\$ 750	Yes	Clockmakers' Union, No. 4, I. L. G. W. of A.	Yes	15 to 30 per cent. increase in wages	60	54	Yes	Agreement	
Washburn & Mohr	Shoemaking	Baltimore	Discharge of men and wage reduction	January 5, 1903	January 27, 1903	35	20	1		30				1,800	300	Yes	Coatmakers' Union, No. 7, U. C. W. of A.	Yes	Retainment of men discharged	60	50	No	Agreement	
Washburn & Mohr	Shoemaking	Baltimore	Demand for increase of 1 cent per shirt	January 21, 1903	February 4, 1903	138	473	74	6	74	6			1,400		No		No		54	54	No	No	
Washburn & Mohr	Shoemaking	Baltimore	Refusal of driver to teach new employee	February 13, 1903	February 16, 1903	75		73		73				400	150	Yes	Boatmen's and Iron Shipbuilders' Union	No		54	54	No	No	
Washburn & Mohr	Shoemaking	Baltimore	Demand for union recognition and increased wages	February 16, 1903	February 21, 1903	45		1		33				150		No		No		54	54	No	No	
Washburn & Mohr	Shoemaking	Baltimore	Demand for \$1 per day and eight hours	March 15, 1903	March 22, 1903	10		10		10				150		Yes	United Cloth Hat and Capmakers' Union	Yes	Recognition of union and 5 cents a dozen increase	50	50	Yes	Agreement	
Washburn & Mohr	Shoemaking	Baltimore	Demand for increase of wages and agreement	May 1, 1903	May 16, 1903	2000		2000		400				20,000		Yes	District Council, U. B. C. and Jones	Partly	Agreement for eight hours and \$1 per day	54	48	Yes	Agreement	
Washburn & Mohr	Shoemaking	Baltimore	Defective equipment and wages	May 6, 1903	June 1, 1903	208		208		208				8,000	2,500	Yes	Union Nos. 435 and 438, Steamfitters and Helpers	Yes	Increase of 25 cents per day	54	51	Yes	Agreement	
Washburn & Mohr	Shoemaking	Baltimore	Demand for union recognition	April 1, 1903	September 23, 1903	650		34		175				30,000	15,000	Yes	Ironworkers' Union, Nos. 19 and 34	No		60	60	Yes	Agreement	
Washburn & Mohr	Shoemaking	Baltimore	Demand for union recognition	May 1, 1903	May 22, 1903	33	10	5		8				370		Yes	Baltimore Typographical Union, No. 12	Yes	Recognition of union	54	54	No	No	
Washburn & Mohr	Shoemaking	Baltimore	Refusal to work for contractor	May 11, 1903	August 9, 1903	95		95		95				15,000		Yes	Boatmen's and Iron Shipbuilders' Union, No. 15	No		60	60	No	No	
Washburn & Mohr	Shoemaking	Baltimore	Employment of non-union carpenter	May 11, 1903	May 21, 1903	20		20		20				500	200	Yes	Bricklayers' Union, No. 2	No		48	48	No	No	
Washburn & Mohr	Shoemaking	Baltimore	Wheels rights, patterners etc.	May 13, 1903	May 30, 1903	32		32		32				648	250	Yes	Bridge and Structural Ironworkers' Union, No. 16	Yes	Male job strictly union	48	48	Yes	Agreement	
Washburn & Mohr	Shoemaking	Baltimore	Demand for reduction in number of hours	June 3, 1903	August 26, 1903	400		200		320				4,000	10,000	Yes	Carpenters and Wagonworkers' Union, No. 83	Partly	1 hour per day in 30 shops and 5 per cent. increase in wages	60	54	Yes	Agreement	
Washburn & Mohr	Shoemaking	Baltimore	Demand for increase of wages and reduction of hours	June 7, 1903	August 8, 1903	238		238		238				2,500	3,000	Yes	Bakers' and Confectioners' Union, No. 12	Partly	Contract signed and wages increased \$2 per week	78	60	Yes	Agreement	
Washburn & Mohr	Shoemaking	Baltimore	Demand for union recognition	June 20, 1903	August 1, 1903	75	75	7		13				900	500	Yes	Clockmakers' Union, No. 4	No		40	40	No	No	
Washburn & Mohr	Shoemaking	Baltimore	Demand for 10 per cent. increase of wages	June 20, 1903	June 30, 1903	12		12		12				2,500	5,000	Yes	United Cloth Hat and Capmakers' Union	Yes	New price list and recognition of union	50	50	No	Agreement	
Washburn & Mohr	Shoemaking	Baltimore	Demand for increase of wages	July 1, 1903		179		179		179				2,500	5,000	Yes	My Maryland Lodge, No. 186, I. A. of M.	Partly	Two shops granted demands	54	54	Yes	Agreement	
Washburn & Mohr	Shoemaking	Baltimore	Demand for increase of wages	July 13, 1903		150		150		150				2,500	5,000	Yes	But and Shoeworkers' Union	No		50	50	No	No	
Washburn & Mohr	Shoemaking	Baltimore	Demand for 10 monthly pay day and extra time	July 17, 1903	July 27, 1903	17		17		17				250	400	No		No		60	60	No	No	
Washburn & Mohr	Shoemaking	Baltimore	Demand for increase of 10 cents per day	August 6, 1903	August 23, 1903	500		500		475				1,500	400	Yes		Yes	50 cents per day	40	40	Yes	Agreement	
Washburn & Mohr	Shoemaking	Baltimore	Employment of non-union man	August 12, 1903	August 22, 1903	10		10		10				50		No		Yes		60	60	No	No	
Washburn & Mohr	Shoemaking	Baltimore	Violation of agreement	September 7, 1903	September 9, 1903	400		200		200				30,000		Yes	United Cloth Hat and Capmakers' Union	Yes	Discharge of men and increase of wages	40	40	No	No	
Washburn & Mohr	Shoemaking	Baltimore	Demand for 10 per cent. increase	September 27, 1903	January 5, 1904	116		44		44				9		Yes	Lockout by National Marble Dealers' Association	Yes		48	48	Yes	Agreement	
Washburn & Mohr	Shoemaking	Baltimore	Demand for contract for 1904	September 27, 1903	November 14, 1903	37		31		31				650		Yes	Union No. 45, Piano and Organworkers	Yes		60	60	No	No	
Washburn & Mohr	Shoemaking	Baltimore	Discharge of two men	November 24, 1903	December 2, 1903	200		200		200				2,500		No	Buchers' Union, No. 90	Yes	Recognition and agreement	60	60	Yes	Agreement	
Washburn & Mohr	Shoemaking	Baltimore	Refusal of wages	December 24, 1903		18		13		13						Yes	Organization afterwards	No	Recognition of union	60	60	Partly	Agreement	
Washburn & Mohr	Shoemaking	Baltimore	Reduction of 5 to 10 per cent. in wages	December 14, 1903		7		7		7						Yes	United Cloth Hat and Capmakers' Union	Yes		50	50	No	No	
						5731	579	4110	13	2958	14	2978	14	305	299	\$189,178	\$58,775							

*These three were lockouts by the employers.
†These advantages were not secured in all shops.

MILK DRIVERS' STRIKE.

The drivers for the Filston Farm Dairy, to the number of thirty-five, went on strike February 16, because the manager wanted one of their number to teach his route and business to a new man. The man refused to do this, and all of the drivers sustained him in his refusal, with the result that the strike took place. About a week later most of the men were replaced by new hands. The men belonged to no organization.

STRIKE OF HAT AND CAP MAKERS.

Ten men employed by Messrs. Robinson, Vallenstein & Co. went on strike March 15 for an increase of wages and union scale in the shop. The strike was settled on March 22 successfully for the men, resulting in an increase of five cents per dozen in the making of hats and caps. The union was recognized and an agreement therewith made by the firm. There were about \$150 dollars loss in wages to the men.

A strike also took place in this shop in the middle of last March, which lasted one week. It was settled by agreement, the shop being closed during that time.

Another difficulty occurred here on June 26 and lasted until June 30, but it also was settled satisfactorily.

STRIKE OF CARPENTERS.

In the year 1902, when the Building Trades' Section of the Federation of Labor, particularly the carpenters, made an effort to secure a reduction of hours of labor and an increase of wages, a settlement was effected with the understanding that in the year 1903 the demand would be made for eight hours and \$3.00 a day. With this object in view the Business Agent of the carpenters, Mr. George G. Griffin, bent every energy toward the complete organization of the carpenters in Baltimore city, and where there had been only three organizations of carpenters prior to this year, through his well-directed efforts four more unions were organized in that trade, and the District Council of Carpenters was a unit in 1903, with its membership of upwards of 2,000, in demanding a minimum wage of \$3.00 per day for eight hours.

Another unique feature resulting from the demand of the carpenters was the adoption of a card system by the Master Builders' Association, which card was inscribed with the name and trade of the employee and the daily wages he received and stamped with the seal of the Association. The particular object of this card system being to inform the contractors and members of the Association just what was paid to the mechanics by those employing them.

One of the first steps taken early in the year to make this strike of the building trades successful was the formation of the building Trades' Section of the Federation of Labor, with a constitution to operate the card system. Included in this section were the following organizations: Machinists, Architectural Iron Workers, Bricklayers, Carpenters, Electrical Workers, Granite Cutters, Marble Cutters, Plasterers, Steam Engineers, Tile Layers, Tin and Sheet Iron Workers, Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers, Plumbers and Steam Fitters. This very strong combination, it was hoped, would be strong enough to combat the Master Builders' Association and the contractors generally, but the refusal of several of the organizations to obey the order to strike or to agree upon a plan of action before the strike was ordered, resulted largely in its disruption.

On March 24, a meeting of the Master Builders' Association was held and the new constitution read. The important clauses to the employee being, first, an apprentice clause, requiring four years' service and a clause requiring that each employee shall procure a certificate from his last employer before being employed by a member of the association, and resulting from this latter clause came the Master Builders' card system. The following resolutions were also adopted at this meeting and included as part of the by-laws of the Association:

WHEREAS, Owing to the general demands in this and other large cities of the country, among the mechanics engaged in the building trades, we, the master builders of Baltimore city, desire to harmonize, as far as possible, all differences of opinion in reference to hours of labor among workmen; and whereas the journeymen house carpenters have adopted eight hours as a legal day's work, and as the sense of the meeting of the master builders in July, 1902, was as follow:

"That on and after May 1, 1903, we will adopt eight hours as a legal day's work for carpenters at a minimum rate of \$2.75 per day;" there-be it

Resolved by the Master Builders' Association of Baltimore City, That we hereby adopt eight hours as a legal day's work for carpenters, at the rate of \$2.75 per day. This to go into effect on and after May 1, 1903.

Resolved, That while we do not discourage trade organizations, but rather encourage them, we will not be dictated to by any organization of labor as to whom we shall employ in our business in any capacity. In order that we may be more fully understood by those we may employ, the following resolutions are adopted:

Resolved, That we, the master builders, will further state that we are unalterably opposed to any card system that will in any way abridge the rights and liberties of ourselves or any workman in our employ, or who wishes to be employed by us, or any person or persons that may be employed by us as sub-contractors, or in any capacity whatever.

Among those present at the meeting were Messrs. Walter Burham, C. S. M. Williamson, Milton C. Davis, George Pierson, T. B. Stanfield, Elmer Stanfield, Edward Watters, Edward Brady, Fred Walsh, John Smith, J. Henry Miller, Conrad Kratz, John W. Kratz, Arthur Brown, William T. Murphy, George Bunnecke, Henry S. Rippel, J. J. Knight, Fred Decker, R. H. Frazier, Clarence Frazier, H. H. Brown, Charles Morrow, Joseph Lamb and Israel Griffith.

The officers of this new association of employers were as follows: President, Jefferson J. Walsh; first vice-president, John Trainor; second vice-president, L. A. Winder; secretary, John M. Hering, and treasurer, John K. Howe. One of the first steps of the new association was to appoint a conciliatory committee, and invite the representatives of the unions to meet said committee and discuss the proposed agreement and demands of the men. Unfortunately, though, the invitation to meet was accepted, the date or time was misunderstood and the builders' representatives waited in vain for the appearance of the unions' representatives.

The first proposition of the Master Builders' Association to their employees in answer to their demands was as follows:

"Eight hours shall constitute a day's work, and owing to our positive knowledge that there is a difference in the quality of workmanship among the mechanics employed by us we would make the scale of

wages to be a minimum of \$2.75 per day and grade the pay of workmen according to the quality and ability as displayed among the men employed by us to an amount not exceeding \$3.25 per day, and in the event of working two or more shifts of men in any one twenty-four hours, eight hours shall constitute a day's work for each shift at the same minimum pay."

In answer to the Master Builders' Association's proposition the unions presented the following proposition:

"Rule 1—Eight hours shall constitute a day's work at the minimum rate of \$3 per day, with the right to work two shifts of men at straight time and pay, provided that no man who has worked in previous shift be allowed to work in the following shift unless time and half time be allowed.

"Rule 6—A unanimous decision taken to claim the recognition of the carpenter's card on the work."

The demand was made from the District Council of Carpenters to the Master Builders' Exchange, and the notice of such demand was sent them six months prior to May 1, 1903, as per the agreement made in 1902. In reply to this demand the Master Builders offered to grant the demand for eight hours a day, but refused to grant the \$3.00 a day, offering instead \$2.75 per day of eight hours.

Consequent upon this refusal, a strike of the carpenters' seven unions was ordered on May 1, 1903, and the strike lasted until May 16. At this time a number of builders, not affiliated with the Master Builders' Exchange, offered to give the \$3.00 per day for eight hours.

The terms that they offered, however, were of varied character, and they claimed that they had no right to sign an agreement, as they were not members of the Master Builders' Association.

One of the main causes for the refusal of the Master Builders' Association to sign the agreement was the demand for a general card system in the building trades, that is, that the Building Trades' Section of the Federation of Labor, comprising carpenters, bricklayers, structural iron builders, plumbers, etc., demanded that no one should be employed on a building except those who had cards from some union connected with the building Trades' Section. This the Master Builders' Association positively refused.

Pending this controversy, the Building Trades' Section of the Federation of Labor separated, and by May 16 nearly all of the leading builders and a number of contractors granted the \$3.00 per day and eight hours as a day's work, and sufficient of them had signed the agreement to establish the rate demanded until May 1, 1904.

The largest number of men on strike at any one time was about 400, and not all of them were out at one time, as many of the builders signed the contract almost immediately after the demand was made and work continued.

The general result of the strike, so far as the carpenters were concerned, was to give a great impetus to the organization, resulting in over 2,000 members joining the various unions, and bringing about an *esprit de corps* among the membership that had not existed in many years.

The following is a copy of the agreement which the carpenters requested their employers to sign:

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA.

Agreement

Between the Master Builders' Association, Boss Builders, Contractors, and District Council, Baltimore and vicinity, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, to remain in force from May 1, 190., to May 1, 190...

THIS AGREEMENT, entered into this.....day of.....A. D., 1..., by and between the Master Builders' Association, Boss Builders, of Baltimore City, party of the first part, and the District Council United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and the Unions affiliated therewith, party of the second part. Witnesseth:

First.—The party of the first part agrees that.....will employ as carpenters none but members of Unions affiliated with District Council, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Second.—The party of the first part agrees to pay \$3.00 per day of eight hours, as a minimum rate of wages.

Third.—The party of the second part agrees that from the date of the signing of this agreement until May 1, 190., that no strike shall take place, either for an increase of pay or shorter hours.

Fourth.—The party of the first part and the party of the second part agree that in future all agreements shall be made in November prior to the expiration of agreement of May following.

Fifth.—It is agreed that in all matters of dispute, which they are unable mutually to adjust, shall be submitted to an arbitration com-

mittee composed as follows: Three members to be chosen by the builders of Baltimore and three members by the District Council of Carpenters, these to select a seventh member, their decision to be final.

Sixth.—All agreements after the expiration of this agreement shall be for one year and date from May 1.

Seventh.—This agreement shall be signed by the Master Builders' Association, or Boss Builders, or Contractors, as the case may be, party of the first part, and by the President and Recording Secretary of the District Council, and the Business Agent, as parties of the second part.

During the strike the city authorities were drawn into the controversy with the strikers, Mr. Preston, Building Inspector, being requested to refuse to employ any person from outside the city or from unorganized labor. The committee of the Building Trades' Council waited upon Mayor Hayes and called his attention to the ordinance passed April 11, 1898, which prohibits any person not a registered voter of the city from working on public buildings. During the controversy between Mr. Preston and the organization, the Building Inspector notified all contractors having work for the city under way, that according to Ordinance 59, passed in 1902, the men should be paid "such wages as are established at the time of the making of the contract." Had this been carried out by the contractors a number of men would have had their wages reduced from 25 to 50 cents per day. However, this result was not reached and the speedy termination of the controversy ended this discussion.

At one time during the trouble a general strike was anticipated of all the building trades in the city, but this was avoided by a compromise settlement, in which the general working card system, which had been demanded by the men, was abandoned and the carpenters finished the struggle single-handed.

Another result of the strike was that friction occurred between the various building trades organizations, which culminated later on in the carpenters withdrawing from the Federation of Labor.

This incident was a result of the Bricklayers, Stone Masons and Plasterers' Union refusing to obey the order to strike

generally when that decision was made by the Building Trades Section of the Federation of Labor. These unions were then turned out of the Building Trades' Section of the Federation and finally the carpenters abandoned that section entirely.

STRIKE IN PRINTING OFFICE.

On May 1 the compositors, eight in number, employed by the Summers Printing Company, who had become members of the Typographical Union a few weeks previous, demanded of their employers a recognition of the union card. The company was paying union wages, and the demand was to enforce union rules and to have what is called a "closed shop," so far as the compositors were concerned. The eight compositors went on strike on the order of the union and remained out until May 22, at which time the company agreed to recognize the union and the cards held by their employees. The matter was thus settled and a victory gained for the union.

STRIKE OF THE STEAM FITTERS AND HELPERS.

The members of Steam Fitters' Union No. 435 and of Steam Fitters' Helpers' Union No. 438 went on strike on Friday, May 6, after having made a demand for a working day of eight hours and \$3.00 per day for fitters and \$2.00 per day for helpers.

The Master Fitters' Association entered into an agreement with the Fitters' Union in 1902, said agreement being for a minimum wage scale of \$2.50 and a work-day of nine hours; the Master Fitters also agreed not to employ any but union men, while the fitters agreed not to strike, but to submit any differences or disagreements that might arise to an arbitration committee. This agreement would have expired on June 3, 1903. When on presentation of a new agreement by the union, the Master Fitters said they would not take up the matter unless the men returned to work, and subsequently, on May 12, the Master Fitters' Association notified the unions that they had broken their agreement without warrant and that unless the men returned to work by Wednesday, May 13, the firms which were members of the association would request all

their employees to resign from the union and would then put them back to work.

A number of the men stayed out until June 1. In the meantime some of the firms conceded the demands of the men and by June 1 all had returned to work, either by the signing of an agreement or without any agreement whatever.

It was the concensus of opinion that the strike was ill-advised at the time and it was by no means successful.

STRIKE OF MOLDERS.

The molders employed by the Henry McShane Manufacturing Company, to the number of 175, went on strike about April 1 for an increase of wages and for a better equipment of the shop. This strike was ordered by the Iron Molders' Unions Nos. 19 and 24, and the strike has never been settled, many of the men who left having sought employment elsewhere and some few having returned to work.

During the pendency of this strike the Henry McShane Manufacturing Company filed a bill in the United States Circuit Court against the Iron Molders' Unions Nos. 19 and 24, and named a number of the members of those unions in the bill.

The petition for the bill alleged as follows:

That prior to March 30, 1903, the company had been paying their molders 10 per cent. in excess of the standard wage established by the union, when their wages were reduced to the standard wage scale. Eighteen molders, it says, protested at the reduction, but continued to work. The reduction was reported to the union and on advice of that body they informed the company that unless the wages were restored they would strike, and in combination with others would close up the shops. The wages were not restored, it says, and it was then that the molders and their assistants, whose wages had not been reduced, proceeded to carry out their threat.

The complainant says it was necessary to reduce the wages of the molders in order to compete with firms in similar business. The strike commenced April 2, 1903, and since that time, the petition says, the strikers have congregated about the shops, and have intimidated and threatened the employees who had remained at work. From the action of the strikers the company says it has been unable to fill contracts and that the threats of the locked-out men are becoming more dangerous and oppressive.

Judge Morris signed an order setting down the hearing for the motion on the injunction for June 13, and it appearing, the court said that there is danger of irrepressible injury being caused to the complainant before the hearing unless the defendants are restrained. It is further ordered by the court that the defendants be restrained in any manner whatever from using threats, force, violence, intimidation, ridicule or violent or abusive language toward the workmen employed by the defendant. Furthermore, the order prohibits the strikers from gathering at or about the places of business of the Henry McShane Manufacturing Company and inducing by threats, etc., and of the employees to refuse to perform their duties, following the workmen to or from their work, and of establishing pickets near or around the shops.

The strike has never been declared off and the company employed new hands to the number of 145.

The wage loss to the men is reported to be about \$30,000 so far.

STRIKE AT SPARROW'S POINT.

The strike in the marine department of the Maryland Steel Company for shorter hours was practically a failure, the company refusing to deal with the union and employing other help. The members of the union on strike were paid \$5.00 and \$7.00, respectively, by the union.

STRIKES OF BRICKLAYERS AT ANNAPOLIS.

The bricklayers employed on the Naval Academy at Annapolis, who struck on March 19, went back to work, as the strike was declared off by the Bricklayers' Union on March 24, a settlement having been effected by the vice-president of the Bricklayers' International Union.

The bricklayers employed on the State House annex, who went on strike against the sub-contractor in May last, returned to work, the matter having been settled by the employment of a new sub-contractor. Work had been stopped for about ten days. Mr. J. W. Ringrose, president of the Baltimore Union, was sent down to Annapolis to adjust the matter, and he decided that it was not a matter for interference and that the union men could return to work.

On June 25 some of the hod-carriers employed on the State House annex were discharged for refusing to obey orders,

and these induced others to quit work with them. They were notified that unless they returned by 1 o'clock other carriers would be put to work in their places, and all the men returned to work, there being practically no stoppage.

STRIKE OF STRUCTURAL IRON WORKERS.

Owing to the fact that the American Bridge Company, of Pittsburg, broke their agreement with the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers by employing three men in a gang instead of four, and also by sub-letting riveting to non-union men, the members of the local organization, No. 16, located in Maryland, who were working at Ilchester on a bridge, were ordered on strike.

The trouble first started in New York, and extended to Brooklyn, Pittsburg and elsewhere.

The employees of Gilligan Bros., who were working for the Consolidated Gas Company, at the foot of Leadenhall street, also went on strike, but returned to work in a few days.

Most of the men employed at Ilchester were taken to Washington and put to work on the new Willard Hotel.

STRIKE OF THE CARRIAGE AND WAGON WORKERS.

Early in June the members of the Carriage and Wagon Workers' Union made a demand upon their employers for a nine-hour work-day and eight hours on Saturday, with the same scale of wages. The Association of Carriage and Wagon Builders, composed of employers, refused the request, and on June 3 nearly all the employees of the twenty-six firms, to the number of 320, went on strike. The strike lasted until August 28, some of the firms conceding the demands, but the majority of them refusing, and also refusing to recognize the workmen's union.

The statements of the employees and their employers were very wide apart, the men claiming the number as stated above being on strike, while the employers claimed that only 102 men were out.

Mr. Wm. Cameron was the Business Agent of the Carriage and Wagon Workers' Union. A number of the men returned

to work, and the places of those who remained out on strike were taken by non-union men.

The union claimed that the following firms granted their demands, along with a number of others, who were not reported:

John C. Raum & Son, 303 South Sharp street; Harry Meisner, 1106 East Madison street; George Kerchenhofer, Eager and Bond streets; Marr & Burggraf, 229 Pearl street; Faethe & Deitz, 205 North street; V. Dicke, 204 North Wolfe street; George Germeten, Pennsylvania avenue and Robert street; George Wilkens, Pratt street and Fremont avenue; John Miller, 2033 Frederick avenue; John Rheinhard, Frederick avenue; A. Weber, 1014 Hanover street.

The strike was never settled and can only be considered as being partially successful. The members of the union estimate that the wage loss aggregated fully \$40,000.

STRIKE OF THE BAKERS.

On the 1st of June the bakers of Baltimore commenced to discuss the questions of higher wages and shorter hours of labor. They were organized in the Hebrew Union No. 209, and in the Bohemian Union No. 326, and the German Union No. 12. After considerable preparation and organization the unions presented the following agreement to their employers with the request that the same be signed and the demands granted:

JOURNEYMEN BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS' UNION, No. 12,
BALTIMORE, MD.

Agreement.

WHEREAS, In the past differences and inconveniences have arisen between bosses and employees, and trade has been interfered with and strikes and losses to both parties have resulted, and,

WHEREAS, Both parties are desirous of arriving at a common understanding and agreement which will prevent such difficulties in the future:

Now, Therefore, this Agreement, entered into this.....day of..... 190..between.....of Baltimore, Md., party of the first part, and with Local Union, No. 12, of Baltimore, Md., of the Journeymen Bakers and Confectioners' International Union of America, party of the second part; Witnesseth:

The said party of the second part, hereby agrees to protect the said party of the first part against all strikes of the members of the party of the second part, providing the rules below are lived up to, and to grant the party of the first part the use of the labels of the Journeymen Bakers and Confectioners' International Union of America, subject to the further provisions of this agreement, and to furnish such union men as may be necessary to do the work of the first party if possible. The said party of the first part hereby agrees:

First—That he will employ none but members of the Journeymen Bakers and Confectioners' International Union of America belonging to Local Union, No. 12; all men to be engaged through the agency of Local Union No. 12, located at 1011-13 East Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md.

Second—Not to compel any journeyman to board with employer.

Third—Work shall only be allowed six days in the week, and working-time shall not exceed ten hours per day or night. Overtime is only allowed in case of necessity and shall be paid for at the rate of twenty-five cents an hour.

Fourth—Not to employ more than one apprentice to every five men or less.

Fifth—The party of the first part also agrees to place the union label on every loaf of bread made in his bakery—

(a) Said labels to be furnished by the party of the second part at the rate of $7\frac{1}{2}$ cents per one thousand labels.

(b) For each bakery there shall be issued as many labels at a time as shall be consumed in two weeks.

(c) The foreman of each department shall have the custody of the labels, and account for same to the party of the second part.

(d) In case of non-compliance with this agreement, the Union reserves the right to withdraw the labels and its members.

Sixth—No employee shall be allowed to work on the following holidays, viz: New Year, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas, the day-men to have the day and the night-men to have the night of the aforesaid holidays, wages not to be deducted.

Seventh—We will meet any employer who may have a grievance against any man or men.

Eighth—The business agent bearing the credentials from the Bakers Union, Local 12, shall be allowed in shop during working hours, provided he applies at the office of employer for admission.

Ninth—The scale of wages shall be as follows: Oven hands and dough-mixers not less than \$14.00 per week; bench hands not less than \$12.00 per week; jobbers, per day or night, \$2.50.

Tenth—Wages to be paid at the end of the week and no money kept back.

Eleventh—Where five men or more are employed, the sliding system shall be adopted in the dull season, foreman and dough-mixer to be excepted.

Twelfth—And we, the members of the aforesaid union, agree in consideration thereof at all times to assist the party of the first part in every way which may lie in our power to successfully conduct and increase his or their business.

This agreement shall take effect.....190., and expire.....190...

In witness whereof, the parties have hereunto set their hand and seals the day and year first mentioned above.

As this was refused, about 200 Germans connected with Local Union No. 12 quit work on June 7, and they were shortly followed by a number of bakers of different nationalities throughout the city.

The first result of the strike was that three of the large bakeries were compelled to close their doors, and a number of small bakeries throughout the city were also compelled to shut down.

The strike continued until August 8. In the meantime a number of the small bakeries agreed to the demands of the men and some of them signed the agreement. Bread became scarce for a few days during June, but subsequently many of the men returned to work and their wages were increased in some forty shops, mostly smaller ones, and the number of working hours reduced. The strike was finally declared off by the unions, after having been only partially successful. The strike was originally ordered by Bakers and Confectioners' Union No. 12, being the Germans, but was subsequently joined by the other unions. Some disturbances occurred during the strike of minor importance.

The demands made by the bakers, even if granted, would by no means have brought the wages of the bakers of Baltimore up to the standard of those in Washington, Philadelphia and other cities.

LOCKOUT OF SKIRT MAKERS.

About twenty-one males and females, employed by Messrs. Schiff & Bloom, in the making of ladies' garments, went on strike June 20, because the firm, so the employees claim, kept their account books back longer than necessary and refused

to let them know how much wages they had made the previous week, and also because the firm did not pay sufficient wages.

The women employed by this firm organized a union, entitled the Maryland Skirt Makers' Union No. 57.

The real causes of the strike were quite obscured, the men and women making one statement and the employers another. The men claimed that it was a lockout. The following was given out by a committee of the union at the time:

"This is not a strike by the men and women, but a lockout by the employers. We have been getting from 27 cents to \$1.20 for a garment. We asked for an increase in wages of 10 per cent., but have received no answer. We have been getting from \$15 to \$18 a week, but last week we were given such difficult work that we could not earn but from \$6 to \$12. An account of the goods we make is kept in books we turn in to the firm every Thursday. We have no uniform wage list, but the firm sets a price on each article. We do not get our books back until the following Tuesday or Wednesday. This is to keep us indebted to the firm for time made between Monday and Tuesday or Wednesday. In order to see why wages were so low last week we demanded that the account books be returned Saturday, which was pay day. This was refused. When we refused to go to work yesterday morning we were ordered out of the building. A committee composed of two women and two men of the union and two outsiders investigated our demands and have sustained our position. The statement that we asked the firm to take us back to-day is incorrect."

The difference was never settled, and the loss in wages was estimated to be \$2,500. The employers claim that the employees refused to do much work on the new styles the first week, so that they might have an excuse to demand more money for making the garments. The matter was left unsettled.

STRIKE OF MACHINISTS.

On April 15, My Maryland Lodge No. 186, International Association of Machinists, presented a demand to their various employers throughout the city for an advance in wages of twenty-five cents a day. The increase was to go into effect on the 1st of June. Some of the firms immediately notified the Business Agent, Mr. Harry Vollmer, that the increase would be granted. Others positively refused, and on July 1 the employees of eight different machine shops in the city went on strike. Some of the employers had notified their employees

that they would increase their wages even before the demand was presented. Subsequent to July 1 the demands were granted in two of the eight shops and settlement made. Six shops still remained on strike.

In the shop of Messrs. Murrill & Keizer the men went on strike before July 1, because of the failure of the firm to accede to their request, but were ordered back to work by the executive committee of the union, so as to give the firm time to consider the demands.

The demands of the machinists was presented in the following letter:

Owing to the enormous increase in the price of living—in fact, in almost everything used in the every-day walk of life—it is almost impossible to exist at the present rate of wages. The International Association of Machinists has deemed it advisable to request of all employers of machinists in this city an increase of 10 per cent, in wages now paid their employees, to take effect July 1, 1903.

We make this request general, as we deem it unjust to ask it of one firm and not the other, especially where they are in competition with each other.

Trusting you will favor us in this request and notify either this office or your employees not later than June 15 of your intention, we remain, respectfully,

WILLIAM SILVERZAHN, *President.*

EDWARD V. WOOD, *Recording Secretary.*

HARRY F. VOLLMER, *Business Agent.*

All of the shops were very busy at the time and this accounts for the ready acquiescence of a large number of the proprietors to the demand of the men. The strike is still on in the six shops above referred to, with very little prospects of settlement. The wage loss to the employees is estimated at about \$20,000. The union paid single men who were on strike \$7.00 per week and married men \$8.00 per week benefits.

SHOE WORKERS' STRIKE.

The employees of A. H. Colmary & Co., who were members of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, went on strike July 13. There were about twenty-two of them—all lasters. They wanted an increase of wages, which the firm refused. The men are still out, mostly having gone to work in other places, and the firm has secured other employees, while some of the old men

have returned to work. The firm applied for an injunction restraining the men from interfering with new employees. The men claimed they had to wait all day around the shop—that is, the lasters—and sometimes would only make \$6 or \$7 per week.

WAREHOUSEMEN'S STRIKE.

On July 17 about twenty stevedores, employed in unloading coffee vessels, quit work because their demand for an increase of wages to the extent of \$4.00 per thousand bags was not granted. These men were employed by Capt. Talbot Jones, unloading cargoes for Messrs. C. Morton Stewart & Co. The men said they were paid \$16.00 per thousand bags, out of which they were compelled to pay the wages of a man in charge of the engine on the wharf and four truckmen. A number of colored men were employed to take the strikers' places, and so far as can be learned the strike was a failure.

STRIKE AT CURTIS BAY.

On August 6, 475 men and boys, employed by the South Baltimore Car and Steel Company, in building cars at Curtis Bay, went on strike after having demanded from their employers that they be paid off every two weeks instead of monthly and double time for holidays.

It had been the intention of the company's manager to put this system in vogue, but it was reported to the men that the president of the company would not consent to this. The men in the various departments held a joint meeting and decided to make the demand. A number of the men were members of the Brotherhood of Railway Car Builders' Union No. 197.

According to the statement made by Mr. Henry Diehl, who acted as secretary of the meeting, the trouble originated as follows:

On June 1 the men appointed a committee to wait on the general manager and ask him that the men be paid off twice a month instead of monthly. The committee was cordially received and the general manager promised to concede the demand. The men desired a written agreement, but the manager told

them to take his word for the agreement. The men agreed to this, and on the following Thursday the company posted a notice to the effect that they would not pay off for another week. This notice caused considerable discussion among the men and finally resulted in a mass meeting, with the resultant strike.

The strike lasted for three days and the company finally conceded what the men desired. The loss was about \$1,500 in wages.

MACHINISTS' STRIKE AT FREDERICK.

On August 15 five machinists, employed by the Palmetto Fibre Company, at Frederick, Md., made a demand on their employers for an increase of wages of fifty cents a day. The company refused it and the five men quit work until August 22, being out one week, when their demands were granted and the men returned to work. The strike was not ordered by an organization.

LOCKOUT OF MARBLE WORKERS.

In March last the Employers' Association and the employees in the marble industry of the country agreed that there should be no strike or lockout without arbitration.

Mr. Wm. H. Evans, of Baltimore, is president of the National Association of Marble Dealers, and the Marble Workers' Unions in the various cities are represented in a national organization, known as the International Association of Marble Workers. The employers state their employees violated their agreement in Philadelphia under the new officers elected last July. The marble workers in Buffalo repudiated the agreement during that month and trouble resulted. The National Association of Dealers thereupon in September ordered their various members to close up their shops for three days, lockout all their employees and start up again, only employing men as individuals and refusing to recognize any union.

This order affected three large firms in Baltimore, namely Evans Marble Company, Hilgartner Marble Company and Hugh Sisson & Sons, involving about 200 hands. The lockout

commenced on September 21 and continued in force, although the yards owned by the firms above-mentioned reopened as "open shops" after three days, and they claim to be employing now about 140 men.

The effect of the lockout was felt on a number of buildings in course of erection in Baltimore, but subsequently the firms constructing same managed to get along some way or other.

This was one of the most far-reaching and troublesome labor differences that occurred in Baltimore during the year, and indeed in the United States. As an explanation of the lockout, the National Association of Marble Dealers published the following advertisement:

Desiring that the public understand the difficulties between the striking members of the International Association of Marble Workers and the National Association of Marble Dealers, the latter association publishes the following correspondence which has passed between the two associations, preceding it by this introductory statement:

At a meeting in Buffalo last March the executive boards from both associations signed an agreement for uniform hours of labor, arbitration, strike and "lockout" clauses. Last July the National Association of Workmen met in Philadelphia and, after having accepted the Buffalo agreement (already accepted by their executive committee), one day, decided on the next day that, as the term of the executive board which had made the agreement had expired, the agreement was no longer operative. They then submitted a second agreement, which the National Association of Dealers found it impossible to accept. A meeting occurred in Columbus, Ohio, September 1, but the members of the workers' association failed to produce credentials authorizing them to negotiate an agreement and nothing was done at the meeting, although the dealers indicated that it would be impossible for them to accept any agreement other than the one signed at Buffalo. Following this, the workers' association called out all the shops in Philadelphia. This was followed by a declaration of "open shop" by the dealers. Then a general strike was declared.

These papers show negotiations between the executive committees of the two associations during the last few days. The committee from the International Association of Marble Workers is expected to give a final answer to the committee from the dealers' association this morning.

BALTIMORE, Md., November 3, 1903.

To R. D. W. Du Bourg, G. P. I. A. M. W., the Members G. E. C. I. A. M. W. and the Members of the I. A. M. W.:

Gentlemen—Referring to the various conferences we have held with you in this city during the past two days looking to a settlement of the

present strike of the International Association of Marble Workers against the members of the National Association of Marble Dealers, we beg to state that we regret we cannot see our way clear to accept the amended form of our resolutions you submitted to us yesterday. Inclosed we hand you a set of resolutions that embody our position and from which, under existing conditions and past experience, we cannot in justice to our members vary in any material manner. If you will not pass these resolutions we hereby agree to submit the question of their fairness and equity to a disinterested board of arbitration for decision, provided the grand officers of the I. A. M. W. at once order the workmen now on strike back to work, the men to return to work on or before the morning of the 5th instant and remain at work pending the decision of said board.

The board of arbitration to consist of three disinterested parties, one to be chosen by the N. A. M. D., one to be chosen by the I. A. M. W. and one to be chosen by the two above provided. The decision of the board shall be evidenced in writing, signed by at least two members of the said board, and the decision of any two members of said board shall be binding upon the N. A. M. D. and the I. A. M. W. and their respective constituents.

Your answer to this letter is requested by not later than tomorrow morning.

Very truly yours,

W. H. EVANS,
PETER GRAY,
CHARLES McDONALD,
JACOB MUELLER, JR.,
ARTHUR LANTZ,
F. P. BAGLEY,

Executive Committee N. A. M. D.

**JOINT RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEES OF THE
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MARBLE DEALERS AND THE INTER-
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MARBLE WORKERS**

At a conference held at Baltimore, 3d November, 1903.

WHEREAS, There has heretofore existed a sentiment that the members of the National Association of Marble Dealers and the members of the International Association of Marble Workers were necessarily enemies, and in consequence a mutual dislike and distrust of each other and of their respective organizations has arisen, provoking and stimulating strife and ill will, resulting in severe pecuniary loss to both parties; now this conference is held for the purpose of cultivating a more intimate knowledge of each other and of their methods, aims and objects, believing that thereby friendly regard and respect may be engendered and such agreements reached as will dispel all inimical sentiments, prevent further strife and promote the material and moral interests of all parties concerned.

1. *Resolved*, That this meeting adopt the principle of conciliation in the settlement of any dispute between the members of the I. A. M. W. and the members of the N. A. M. D.

2. *Resolved*, That a conciliation committee be formed consisting of six members, three of whom shall be marble workers appointed by the International Association of Marble Workers, and three persons appointed by the National Association of Marble Dealers.

If a member of the conciliation committee is a party to the dispute or a member of a local union whose member or members are involved, he cannot serve on the conciliation committee in the settlement of the case involved. The president of his national organization shall appoint a member to take his place in the settlement of the particular dispute.

3. *Resolved*, Whenever there is a dispute between a member of the N. A. M. D. and the workers in his employ (when the latter are members of the I. A. M. W.), and it cannot be settled amicably between them, it shall be referred to the presidents of the two associations before named, who shall themselves or by delegates give it due consideration. If they cannot decide it satisfactorily to themselves, they may by mutual agreement summon the conciliation committee, to whom the dispute shall be referred and whose decision by a majority vote shall be final and binding upon each party for a time of twelve months. Pending adjudication by the presidents and the conciliation committee, neither party to the dispute shall discontinue operations, but shall proceed with business in the ordinary manner. In case of a vacancy in the committee of conciliation it shall be filled by the association originally nominating. No vote shall be taken except by a full committee or by an even number of each party.

4. *Resolved*, That the members of the N. A. M. D. will abolish piece work in their finishing departments except for the polishing of plumbers' slabs, backs and aprons.

5. *Resolved*, That the members of the N. A. M. D. shall run the finishing departments of their factories nine hours per day. The men to receive for the nine hours the same amount of pay as they received prior to 21st September, 1903.

6. *Resolved*, That there shall be no sympathetic strikes or sympathetic lockouts.

7. *Resolved*, That the N. A. M. D. recognize the setters of the I. A. M. W. from and after the going into effect of these resolutions.

8. *Resolved*, That the N. A. M. D. will recognize the shop locals of the bed rubbers, polishers and cutters of the I. A. M. W. when either or both of the following conditions are complied with:

a. When the I. A. M. W. is recognized in the finishing departments of all marble manufacturers who are not members of the N. A. M. D. said shops to run the same hours and the men to receive the same wages as are in force in the shops of the members of the N. A. M. D.

b. When the members of the I. A. M. W. cease to work for or handle the finished product of all marble manufacturers that refuse to recognize the I. A. M. W. in their finishing departments as above set forth.

9. *Resolved*, That the members of the I. A. M. W. will refuse to work for or handle the finished product of any firm or corporation that does not recognize the I. A. M. W. and fails to conform to this agreement.

10. *Resolved*, That these resolutions and any subsequent ones, unless otherwise specified, take precedence over any and all agreements that are now in existence or may be made in the future between a local of the I. A. M. W. and any employer.

11. *Resolved*, That all resolutions, unless otherwise specified, shall remain in force until November 1, 1904, and thereafter unless either party desires to terminate, amend or add to the resolutions. In which case the party so wishing shall serve written notice on the other party at least 90 days prior to November 1, 1904, specifically stating its desires.

12. *Resolved*, That the men now in the employ of the N. A. M. D. be retained.

National Association of Marble Dealers,

By

International Association of Marble Workers,

By

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions go into effect 5th of November, 1903, provided that the men now on strike against the members of the N. A. M. D. are ordered back to work by the Grand Officers of the I. A. M. W. and return to work on or before Thursday morning, 5th of November, 1903.

National Association of Marble Dealers,

By

International Association of Marble Workers,

By

(Copy of Letter from Marble Workers to Marble Dealers.)

Resolution: That the Executive Committee of the I. A. M. W. agree to return the men to work under the Buffalo resolutions and arbitrate any proposed changes in said resolutions at any time suitable to both parties to said resolutions, and that all men employed not members of the I. A. M. W. be discharged. The proposed changes, if any, to be arbitrated within 30 days from date of signing of this resolution.

(Signed)

Committee I. A. M. W.

R. W. DU BOURG,

JAS. A. FITZGERALD.

(Copy of Letter from Committee Marble Dealers to Marble Workers.)
R. W. Du Bourg and Jas. A. Fitzgerald, Committee I. A. M. W.:

Gents—The Executive Committee of the National Association of Marble Dealers cannot consider your resolution for the reason that from past experience it does not consider it safe to return to the Buffalo resolution as a whole, and, further, because it would not entertain for a moment any proposition to discharge tried and old employees at present in the service of the members of the N. A. M. D., nor can it possibly offer you anything different than the form of agreement with accompanying letter submitted to you this afternoon.

(Signed)

W. H. EVANS, *Chairman.*

There were several conferences held in Baltimore between the officers of the dealers' association and the marble workers, but without result so far.

The lockout affected the following firms in Baltimore: Evans Marble Company, Hugh Sisson & Sons and Hilgartner Marble Company.

About 200 marble workers in Baltimore were thrown out of work at first, and numerous small concerns, who get finished marble from the above-named firms, were inconvenienced or compelled to lay off some of their employees. The firms, however, secured some non-union help, and thus continued to do business, while the members of the International Marble Workers' Union sharply drew the lines in their fight, and with the assistance of other branches of organized labor, forced the discontinuance of considerable work in various sections of the country. At the time of writing it is impossible to tell of the final outcome of the struggle.

STRIKE AT ORGAN WORKS.

All the union employees of M. P. Moller, organ builder, of Hagerstown, went on strike September 21, because their demand for an increase of ten per cent. in wages was not acceded to. Mr. Moller refused to recognize the union. The strike continued up to the time the report went to press, though some of the old hands returned to work, and others were employed. The strike was practically lost. It was ordered by Organ and Piano Makers' Union No. 45.

MEAT PACKERS WANT RECOGNITION.

On Monday, November 2, about twenty-six meat packers, all members of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Packers' Union, employed by Messrs. R. M. Jones & Co., stopped work. The strike was the result of the demand of the union for an agreement for the year 1904, and they presented it this early to prevent trouble. The new agreement called for a recognition of the union, which the firm refused to accede to. There were forty-five employees, thirty-one of whom belonged to the union, and these struck. Mr. G. Mechau is the Business Agent of the union and had charge of the strike, which was finally settled by agreement on November 14, and was successful.

STRIKE OF IRONWORKERS.

Two hundred employees of the Baltimore Rolling Mills Company went on strike November 24, owing to the discharge of two of the men who had been active in forming an organization of their fellow-workmen. The men continued on strike until December 2, when they returned to work, except one, Mr. J. C. Jenkins, the president of the Ironworkers' Union, which had been organized in the shops. This result was brought about by agreement between the officials of the company and the officials of the union, and the result was a recognition of that organization.

Mr. Jenkins was provided for by the men, who elected him president of the union and paid him a salary for attending to its business, as it was on his urgent request that they returned to work.

SMALL STRIKES.

On December 14 the employees of the firms of H. Goodman and of Epstein & Singer, cloth hat and cap manufacturers, went on strike against a reduction of wages of from 5 to 10 per cent. These strikes involved seven men in one shop and thirteen in the other and had not been settled when this report was closed.

STRIKE OF CANAL BOATMEN.

The canal boatmen running between Williamsport and Sharpsburg made a demand for an increase of pay per tonnage

for hauling coal. The general manager of the canal offered them forty cents to Georgetown and twenty-two cents to Williamsport. The boatmen claimed that last year they were paid forty cents and eighty cents per ton, but under a new arrangement the new transportation company operating on the canal brought about entirely new conditions, which were unsatisfactory to the employees. The trustees of the canal refused to grant the demand of the men, saying that the question was entirely under their control. A satisfactory arrangement was subsequently effected without any loss.

INCREASE IN WAGES FOR MARINE ENGINEERS.

About May 1 the Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association No. 5 decided to make a request of their employers for an increase of wages. The engineers stated their case in the following language, through the president of the association:

"It is not the intention of the marine engineers to strike, but to better their condition. The salary of an engineer twenty-five years ago was \$100 a month. At that time only single engines and forty pounds of steam were under his direction, but now he carries 250 pounds of steam and cares for compound and triple expansion engines, electric light plant, evaporator, hoisting engines and steering engines at a salary of about \$80 a month, and in some cases \$60. Side-wheel boats then made only one or two trips a week. Now they come in the morning and go out the same day, giving no time for the engineer to see his family. Repairs must be finished in order to get the boat off on railroad time. Several boats are fitted up with feathering wheels, which require overhauling at the end of each route. This was not known in former days. The engineer must buy his own uniform, and it has come to the point that when the boat lies up the engineer must act as watchman at \$12 a week and go home for meals. On excursion boats the engineer has only three months in the year to run and he is then put ashore. The steamboat business has financially increased to a great extent in the last twenty-five years. The engineer ought to get decent wages when it is taken into consideration that thousands of passengers are under his care. The tugboat engineer's salary is not more than that of a laboring man, and he is 14, 16 and 18 hours on watch, working Sunday too. This is the condition of marine engineers of the port of Baltimore."

A meeting of the steamboat owners was held and the Steam Vessel Owners' Association was organized.

Instead of ordering a strike, the Marine Engineers' Bene-

ficial Association No. 5 issued the following letter to their members:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER:

As members of No. 5 employed with the B., C. & A. Co. were the first of all to demand a higher wage scale for the Marine Engineers of Baltimore, agitating the cause, and steadily complaining; besides, on every meeting of No. 5, about the slow progress of the Association concerning the demand of revising the existing wage scale. No. 5, after due consideration, granted the wishes of the members employed by the B., C. & A. Co., and other members afterward made the same request, a new wage scale was formulated, and a copy of it mailed to every member with the request to agree with it or reject it or design an improvement

Without exception all members employed by the B., C. & A. Co. sent letters of approval; some of them even demanded a raising of the new wage scale.

After proper consideration, in conformity with wishes of the members, the present wage scale was adopted by a majority of the Association, to take effect on June 15, 1903. And a committee was appointed to take charge of the affair so that the demand of the members be laid before the shipowners in a proper and business-like manner, and acting as arbitrators between the shipowners and the engineers.

Up to the present day most all of the members, under the guidance of the committee, have their request granted in a satisfactory way, and only the insubordinate in the B., C. & A. Co., who were the foremost kickers against existing conditions, still remain under the old management or wage scale, without showing any effort to put into effect their promise to support the new wage scale. Even interfering with the action of the committee to uphold the honor of the Association, and to reach a speedy settlement with the B. C. & A. Co. Is this true?

Yea; and what is the reason that you demand from the Association help and assistance to better your condition, and after the Association complying with your request willingly, you refuse to give your employers due notice of your demand, leaving him or them under the impression, and giving them a chance to state before the public that you were pleased with present conditions and entirely satisfied with your present wages. Is this right?

Such action is inimical to the Association, that of a coward who throws stones from behind a scaled fence, and casts a very bad reflection upon the honest principles and good work of our Association, when you, a member of it, pledging yourself with a solemn obligation to uphold it with all the power vested in you.

As your committee has tried in vain to persuade you to fulfill your promise, and as in not doing so the high standing of No. 5 and of all the faithful members would be brought into contempt or lowered, there-

fore, we, the committee in charge, for reason to uphold the dignity of No. 5, hereby most earnestly, urgently request you to act as a man, citizen and brother of honor, to fulfill your solemn promise and make the demand for the rate of monthly pay set by the new wage scale, *adopted by your sanction*, and adopted by the Association, *to comply with your wishes*.. Should you refuse to obey this justified request, and you hold your position under the old established wage scale after August 1, 1903, No. 5 will be compelled and fully justified by the circumstances to consider you a coward and a traitor to the principles of the organization, and action will be taken accordingly.

Hoping that you will show *manhood* enough to uphold (instead of destroying) the dignity of No. 5 and of the National Association, and appreciate as *men* the beneficial endeavors we have made for you, we, your committee, expect that in future, like in former times, you will show yourselves worthy a member of the noble order of the M. E. B. A.

The following was the rate of wages asked for in a circular sent out by the association to the steamboat owners:

Passenger Steamers to York River and below York River—Chief engineer, \$115; first assistant engineer, \$85; second assistant engineer, \$65.

All Passenger Steamers Running above York River—Chief engineer, \$100; assistant engineer, \$75.

Ferryboat, \$60.

Ocean Tugs of the First Class—Chief engineer, \$120; assistant engineer, \$75.

Ocean Tugs of the Second Class—Chief engineer, \$105; assistant engineer, \$65.

All Tugs Towing on the Chesapeake—Chief engineer, \$75; assistant engineer, \$50.

Harbor Tugs, \$2.50 a day.

Ten hours to constitute a working day, with overtime 25 cents an hour.

Engineers on All Pleasure Vessels—Salary increased 20 per cent.

Subsequently, in September, after continued meetings and requests, the following increases in wages were granted by the various companies and individuals as reported to the engineers' association:

We, your committee, appointed on the wage scale, beg to make this our report of the increase of the wages of the engineers of the port of Baltimore, and respectfully submit same.

Weems Line, average increase.....	34 per cent.
Chester River Line, average increase.....	20 per cent.
Tolchester Steamboat Company, Chief Engineer.....	20 per cent.

Tolchester Steamboat Company, Second Engineer.....	50 per cent.
B., C. & A. Steamboat Company, Chief Engineer.....	11½ per cent.
B., C. & A. Steamboat Company, Second Engineer.....	27 1-3 per cent.
Bay Line, First Assistants.....	6¼ per cent.
Bay Line, Second Assistants.....	20 per cent.
York River Line, Chief Engineers.....	10 per cent.
York River Line, Second Engineers.....	7½ per cent.
York River Line, to Norfolk.....	No increase.
Rock Creek Ferry Boats, from \$14 per week to \$17.50.	
Harbor Tugs.....	25 per cent.
Dougherty's Tugs, Chief Engineers.....	16 2-3 per cent.
Dougherty's Tugs, Second Engineers.....	28 2-3 per cent.
American Towing Company's Tugs, Chief Engineers....	16 2-3 per cent.
American Towing Company's Tugs, Second Engineers..	28 2-3 per cent.

While this scale did not include increases for all the members of the association, yet there were enough of them to warrant the belief that the Marine Engineers' Association would eventually win.

ACCEPT REDUCTION OF WAGES.

A most remarkable occurrence was the voluntary acceptance of a reduction of wages by 1,300 boilermakers and iron shipbuilders on August 21 last. The boilermakers and iron shipbuilders, at the solicitation of their employers, discussed the case and consented to an arrangement for one year, which involved a reduction of their wages, including the cost of overtime. The employers on their part agreed to employ none but union men for the year and agreed to pay the following rates of wages for nine hours' work:

First-class workmen and flange turners, \$2.50; second-class workmen, \$2.25; holders on, \$1.75; helpers, \$1.50.

The following firms signed the agreement with the Brotherhood, which has five local unions in Baltimore: The E. J. Codd Company, the Baltimore Shipbuilding and Drydock Company, the James Clark Company, the Thomas C. Basshor Company, the William G. Fitzgerald Marine Engine Company, the McIntyre Co. & Henderson, the Spedden Shipbuilding Company, John B. Fluskey, Cathell Brothers, Triplett & Jennings, James Woodall.

BRICKLAYERS GET AN INCREASE.

The bricklayers of Baltimore, early in the year, made a demand on their employers for \$4.00 a day and eight hours, and on March 10 it was announced in the Federation of Labor that the employers had granted the demand. This was heralded with very much satisfaction, as many believed it was a forerunner of a general increase in the building trades.

STRIKE AT THE CROWN CORK AND SEAL WORKS.

About seventy-five boys, ranging in age from twelve to sixteen years, employed in the stamping rooms of the Crown Cork and Seal Company's works went on strike July 6. The cause of the strike was the demanding of a nine-hour work-day instead of ten hours and for a half holiday on Saturday. There was no organization of the boys and they attempted to get the girls in the establishment to go on strike with them, but they failed in this. The firm reports that several mothers of the boys interfered in a forcible manner, and in a day or so many of them returned to work. No losses were reported.

LABORERS DEMAND HIGHER WAGES.

The laborers connected with Union No. 10597, Laborers' Protective Union and Cellar Diggers and Shovellers' Union No. 10934, in the latter part of May sent a notice to the builders and contractors of Baltimore requesting a nine-hour work-day for five days of each week and an eight-hour day on Saturday and a minimum wage of \$1.50. The unions had a joint membership of about 900, and comprised nearly all of the skilled building laborers in the city. While there was no general strike, some of them received the advances, but the majority of the builders and contractors refused to grant the demands, and the men continued at work. The laborers who were employed at Kernan's new theatre were also refused the advance and their places were taken by some white men—those on strike being negroes.

EFFORTS OF THE MARINE FIREMEN.

The members of the Atlantic Coast Marine Firemen's Union early in June made a demand on the various steamboat owners for an increase of wages, and presented a scale calling for \$45 a month for oilers and water tenders and \$40 a month for firemen on steamships; on ocean tugs \$45 for oilers, \$40 for firemen, and \$35 for coal passers; on bay tugs \$35 per month, and \$10 a week of 60 hours on harbor tugs.

There was no strike of the men, but some of the companies agreed to increase the wages as requested. These firms included the Di Giorgi Importing and Steamship Company and the Consolidated Coal Company and the Merchants and Miners' Association.

WORK ON STATE HOUSE STOPPED.

The bricklayers and plasterers employed on the State House at Annapolis had a misunderstanding and stopped work for several days commencing October 28. The trouble was brought on by the employment by the contractors of seven plasterers, members of the Operative Plasterers' International Association. These men refused to join the local union.

MINERS WIN.

The employees of the Cumberland Basin Coal Company, in August last, demanded of the company that they be paid every two weeks instead of every three weeks. The men quit work for a few days (65 in number), and subsequently the company posted a notice to the effect that the men would be paid off regularly on the 5th and 25th of the month, and the men returned to work.

The miners of the Castlemann Enterprise and Allegany Mines of the Somerset Coal Company, and of the Garrett and South Side Coal Companies of Garrett county, quit work in April last over the differential between "heading" and "room mining" pay.

The miners of the Merchants' Mine No. 3 and of the Continental Coal Company also struck in April. These strikes were unauthorized by the organization and were subsequently

settled by the vice-president of the national union. The various companies agreeing to pay 37 cents for loading after machines and 41 cents for narrow work, this being the price paid in other districts, and all the men returned to work.

BALTIMORE & OHIO TRAINMEN.

Early in September representatives of all the employees on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad organized in the various railroad organizations sent a committee to Baltimore for a conference with the managers of the road and for the purpose of presenting their grievances. They presented their grievances, which were numerous, and the conference continued for several arbitration committee. This question was the reinstatement weeks, finally resulting in a complete adjustment of all the questions in dispute, except one, which was referred to an of two discharged men and the same was finally settled in favor of the company by the arbitration committee.

It is reported that the men gained substantial increases in wages and the adjustment of many minor differences, which will remove considerable friction in the future.

TELEGRAPHERS WANT INCREASE OF WAGES.

On November 5 the general committee of the Baltimore branch of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers met at the Howard House, in Baltimore, and formulated a request to be made to the Baltimore & Ohio managers for an increase of wages and shorter hours at certain block stations along the system. It subsequently developed that there was no order for a strike or for forcing the demand other than the attempt to secure the results at the annual conference with the employers to be held later on.

INCREASE OF WAGES.

Early in January the coal miners of the George's Creek region were advised, through their foreman, that their wages would be increased April 1 to 65 cents per ton. The news made the men in the region feel very happy, but the operators still refused to meet the miners in joint convention as they had heretofore done, since then there has been a decrease of ten per cent. in certain sections of the region.

MARYLAND LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

The general conditions of employment and business have been better during the past year than was at one time anticipated, but even at that there has been a great falling off in the manufacturing and building world in production. Of course, various causes are assigned for this decrease in business. The newspapers in many instances have declared that labor organizations have, by arbitrary action, forced many contracts for buildings to be held up. Others have declared that the lull is due to a natural reaction, and others still, to the wild stampede to organization of capital and the over-capitalization of enterprises consolidated and watered beyond their earning capacity. Whatever it may have been, it is now being felt by the workers in all branches of toil, as well as by capitalists and captains of industry of high and low degree.

One of the natural results of the flush times of the past two or three years has been the rapid growth of labor organizations throughout the country. In this Maryland has shared fully, and today organized labor in Maryland is stronger numerically than at any time since 1886. That it is not as strong in some other ways is due to causes that it is not necessary for us to discuss here; but it may not be amiss to sound a note of warning to the labor organizations of this city and State, who are honestly striving to uplift the masses generally and their own members particularly. The people of this State are conservative and patriotic. Though we have less millionaires than other States of like size, we have that which those States lack, viz: An intense love of home life, fair play between man and master, and a patriotic confidence in the righting of every wrong by the peaceful means of argument and the law. There is and there always has been a greater degree of friendliness between the employer and employee in this State than in many others, and if our labor organizations desire to benefit by that feeling and to progress, they must

conserve it by wise deliberation, educational methods, earnest sympathy with the employers' struggles, and honest leaders.

The labor movement generally is based on sentiment. A sentiment that makes for the good of the whole. The demands for higher wages, shorter day's work, better sanitary conditions, etc., have their root in the hope that the rising generation may not have such hard struggles as their fathers and mothers; the hope to leave the world a little better for having lived, and the present wish to share a little in these benefits before we die.

Marylanders will not tolerate labor fakirs nor the policy of killing the goose that lays the golden egg. Our manufacturing enterprises and our building improvements are just beginning to rear their heads. The slow growth of Baltimore is not altogether due to lack of enterprise or wealth. It is mostly due to the feeling that a moderate competence, without rush and struggle, is better and healthier and more conducive to happiness than the fever to acquire vast wealth and vast responsibilities. Living is so much easier and cheaper in this city and State than in others that we do not secure as high compensation for labor done as is paid in New York, Philadelphia, Boston or Chicago. These facts should be kept closely in mind by our labor leaders and the organizations they represent when making their demands. That there are many industries that are underpaid in Maryland as compared with other States there can be no doubt. But be careful in making your demands that you arouse not the spirit of antagonism in the general public, rather than secure their sympathy and help. The concentrated sympathy of the public will win as many strikes as complete organization and a full treasury, but when backed up by all three and led by honest men the march will be upward and onward.

ORGANIZATION.

The central body of organized labor in Maryland is the local Federation of Labor, which meets in Baltimore every Wednesday night, and is made up of five representatives from the various local unions in the State, more particularly those in the city. This central body is directly affiliated with the American

Federation of Labor, and no local union that is not affiliated with an international or national organization that is not connected with the American Federation of Labor can be represented in the local Federation of Labor, therefore, it will be understood that the Baltimore Federation of Labor, as a local body, only has jurisdiction over those organizations which are already affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, except where there are isolated local unions of unskilled labor.

During the year the Baltimore Federation of Labor has had considerable trouble, occasioned in some instances by dual organizations, such as the Bricklayers' Unions Nos. 1 and 2, or the clash between the Carpenters' and Woodworkers' organizations. However, these troubles have been to a large extent adjusted, and at present time the Federation seems to be on a better footing than for some time past, though the carpenters' organizations are not represented in that body at present. The Metal Workers have returned to the Federation of Labor during the year, but the Bricklayers subsequently withdrew, the latter being caused by the organization of a building trades' section, which sought to bring about the adoption of a uniform card system.

During the past year the Stone Pavers of Baltimore city, who were at one time organized into two bodies, one local union under the Federation and one under the Knights of Labor, amalgamated and now all belong to the Federation of Labor. This amalgamation brought about a better condition of affairs in the City Departments, where these men were largely employed in paving and repaving the city.

During the year a suit was instituted for the appointment of a receiver for Local Union No. 6 of the Amalgamated Woodworkers' Union. Disagreement among the members was the cause.

A number of new unions were organized during the year, including the Waiters and Cooks, Hack Drivers and Barbers.

The barbers organized during the year with the express purpose of securing legislation similar to the rules given out by the Board of Health in New York, and it was understood that they would present such a bill to the present Legislature, said bill to include such rules and regulations as follow:

(1.) Barbers must wash their hands thoroughly with soap and hot water before attending any person.

(2.) No alum or other astringent shall be used in stick form. If used at all to stop the flow of blood, it must be applied in powder form.

(3.) The use of powder puffs is prohibited.

(4.) No towel shall be used for more than one person without being washed.

(5.) The use of sponges is prohibited.

(6.) Mugs and shaving brushes shall be thoroughly washed after use on each person.

(7.) Combs, razors, clippers and scissors shall be thoroughly cleaned by dipping in boiling water or other germicide after every separate use thereof.

(8.) No barber, unless he is a licensed physician, shall prescribe for any skin disease.

(9.) Floors must be swept or mopped every day, and all furniture and woodwork kept free from dust.

(10.) Hot and cold water must be provided.

(11.) A copy of these resolutions is to be hung in a conspicuous place in each shop.

Numerous minor difficulties occurred during the year, which were satisfactorily settled one way or the other, and which are hardly worth while enumerating in this report. These difficulties include the efforts of the Brewery Workers to install exclusively union labor in the various beer bottling establishments.

One of the pleasant things to record which occurred during the past year was the increase of wages of the miners of Western Maryland, known as the Georges' Creek region, by the Consolidation Coal Co., the Black-Sheridan-Wilson Co., and other companies. The increase was from ten to eighteen per cent., although during the latter part of the year work in the mines of that region slackened up to some extent, owing to the falling off in the demand for coal, and in the Meyersdale region wages were reduced and the men in Maryland did not make full time.

The Bureau attempted one year ago to make up a directory of the labor organizations of the State, with data attached to

the list, which would be of value to the employers as well as the general public in fixing the status of labor organizations, and the rates of wages earned by the various mechanics and work people attached to these unions. This year we have continued this effort and present in the table that follows, the most complete list of existing unions in the State of Maryland ever heretofore published, and trust that our continuous efforts in this direction may prove of value to the membership of unions as well as the employers and the public at large.

In the table that follows we give the names, addresses and data for 117 organizations in the State of Maryland. Of these the oldest is the Baltimore Typographical Union No. 12, organized in the year 1831. Of the 117 unions enumerated, thirty-one are located in the counties, mostly Western Maryland.

The total membership of these 117 unions, as shown by the reports, is 22,343 in good standing at the time the various reports were made. The table shows that the membership of thirty-eight unions work ten hours per day or over; of thirty-three unions work nine hours a day or over and less than ten, and of thirty unions work eight hours per day or over and less than nine.

The table also shows that sixty-eight unions received an increase of wages during the years 1902 and 1903, and that the membership of only six unions had their wages decreased in that time. The members of forty-four unions received a decrease in the number of working hours in the years 1902 or 1903 of from one-half to one hour.

Of these 117 unions, thirty-four organized in 1902 and nineteen in 1903.

There is other interesting data in the table, which will prove of value to organized labor and the public at large:

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THE SWEAT-SHOP AND FACTORY INSPECTION.

In the Eleventh Annual Report of this Bureau a full description of all sweatshops, with illustrations, was published, along with the 1,800 inspections made by the officials of this Department, showing the exact conditions existing in the clothing industry in Maryland.

Under the Act passed by the Legislature at its session in 1902 these inspections were made and the arrest and prosecution of the violators of that law are now a matter of record in the courts and the same were fully set forth in the previous report of this Bureau. The first case carried to the courts, under the Act, was that of a man name Ligum, who carried on a sweat-shop on South High street. The lower court having quashed the indictment and the case having been carried to the Court of Appeals of the State, that body rendered its decision in the following language:

This being a criminal case and the traverser having been discharged by reason of the indictment having been quashed, and the cause having been argued before six judges of this court, who are equally divided on some of the questions raised as to the constitutionality of the Act of 1902, Chapter 101, the judgment quashing the indictment must be affirmed by a divided court, but without committing this court to the views and conclusions announced by the learned judge below, and this court distinctly reserving for further decision the constitutionality of the aforesaid statute when the question may arise in some other cause.

It will be thus seen that it was necessary to speedily carry other cases to the court, so as to get a final decision as to the constitutionality of the law. This was accomplished by the indictment of Isaac Plumack and Louis Hyman, both of whom were indicted and their cases tried before Judge Stockbridge, who rendered a decision in conformity with the previous decision of Judge Ritchie, and an appeal was therefrom taken to the highest court in the State, from which, at this writing, we are still awaiting a decision as to the constitutionality of the law.

It is, therefore, unnecessary to go into a discussion of the present measure until the decision of the Court of Appeals is handed down in these later cases, which it is to be hoped will occur in time for the Legislature to take whatever steps may be necessary to amend the law, if any such amendments may be needed.

There is no doubt, however, that the enactment of the Legislature of 1902 has already proven beneficial to a large extent in the clothing industry. A visit to some of the shops today which were inspected a year ago will verify this statement. While many of them are yet unfit to work in, or are too crowded with workers, and need a strict enforcement of the law to bring about proper conditions, there are others which have been changed to a remarkable degree, and the fear of the law has led many proprietors to make changes in the environment of their employees. In some cases new shops have been secured away from the homes, and in a number of others the large manufacturers have opened big factory buildings, into which the former sweat-shop owners have moved, and this changed condition has not only benefited the workers, but has improved the quality of the clothing, and increased the trade of Baltimore in this industry. Indeed, it is impossible to fully convey an idea of the change in the conditions of the clothing industry of this city in the past two years, notwithstanding the Department was deterred from fully enforcing the law by reason of the contest in the courts.

After the Court of Appeals had rendered its decision, quoted heretofore, it was determined to renew the inspections and notices, confining such work to the worst sweat-shops still in existence, and induce, by persuasion or notice, the proprietors to conform with the law. Some obeyed such notices, while others availed themselves of the plea that the lower court had declared the law unconstitutional and they would wait until the Court of Appeals gave a final decision.

The Department was informed by the law officers that it would only be piling up cases and giving trouble to present all violators of the law to the Grand Jury, who would find indictments only to have the cases dismissed by the courts, ac-

cording to the late Judge Ritchie's decision. This would have been a hardship to many persons and would have looked more like persecution than prosecution; therefore the Department made up the test cases and desisted from arresting other violators of the law.

THE INSPECTION.

As stated in the previous reports, for purposes of inspection, the city has been divided into seven districts, which we named alphabetically from A to G. Thus when we speak of A district in this report we allude to all that territory in Baltimore beginning on the south side of Baltimore street and running south and southeast to the basin, and bounded on the west by South street and on the east by the city limits.

B district runs from Baltimore street north to North avenue, and from North street on the west to the city limits.

C district runs from Baltimore street south and southeast to the basin, and from Fremont street on the west to the basin on the east.

D district runs from Fremont street west to the city limits and from North avenue south to the city limits.

E district runs from Baltimore street north to North avenue and from North street to Fremont street.

F district runs from North avenue to city limits north, and from Jones' Falls to city limits west.

G district takes in all north of North avenue, east of Jones' Falls to the eastern city limits.

During the year 221 inspections have been made in the city, divided in the different districts as follows:

District A	95
District B	80
District C	29
District D	3
District E	14
Total.....	221

One hundred and eighteen first notices were sent out to the occupants of the various houses notifying them that they

were violating the law, their rooms being dirty or that families were living in the house, or there was not sufficient air space for the number of employees working in the rooms.

Fifty notices were sent to Dr. Bosley, Health Commissioner of Baltimore City, informing him that this number of water closets needed inspection and cleaning.

PERMITS ISSUED.

During the year 130 permits were issued for shops, which employed 2,595 people in the various districts. These were divided in the manufacture of the different articles as follows:

Articles Made.	Number of Permits Issued.	Number of People Employed.
Coats	63	1,580
Pants	46	741
Vests	11	187
Button Holes	6	66
Ladies' Skirts	3	14
Busheling	1	7
Total	130	2,595

Of the above number of permits issued by the Department, 54 were issued for A district; 46 for B district; 14 for C district; 1 for D district and 15 for E district.

These numbers show that the largest number of shops are located south of Baltimore street and east of South street, in the congested Hebrew district.

Another important fact demonstrated by the figures above given is that the largest number of hands are employed in the making of coats, which is the most important part of the clothing industry and for which the highest prices are paid.

A number of the above establishments, while entitled to permits, are still open to criticism in some respects, but the large clothing manufacturing establishments are rapidly congregating their tailors under one roof and adopting the new system of manufacturing wherein the sub-division of labor brings about greater efficiency and greater economy in all respects.

It is safe to say that the clothing industry of Baltimore now stands on as high a plane, if not higher, than that of any other city in the United States as regards the condition of the workers, the character of goods manufactured and the general environment of the industry.

THE GENERAL INSPECTION.

In the detail tables that follow, numbered 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, we give the inspections that were made by this Department and are similar to the tables given in the Eleventh Annual Report.

It will be found by reference to these tables that the places inspected were classified as follows:

TABLE A.

Kind of Building.	District.					Total
	A	B	C	D	E	
Tenements	4	4	5	.....	.....	13
Factories .....	.....	2	2	.....	7	11
Dwellings	35	28	11	2	2	78
Shops	26	41	10	1	5	83
Totals.....	65	75	28	3	14	185

It will be seen by the above figures that a total of 185 buildings were inspected, and that the largest number of buildings where these shops are located was in B district, and the next largest number was in A district. Eighty-three are classified as shops; 78 as dwellings; 13 as tenements and 11 as factories. The word shop as used in this instance pertains to those places wherein the law is being complied with and no families live in the buildings. Strictly speaking, they are dwellings or warehouses converted into shops. It is only within the past year that any number of buildings have been either erected or converted into regular factories in this city. It is also to be noted that the largest number of dwellings used as sweat-shops and where the law is being violated is in A district.

These 221 establishments inspected are owned by 188 persons, the larger number of whom are Russians and the smallest number are Austrians. There are 177 Russians, 3 Americans, 6 Germans and 2 Austrians engaged in the business.

In the following table will be found an enumeration of the places where the different articles are manufactured, according to districts, showing the largest number to be coats, the second pants and the smallest number being hats and caps:

TABLE B.

Articles Made.	District.					Total
	A	B	C	D	E	
Pants	38	21	4	3	4	70
Vests	14	20	.....	.....	1	35
Coats	22	34	25	.....	9	90
Busheling .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Skirts .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Ladies' Coats	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Button Holes	2	3	1	.....	.....	6
Suits .....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Hats and Caps .....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Totals.....	77	81	30	3	16	207

These various shops are located in buildings according to the following table:

TABLE C.

Front, Back or Rear Building.	District.					Total
	A	B	C	D	E	
Front	86	95	43	3	19	246
Back	42	23	10	.....	2	77
Rear	12	6	.....	.....	.....	18
Totals.....	140	124	53	3	21	341

By reference to the figures given above it will be seen that 246 of these shops are located in the front part of these buildings, 77 in the back part of the front building and 18 in the rear of the buildings. It is shown by the table that the greatest number of workrooms are located in the front part of the building, and the reason why the front of a building is selected wherever possible is not to be found in the fact that the rooms are better located or larger, but only because, as a rule, there are more windows in the front of the buildings, thus giving more light to the workers and thereby enabling the proprietors to economize in this respect.

There are 1,235 rooms in the houses visited, divided as follows:

District A	466
District B	442
District C	253
District D	15
District E	59

The various rooms inspected in these buildings are located as follows in the buildings:

TABLE D.

Location of Workroom.	District.					Total
	A	B	C	D	E	
Front	85	94	34	3	15	231
Back	49	27	18	.....	6	100
Middle	2	3	1	.....	.....	6
Totals.....	136	124	53	3	21	337

These rooms are located on the different floors of the buildings as shown in Table E. By this table it will be seen that the largest number are on the second and third floors, thus being above ground and more difficult of access. In most of these

houses the first floor is occupied by the family and are used for cooking, eating and sleeping purposes, from which the foul air must necessarily ascend, increasing the unhealthy conditions of the workrooms above.

TABLE E.—FLOOR ON WHICH WORKROOM IS LOCATED.

Floor.	District.					Total
	A	B	C	D	E	
First	12	11	8	.....	.....	31
Second	56	58	23	3	5	145
Third	65	50	16	.....	13	144
Fourth	5	5	4	.....	2	16
Fifth .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Totals.....	138	124	51	3	21	337

ROOMS WITH LESS THAN 400 CUBIC FEET PER PERSON.

In the 221 inspections made, 48 rooms were found where there was less than 400 cubic feet of space for each person working therein, divided in the different districts as follows: District A, 24; District B, 21; District C, 2, and District D, 1. While this number is considerably less than the number found last year, still there is ample room for improvement in this respect, showing that about twenty per cent. of the rooms inspected come under the penalty of the law.

In the 221 buildings inspected there was a total of 152 families living therein, with 724 persons comprising these families.

It must be remembered that these 1,235 rooms in the houses inspected are utilized for living and sleeping purposes by these 152 families of 724 persons, and in addition to these persons, 2,959 people not of the family are employed therein. In other words the whole number of persons employed and living in these rooms is 3,211.

In the following tables will be found briefly summarized the details from the numbered tables that follow:

TABLE F.—WHOLE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.

Sex.	District.					Total
	A	B	C	D	E	
Male	635	834	358	16	176	2,019
Female	373	555	117	7	140	1,192
Totals	1,008	1,389	475	23	316	3,211

TABLE G.—NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE.

Sex.	District.				Total
	A	B	C	D	
Male	30	41	8	.....	79
Female	29	61	16	I	107
Totals	59	102	24	I	186

TABLE H.—NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED UNDER 12 YEARS OF AGE.

Sex.	District.			Total
	A	B	C	
Male	2	I	.....	3
Female	3	.....	I	4
Totals	5	I	I	7

TABLE I.—CHILDREN EMPLOYED UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE WHO CAN NEITHER READ OR WRITE.

Sex.	District.		Total
	A	B	
Male	9	10	19
Female	5	4	9
Totals	14	14	28

TABLE K.—NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED NOT OF FAMILY.

Sex.	District.					Total
	A	B	C	D	E	
Male	553	744	343	11	165	1,816
Female	357	524	118	4	140	1,143
Totals.....	910	1,268	461	15	305	2,959

It will be seen by the above tables that 176 children are employed in these establishments who are less than sixteen years of age. These figures, however, do not convey the whole truth, as the statements made by the employers of the ages of the children employed in these sweat-shops and factories must be taken with a great degree of allowance. Not one of them show certificates from their parents or teachers, as provided by the Compulsory Education Law. Twenty-eight are shown in Table I to be able neither to read or write, and there is plenty of work for the Truant Officers of this city.

These various shops work all the way from forty-five hours to sixty-six hours per week, mostly fifty hours per week; those who do not work on Saturday often working on Sunday to make up for lost time.

Table L shows the number of hours worked by the shops in the various districts:

TABLE L.—NUMBER OF HOURS OF LABOR PER WEEK.

Number of Hours.	District.					Total
	A	B	C	D	E	
45		1				1
49½			2			2
50	22	64		1	1	88
51			1			1
54		1				1
55		3				3
60	2	10	26	2	13	53
66		1				1
Totals.....	24	80	29	3	14	150

CONDITION OF THE WORKROOMS.

Of the 241 rooms used as workrooms 155 are reported clean and 86 dirty.

Table M shows that the largest number of dirty rooms prevailed in District B. These conditions in the workrooms speak well for the results of the inspections of last year, but leaves room for improvement.

TABLE M.—CONDITION OF WORKROOM.

Clean or Dirty.	District.					Total
	A	B	C	D	E	
Clean	24	64	43	3	21	155
Dirty	16	60	10			86
Totals.....	40	124	53	3	21	241

All of the buildings seem to have sufficient means of egress in case of fire, unless an accident of some kind should occur.

Only three establishments are shown in the tables to have provided separate washrooms for females, and only 282 water closets are provided for this large number of 3,683 persons to utilize.

Only 25 establishments report having separate water closets for sexes. This condition certainly ought to be remedied.

The use of gasoline seems not to diminish, as the following figures show that 28 of these establishments still use it, mostly in the poorer district and by people who know the least about the use of that dangerous fluid.

TABLE N.—KIND OF FUEL USED.

Fuel.	District.					Total
	A	B	C	D	E	
Gas	28	58	7	1	10	104
Gasoline	21	5	2	.....	.....	28
Coal	14	15	19	.....	4	52
Totals.....	63	78	28	1	14	184

Of the water closets attached to these 221 buildings, 47 of them were reported full; 8 of them in bad condition and 101 O. K., and the sanitary conditions generally of the buildings inspected are reported as follows: O. K., 96; bad, 40; fair, 13; and good, 6.

Taken altogether the general conditions are an improvement on those shown in the Eleventh Annual Report of this Bureau, with which comparisons can easily be made in the following detail tables.

TABLE 1.—DISTRICT A.—Continued.

TABLE 2.—DISTRICT B.

District.	Tenement, Dwelling, or Shop.	Date of Inspection.	Street and Number.	Birthplace of Licensee.	Articles Made or Partially Made.	Floor, Back or Rear Building.	Location of Work room in Building.	Number of Rooms in the House.	Place on Which this Room is Located.	Furniture or Other Articles in the Workroom.	Size of Workroom Inspected.	Total Number of Rooms.	No. of Cable R. Al. Towed Each Room.	No. Families in the House.	No. Persons in Room in the House.	Whole Number of Persons Employed.	Number Employed Under 16 Years of Age.	Number Employed 12 Years of Age or Under.	Children Under 16 Who Could Not Read or Write.	Number Employed Not of Family.	Number of Hours per Week.	Condition of Work room.	Have Building or Means of Egress in Case of Fire?	Are Separate Wash Rooms Provided for Females?	Number of Water Closets in Building.	Are There Separate Closets for Females?	Kind of Fuel Used.	Condition of Water Closets.	Sanitary Conditions.
B	Shop.	Aug. 3.	N. E. Cor. Balto. & Frederick.	Russia.	Ladies' Coats.	Front.	Back.	12	Third.	2 tables and wood.	13x16x8	1,664	1,664	1	1	1	1				19	Dirty.	Yes.	No.	2	No.	Gas.	O. K.	O. K.
B	Shop.	Aug. 3.	N. E. Cor. Balto. & Frederick.	Russia.	Ladies' Coats.	Front.	Front.	12	Third.	2 tables and wood.	13x16x8	1,664	1,664	1	1	1	1				19	Dirty.	Yes.	No.	2	No.	Gas.	O. K.	O. K.
B	Shop.	Aug. 3.	N. E. Cor. Balto. & Frederick.	Russia.	Ladies' Coats.	Front.	Front.	12	Fourth.	10 machines, 27 tables, 11 chairs, 1 desk.	10x23x12	3,265	882	1	10	6	2	3			19	Clean.	Yes.	No.	2	No.	Gas.	O. K.	O. K.
B	Dwelling.	Aug. 3.	1208 E. Baltimore.	Russia.	Coats.	Front.	Front.	12	Third.	7 machines, 12 tables, 14 chairs.	13x16x8	1,664	443	1	10	6	2				19	Clean.	Yes.	No.	2	No.	Gas.	O. K.	O. K.
B	Dwelling.	Aug. 3.	1208 E. Baltimore.	Russia.	Coats.	Back.	Front.	12	Third.	2 tables, 10 chairs.	17x15x8	2,040	291	1	10	7					50	Clean.	Yes.	No.	2	No.	Gas.	O. K.	O. K.
B	Dwelling.	Aug. 3.	1208 E. Baltimore.	Russia.	Pants.	Front.	Middle.	12	Third.	1 machine, 1 chair, 1 rack.	15x14x8	1,680	560	1	10	2	1				50	Clean.	Yes.	No.	2	No.	Gas.	O. K.	O. K.
B	Shop.	Aug. 3.	1208 E. Baltimore.	Russia.	Pants.	Front.	Back.	14	Third.	1 gasoline stove, 1 table, 1 box.	15x10x8	810	810	1	10	1					50	Dirty.	Yes.	No.	3	No.	Gasoline.	Bad.	Bad.
B	Dwelling.	July 29.	1208 E. Baltimore.	Russia.	Buttons Holes.	Front.	Front.	10	Second.	3 machines, 7 chairs, 3 tables, 3 boxes.	20x15x11	3,465	433	1	2	4					60	Clean.	Yes.	No.	1	No.	Gasoline.	Bad.	Bad.
B	Shop.	July 27.	118 N. High.	Russia.	Vests.	Front.	Front.	12	Third.	6 machines, 10 chairs, 5 tables.	14x14x8	1,640	364	1	10	4					50	Dirty.	Yes.	No.	1	No.	Gas.	O. K.	O. K.
B	Shop.	July 27.	119 N. High.	Russia.	Coats.	Rear.	Front.	7	Third.	4 machines, 5 chairs, 4 tables.	4x17x9	6,420	918	1	10	2	1				50	Dirty.	Yes.	No.	3	No.	Gas.	O. K.	Bad.
B	Shop.	July 27.	119 N. High.	Russia.	Vests.	Rear.	Front.	7	Second.	3 machines, 4 chairs, 13 chairs.	3x13x8	1,862	470	1	10	2	1				50	Clean.	Yes.	No.	3	No.	Gas.	O. K.	Bad.
B	Dwelling.	July 29.	228 N. High.	Russia.	Buttons Holes.	Front.	Front.	11	Second.	7 machines, 7 chairs, 2 tables.	17x10x10	2,220	368	1	13	4	3				50	Clean.	Yes.	No.	3	No.	Gas.	O. K.	Bad.
B	Shop.	July 29.	22 N. High.	Russia.	Hats & Caps.	Front.	Front.	7	Second.	4 machines, 2 tables.	17x14x10	2,380	470	1	7	4	1				50	Dirty.	Yes.	No.	1	No.	Gas.	O. K.	O. K.
B	Shop.	July 29.	214 N. High.	Russia.	Pants.	Front.	Front.	5	Second.	10 machines, 10 chairs, 4 tables.	12x10x10	6,099	841	1	5	3					50	Dirty.	Yes.	No.	1	No.	Gas.	O. K.	Bad.
B	Shop.	July 29.	212 N. High.	Russia.	Pants.	Front.	Back.	5	Second.	1 table.	13x10x7	910	455	1	10	2					60	Clean.	Yes.	No.	1	No.	Gas.	O. K.	Bad.
B	Dwelling.	Aug. 28.	23 N. High.	Russia.	Coats.	Back.	Back.	14	Third.	6 machines, 9 tables, 11 chairs.	20x12x10	5,742	362	1	10	2					50	Dirty.	Yes.	No.	1	No.	Gas.	O. K.	Bad.
B	Dwelling.	Aug. 28.	23 N. High.	Russia.	Coats.	Front.	Front.	14	Third.	1 table, 3 chairs and loose work.	17x12x10	2,040	2,040	1	10	1					50	Clean.	Yes.	No.	2	No.	Coal.	Bad.	O. K.
B	Dwelling.	Aug. 28.	23 N. High.	Russia.	Coats.	Front.	Back.	14	Third.	2 tables, 3 barrels and loose work.	10x12x10	1,920	1,920	1	10	1					50	Clean.	Yes.	No.	2	No.	Coal.	Bad.	O. K.
B	Shop.	July 28.	18 N. High.	Russia.	Vests.	Front.	Front.	3	Third.	10 machines, 14 tables, 15 chairs.	44x13x10	14,520	908	1	10	2					50	Clean.	Yes.	No.	2	No.	Coal.	Bad.	O. K.
B	Shop.	July 28.	18 N. High.	Russia.	Vests.	Front.	Front.	3	Second.	8 machines, 9 tables, 13 chairs.	44x13x9	14,520	945	1	10	2					50	Dirty.	Yes.	No.	2	No.	Coal.	Full.	Bad.
B	Dwelling.	Aug. 7.	203 Aisquith.	Russia.	Pants.	Front.	Front.	6	Third.	2 machines, 6 chairs, 7 chairs.	18x10x10	3,240	495	1	5	5	3				50	Dirty.	Yes.	No.	1	No.	Gas.	O. K.	Bad.
B	Dwelling.	Aug. 7.	203 Aisquith.	Russia.	Pants.	Front.	Back.	6	Third.	3 machines, 4 chairs.	18x9x8	2,730	912	1	5	3	4				50	Dirty.	Yes.	No.	1	No.	Gasoline.	O. K.	Bad.
B	Shop.	Aug. 18.	452 Aisquith.	Russia.	Coats.	Rear.	Front.	4	Second.	3 machines, 12 chairs, 8 tables, 1 stove.	17x14x8	2,584	801	1	5	1	2				50	Dirty.	Yes.	No.	1	No.	Gas.	O. K.	Bad.
B	Shop.	Aug. 18.	452 Aisquith.	Russia.	Coats.	Rear.	Front.	4	Second.	3 machines, 12 chairs, 8 tables, 1 stove.	17x14x8	2,584	801	1	5	1	2				50	Dirty.	Yes.	No.	1	No.	Gas.	O. K.	Bad.
B	Dwelling.	July 3.	533 Aisquith.	Russia.	Coats.	Back.	Back.	7	Second.	3 machines, 4 tables, 11 chairs, 1 box, 1 stove.	20x10x7	2,464	108	1	10	6	2				50	Clean.	Yes.	No.	1	No.	Coal.	Full.	O. K.
B	Dwelling.	July 3.	533 Aisquith.	Russia.	Coats.	Back.	Back.	7	First.	5 chairs, 1 safe, 1 basket of potatoes, 1 box, 1 loose work.	21x14x8	2,352	588	1	10	6	2				50	Dirty.	Yes.	No.	1	No.	Gas.	Full.	Bad.
B	Factory.	July 21.	610 E. Fayette.	Russia.	Coats.	Front.	Front.	2	Second.	1 machine, 14 tables, 18 chairs.	54x10x10	3,750	1,810	1	10	2					50	Clean.	Yes.	No.	2	No.	Coal.	O. K.	O. K.
B	Shop.	July 21.	610 E. Fayette.	Russia.	Coats.	Front.	Front.	3	Third.	3 machines, 6 tables, 10 chairs.	31x20x8	6,448	580	1	7	4	1				50	Clean.	Yes.	No.	2	No.	Coal.	O. K.	O. K.
B	Dwelling.	July 21.	614 E. Fayette.	Russia.	Vests.	Front.	Front.	11	Second.	3 tables, 2 chairs, 1 gasoline stove.	19x9x10	1,710	670	1	8	1	2				50	Dirty.	Yes.	No.	1	No.	Gasoline.	O. K.	Fair.
B	Dwelling.	July 21.	614 E. Fayette.	Russia.	Vests.	Front.	Front.	11	Second.	3 machines, 6 chairs, 2 tables.	19x9x10	1,710	670	1	8	1	2				50	Dirty.	Yes.	No.	1	No.	Gasoline.	O. K.	O. K.
B	Tenement.	July 21.	1006 E. Fayette.	Russia.	Coats.	Front.	Front.	10	Third.	3 machines, 12 chairs, 12 tables.	61x18x9	10,320	729	1	7	7	2				50	Dirty.	Yes.	No.	1	No.	Gas & Coal.	O. K.	O. K.
B	Tenement.	July 21.	N. W. Cor. 1 1/2 Fayette and East.	Russia.	Pants.	Back.	Front.	9	Second.	5 machines, 7 chairs, 3 tables, 4 racks.	17x17x9	4,601	540	1	12	5					50	Clean.	Yes.	No.	1	No.	Gas.	Full.	Bad.
B	Dwelling.	July 21.	914 E. Fayette.	Russia.	Pants.	Front.	Front.	10	Third.	4 machines, 3 tables, 5 chairs.	17x8x8	594	504	1	12	1					50	Alm.	Yes.	No.	1	No.	Gas.	O. K.	Bad.
B	Dwelling.	July 21.	1009 E. Fayette.	Russia.	Coats.	Front.	Back.	9	Second.	5 tables, 1 rack, 1 chair.	10x12x10	1,920	908	1	3	2					50	Clean.	Yes.	No.	1	No.	Gas.	Full.	O. K.
B	Dwelling.	July 21.	1009 E. Fayette.	Russia.	Coats.	Front.	Front.	9	Third.	7 machines, 8 tables, 12 chairs, 1 stove.	24x19x9	5,490	365	1	3	11	4				50	Dirty.	Yes.	No.	1	No.	Gas.	Full.	O. K.
B	Dwelling.	July 21.	1009 E. Fayette.	Russia.	Coats.	Front.	Front.	9	Second.	3 tables, 8 chairs.	19x17x10	3,230	401	1	3	1	6	1			50	Clean.	Yes.	No.	1	No.	Gas.	O. K.	O. K.
B	Factory.	Sept. 4.	Cor. Monument and Forrest.	Germany.	Suits.	Front.	Front.	4	Third.	39 machines, 110 chairs, 55 tables.	100x7x15	115,500	108	1	93	73	4	0			60	Clean.	Yes.	Yes.	2	Yes.	Gas.	O. K.	O. K.
B	Factory.	Sept. 4.	Cor. Monument and Forrest.	Germany.	Suits.	Front.	Front.	4	Fourth.	39 machines, 65 chairs, 55 tables, 14 racks.	100x7x15	115,500	1,283	1	93	73	4	0			60	Clean.	Yes.	Yes.	2	Yes.	Gas.	O. K.	O. K.
B	Factory.	Sept. 4.	Cor. Monument and Forrest.	Germany.	Suits.	Front.	Front.	4	First.	39 machines, 65 chairs, 55 tables, 14 racks.	100x7x15	115,500	1,283	1	93	73	4	0			60	Clean.	Yes.	Yes.	2	Yes.	Gas.	O. K.	O. K.
B	Factory.	Sept. 4.	Cor. Monument and Forrest.	Germany.	Suits.	Front.	Front.	4	Second.	20 machines, 10 tables, 65 chairs.	91x7x15	107,415	1,074	1	72	40	4	0			60	Clean.	Yes.	Yes.	2	Yes.	Gas.	O. K.	O. K.
B	Dwelling.	Aug. 7.	1166 Low.	Russia.	Coats.	Front.	Front.	4	Second.	3 machines, 5 tables, 4 chairs.	18x15x11	5,940	1,405	1	10	4	1				60	Alm.	Yes.	Yes.	2	Yes.	Gas.	O. K.	Bad.
B	Dwelling.	Aug. 7.	1166 Low.	Russia.	Coats.	Front.	Back.	6	Second.	3 machines, 4 chairs, 1 table.	13x12x8	1,248	1,248	1	10	1					50	Dirty.	Yes.	No.	1	No.	Gas.	O. K.	Fair.
B	Dwelling.	July 16.	1148 Low.	Russia.	Coats.	Front.	Front.	6	Third.	3 machines, 10 chairs, 4 tables.	11x8x19	1,702	338	1	6	5	6				50	Dirty.	Yes.	No.	1	No.	Coal.	O. K.	Fair.
B	Dwelling.	Aug. 5.	1140 McEllderry.	Russia.	Coats.	Front.	Front.	6	Third.	2 machines, 5 tables, 5 chairs.	26x14x8	2,912	582	1	9	2	3				50	Clean.	Yes.	No.	1	No.	Gas.	O. K.	O. K.
B	Dwelling.	Aug. 5.	1140 McEllderry.	Russia.	Coats.	Front.	Front.	6	Third.	2 machines, 4 tables, 4 chairs.	26x14x8	2,912	582	1	9	2	3				50	Clean.	Yes.	No.	1	No.	Gas.	O. K.	O. K.
B	Dwelling.	Aug. 5.	1142 McEllderry.	Russia.	Coats.	Front.	Front.	15	Second.	3 machines, 3 tables, 10 chairs.	30x10x11	5,250	754	1	9	4	3	1			50	Clean.	Yes.	No.	2	No.	Gasoline.	Full.	O. K.
B	Dwelling.	Aug. 5.	1142 McEllderry.	Russia.	Coats.	Front.	Front.	15	Second.	3 machines, 3 tables, 6 chairs.	30x10x11	5,250	754	1	9	4	3	1			50	Clean.	Yes.	No.	2	No.	Gasoline.	Full.	O. K.
B	Dwelling.	Aug. 5.	1147 McEllderry.	Russia.	Coats.	Back.	Back.	9	Second.	3 tables, 2 chairs.	12x12x8	1,152	364	1	4	2	1				50	Dirty.	Yes.	No.	2	No.	Gas.	Full.	O. K.
B	Dwelling.	Aug. 5.	1147 McEllderry.	Russia.	Vests.	Front.	Front.	7	Third.	7 machines, 8 tables, 28 chairs.	28x19x9	8,433	344	1	4	14	12	1	2		13	Clean.	Yes.	No.	1	No.	Gas.	Full.	O. K.
B	Dwelling.	Aug. 5.	1234 McEllderry.	Austria.	Coats.	Front.	Front.	7	Third.	4 machines, 8 tables, 15 chairs.	27x13x8	5,990	374	1	6	9	7	1	1		50	Clean.	Yes.	No.	1	No.	Gas.	Full.	O. K.

TABLE 2.—DISTRICT B.—Continued.

District	Tenement, or Rear Building	Date of Inspection.	Street and Number.	Birthplace of Licensee.	Articles Made or Partially Made.	Front, Back or Rear Building.	Location of Work-rooms in Building.	Number of Rooms in the House.	Floor on Which this Room is Located.	Furniture or Other Articles in the Workroom.	Size of Workroom as Inspected.	Total Number of Cubic Feet of Work-room.	No. of Cubic Ft. Allowed Each Room.	No. Families in the House.	No. Persons in Families in the House.	Number of Persons Employed.	Number Employed Under 16 Years of Age.	Number Employed 16 Years of Age or Family.	Children Under 16 Not Read or Write.	Number Employed Not of Family.	Number of Hours of Labor Per Week.	Condition of Work-room.	Have Babies in Room Subject to Case of Typhoid Fever?	Are Sewing Machines Used?	Number of Water Closets in Building.	Are There Sinks or Cisterns for Food?	Kind of Fuel Used.	Condition of Water Closets.	Sanitary Condition.	
R	Shop	Aug 18	1207 Jackson	Russia	Pants	Back	Back	9	Second.	4 machines, 4 chairs, 2 racks	192 9x 8	1,368	684																O K	
R	Shop	Aug 18	1207 Jackson	Russia	Pants	Back	Back	9	First.	1 table, 1 chair, 1 rack	9x 9x 8	684	684																	O K
R	Shop	Aug 18	1207 Jackson	Russia	Pants	Back	Back	9	Second.	2 tables, 2 chairs, loose work	17x 9x 8	1,224	1,224																	O K
R	Shop	Aug 5	217 Rogers avenue	Russian	Vests	Back	Back	4	Second.	6 machines, 8 tables, 13 chairs	32x17x11	5,984	398																	O K
R	Shop	Aug 5	217 Rogers avenue	Russian	Coats	Front	Front	4	Second.	3 machines, 6 tables, 8 chairs	24x17x 9	3,672	408																	O K
R	Shop	July 21	6 Harrison	Russian	Pants	Front	Front	2	Third.	9 machines, 10 chairs, 10 boxes	5x24x10	1,224	336																	O K
R	Shop	July 31	6 Harrison	Russian	Coats	Front	Back	9	Second.	1 machine, 3 tables and loose work	23x19x10	4,370	146																	O K
R	Dwelling	Aug. 7	N Eden	Russian	Coats	Front	Back	9	Second.	2 machines, 4 tables, 4 chairs	23x14x11	3,388	677																	O K
R	Dwelling	Aug. 7	N Eden	Russian	Coats	Front	Back	9	Third.	5 machines, 3 chairs, 1 table	14x13x 8	1,456	455																	O K
R	Shop	Sept 2	210 N. Eden	Russian	Pants	Front	Back	9	Second.	3 machines, 2 tables, 1 chair, 1 rack	14x12 x 8	1,344	672																	O K
R	Shop	Sept 4	210 N. Holliday	Maryland	Pants	Front	Front	4	Third.	8 machines, 15 tables, 24 chairs	67x23x11	10,051	565																	O K
R	Shop	Sept 4	210 N. Holliday	Maryland	Pants	Front	Back	4	Third.	8 machines, 12 chairs, 4 tables	39x18x12	8,424	1,053																	O K
R	Dwelling	July 31	309 N. Gay	Russia	Pants	Front	Back	9	Fourth.	4 machines, 3 tables, 7 chairs	16x18x11	7,128	1,188																	O K
R	Shop	July 31	217-210 N. Gay	Russia	Pants	Front	Front	4	Fourth.	3 machines, 4 tables, 7 chairs	12x14x 9	1,584	1,672																	O K
R	Shop	July 31	217-210 N. Gay	Russia	Pants	Front	Front	4	Fourth.	17 machines, 16 chairs, 5 chairs, 4 racks	37x38x14	16,684	984																	O K
R	Shop	July 30	301 N. Gay	Russia	Vests	Front	Front	10	Second.	16 machines, 23 chairs, 7 tables, 6 racks	35x36x13	16,684	984																	O K
R	Tenement	Aug. 7	500 N. Gay	Austria	Pants	Front	Front	10	Second.	3 machines, 6 tables, 5 chairs	10x18x10	9,000	810																	O K
R	Shop	Sept. 2	1018 Hillen	Russian	Coats	Front	Back	5	Second.	4 machines, 7 tables, 15 chairs	50x23x 9	5,450	630																	O K
R	Shop	Sept. 2	1018 Hillen	Russian	Coats	Front	Back	5	Second.	5 machines, 10 chairs, 4 tables	25x17x10	4,250	532																	O K
R	Shop	Sept. 2	1018 Hillen	Russian	Coats	Front	Back	5	Second.	2 tables, loose work	13x14 x 9	1,450	140																	O K
R	Factory	July 27	101 N. Frederick	Russian	Pants & Vests	Front	Front	4	Fourth.	20 machines, 17 tables, 41 chairs	60x33x11	21,780	444																	O K
R	Shop	Aug. 6	S. E. Cor. Ensor and East.	Russian	Coats.	Front	Front	1	Fourth.	14 machines, 8 tables, 27 chairs, 7 racks, 8 boxes	45x27x11	14,250	1,016																	O K
R	Shop	Aug. 6	S. E. Cor. Ensor and East.	Russian	Coats.	Front	Front	1	Fourth.	3 machines, 14 chairs, 10 tables	30x26x10	9,480	876																	O K
R	Shop	Aug. 6	S. E. Cor. Ensor and East.	Russian	Coats.	Front	Front	1	Fourth.	4 machines, 10 chairs, 10 tables	29x19x 9	5,621	494																	O K
R	Shop	Aug. 6	S. E. Cor. Ensor and East.	Russian	Coats.	Front	Front	1	Fourth.	3 machines, 6 chairs, 3 tables	12x 9x 9	968	868																	O K
R	Shop	Aug. 6	S. E. Cor. Ensor and East.	Russian	Coats.	Front	Front	1	Second.	12 tables, 12 chairs, loose work	32x19x16	12,262	826																	O K
R	Shop	Aug. 6	S. E. Cor. Ensor and East.	Russian	Coats.	Front	Front	1	Third.	14 machines, 8 tables, 22 chairs	51x22x10	11,220	561																	O K
R	Dwelling	Aug. 6	S. E. Cor. Ensor and East.	Russian	Coats	Back	Back	12	Second.	11 machines, 12 tables, 23 chairs	50x20x10	10,000	357																	O K
R	Dwelling	Aug. 6	S. E. Cor. Ensor and East.	Russian	Coats	Front	Front	12	Second.	2 tables, 6 chairs	18x13x10	2,340	334																	O K
R	Dwelling	Aug. 6	S. E. Cor. Ensor and East.	Russian	Coats	Front	Front	12	Second.	2 tables and loose work	14x13x10	1,820	910																	O K
R	Dwelling	Aug. 6	S. E. Cor. Ensor and East.	Russian	Coats	Front	Back	12	Second.	1 table, 2 chairs	13x10x 9	1,170	585																	O K
R	Shop	Aug. 6	Ensor and Mott	Russian	Vests	Front	Front	9	First.	6 machines, 6 tables, 14 chairs	24x20x10	4,800	320																	O K
R	Dwelling	Aug. 5	14 East	Russian	Vests	Front	Front	10	Second.	2 machines, 7 chairs, 2 tables	12x13x10	1,560	450																	O K
R	Dwelling	Aug. 5	14 East	Russian	Vests	Front	Back	10	Second.	4 machines, 4 chairs	16x15x 8	1,920	480																	O K
R	Dwelling	Aug. 5	14 East	Russian	Vests	Front	Front	10	Second.	4 tables, 3 chairs	13x14x10	1,820	820																	O K
R	Dwelling	Aug. 5	14 East	Russian	Vests	Front	Middle	10	Second.	2 machines, 1 table, 3 chairs	15x11x10	1,650	825																	O K
R	Dwelling	Aug. 5	14 East	Russian	Vests	Front	Front	10	Third.	9 machines, 11 chairs, 4 tables, 5 racks	47x15x 9	6,255	475																	O K
R	Shop	July 31	328 N. Front	Russian	Coats	Front	Front	2	Second.	5 machines, 8 chairs, 11 tables	28x27x10	7,560	504																	O K
R	Shop	Aug. 8	328 N. Front	Russian	Coats	Front	Front	2	First.	5 tables, 7 chairs, 1 box	38x14x12	4,704	588																	O K
R	Dwelling	July 31	328 N. Front	Russian	Coats	Front	Front	2	Second.	3 machines, 9 tables, 12 chairs	75x12x 8	7,200	514																	O K
R	Dwelling	July 31	328 N. Front	Russian	Coats	Front	Back	14	Third.	4 machines, 2 tables, 7 chairs	15x14x 9	1,560	445																	O K
R	Shop	July 31	328 N. Front	Russian	Pants	Front	Front	14	Third.	3 machines, 3 tables, 2 chairs	15x14x 9	1,560	315																	O K
R	Shop	July 7	417 N. Front	Russian	Coats	Front	Front	4	Second.	6 machines, 16 tables, 22 chairs	60x26x 8	17,400	385																	O K
R	Shop	Aug. 7	417 N. Front	Russian	Coats	Front	Front	4	Second.	1 table, 1 chair	23x19x 9	3,519	859																	O K
R	Shop	Aug. 7	417 N. Front	Russian	Coats	Front	Front	4	Third.	4 machines, 12 tables, 18 chairs	60x26x 8	16,400	475																	O K
R	Dwelling	Aug. 7	302 Forrest	Russian	Coats	Front	Front	9	Second.	2 machines, 2 chairs, 6 tables	18x17x10	2,780	347																	O K
R	Dwelling	Aug. 7	302 Forrest	Russian	Coats	Front	Front	9	Third.	1 table, 1 gas stove	9x15x 9	1,214	124																	O K
R	Dwelling	Aug. 7	302 Forrest	Russian	Vests	Front	Front	9	Third.	3 machines, 6 tables, 7 chairs	30x26x 8	3,240	360																	O K
R	Dwelling	Aug. 7	302 Forrest	Russian	Vests	Front	Front	9	First.	7 machines, 8 chairs, 1 table, 3 boxes	40x18x 9	3,240	432																	O K
R	Dwelling	Aug. 7	302 Forrest	Russian	Vests	Front	Front	9	Second.	2 machines, 7 chairs, 4 tables	30x13x 8	2,120	390																	O K
R	Dwelling	Aug. 7	302 Forrest	Russian	Vests	Front	Front	9	First.	4 machines, 2 tables, 5 chairs, 2 racks	31x12x 9	3,144	1,674																	O K
R	Dwelling	Aug. 7	302 Forrest	Russian	Vests	Front	Front	9	Second.	4 machines, 10 chairs, 4 tables, loose work	24x12x 9	2,880	504																	O K
R	Dwelling	Aug. 7	302 Forrest	Russian	Vests	Front	Front	9	Second.	3 machines, 7 tables, 10 chairs	40x13x 9	4,731	573																	O K
R	Dwelling	Aug. 7	302 Forrest	Russian	Vests	Front	Front	9	Third.	5 machines, 6 tables, 14 chairs	40x13x 9	4,731	441																	O K
R	Dwelling	Aug. 7	302 Forrest	Russian	Vests	Front	Front	9	Second.	4 machines, 9 tables, 2 tables	16x11x10	1,760	220																	O K
R	Dwelling	Aug. 7	302 Forrest	Russian	Vests	Front	Front	9	Second.	1 table, 1 lounge, 1 gas stove	10x11x 9	990	500																	O K
R	Dwelling	Aug. 7	302 Forrest	Russian	Vests	Front	Back	7	Second.	2 beds, 1 bureau, 1 table	11x11x 8	1,352	1,352																	O K
R	Dwelling	Aug. 7	302 Forrest	Russian	Vests	Front	Front	4	First.	1 tables and clock room	22x17x11	4,114	414																	O K
R	Dwelling	Aug. 7	302 Forrest	Russian	Vests	Front	Front	4	First.	1 machines, 4 tables, 1 table	48x17x12	7,368	841																	O K
R	Dwelling	Aug. 7	302 Forrest	Russian	Vests	Front	Front	4	Third.	9 machines, 6 tables, 21 chairs, 1 box	47x17x14	8,604	963																	O K
R	Dwelling	Aug. 7	302 Forrest	Russian	Vests	Front	Front	4	Second.	2 machines, 4 chairs, 3 racks	41x17x10	6,020	841																	O K
R	Dwelling	Aug. 7	302 Forrest	Russian	Vests	Front	Front	4	Third.	4 machines, 11 chairs, 1 table	16x15x 8	2,280	288																	O K
R	Dwelling	Aug. 7	302 Forrest	Russian	Vests	Front	Front	4	Second.	1 table, 6 chairs	18x12x 9	2,268	288																	O K
R	Dwelling	Aug. 7	302 Forrest	Russian	Vests	Front	Back	8	Third.	5 tables, 1 chair	14x14x 9	1,568	288																	

TABLE 3.—DISTRICT C.

District.	Tenement, Dwelling or Rear Building.	Date of Inspection.	Street and Number.	Birthplace of Tenants.	Articles Made or Partially Made.	Floor, Back or Rear Building.	Location of Workroom in Building.	Number of Rooms in the House.	Floor on Which this Workroom is Located.	Furniture or Other Articles in the Workroom.	Size of Workroom as Inspected.	Total Number of Cubic Feet of Work Room.	No. of Cubic Ft. Allowed Each Room.	No. Families in the House.	No. Persons in Family in the House.	Whole Number of Persons Employed.	Number Employed Under 16 Years of Age.	Number Employed 16 Years of Age or Under.	Children Under 16 Who Could Not Read or Write.	Number Employed Not of Family.	Number of Hours of Labor Per Week.	Condition of Workroom.	Have Buildings or Rooms Subject to Case of Fire?	Are Separate Wash-rooms Provided for Females?	Number of Water Cisterns to Building.	Are There Separate Closets for Females?	Kind of Fuel Used.	Condition of Closets.	Sanitary Condition.	
Shop	Aug. 31	418	Dover	Russia.	Coats.	Front.	Front.	2	Second.	4 machines, 14 tables, 15 chairs	1,442x6x12	11,268	704	.....	12	3	.....	12	3	60	Clean	Yes	No	1	No	Coal	.....	.....	.....
Shop	Aug. 24	113	Paca	Russia.	Coats.	Front.	Front.	4	Second.	4 machines, 10 tables, 12 chairs, 1 stove.	58x12x13	12,818	854	.....	12	3	1	11	3	60	Dirty	Yes	No	1	No	Coal	.....	.....	.....
Shop	Aug. 24	113	Paca	Russia.	Coats.	Front.	Front.	4	Fourth.	3 machines, 9 tables, 12 chairs	58x10x11	10,308	850	.....	8	4	1	7	4	60	Dirty	Yes	No	1	No	Coal	.....	.....	.....
Shop	Aug. 24	113	Paca	Russia.	Coats.	Front.	Front.	4	Third.	3 machines, 9 tables, 11 chairs	1,212x6x12	8,592	660	.....	10	3	.....	9	3	60	Dirty	Yes	No	1	No	Coal	.....	.....	.....
Factory	Aug. 31	306	Sharp	Germany.	Pants & Coats.	Front.	Front.	4	First.	27 tables, 27 chairs	100x23x15	34,500	821	.....	19	23	2	19	23	49 1/2	Clean	Yes	Yes	4	Yes	Gas	.....	O. K.	O. K.
Factory	Aug. 31	306	Sharp	Germany.	Pants & Coats.	Front.	Front.	4	Second.	27 machines, 16 tables, 43 chairs	100x24x12	27,600	541	.....	36	13	.....	38	11	49 1/2	Clean	Yes	Yes	4	Yes	Gas	.....	O. K.	O. K.
Factory	Aug. 31	306	Sharp	Germany.	Pants & Coats.	Front.	Front.	4	Third.	27 machines, 16 tables, 43 chairs	100x24x12	27,600	541	.....	36	13	1	31	13	49 1/2	Clean	Yes	Yes	4	Yes	Gas	.....	O. K.	O. K.
Factory	Aug. 31	306	Sharp	Germany.	Pants & Coats.	Front.	Front.	4	Fourth.	4 machines, 5 tables, 36 chairs, 40 racks.	100x23x13	29,900	906	.....	33	13	2	33	13	49 1/2	Clean	Yes	Yes	4	Yes	Gas	.....	O. K.	O. K.
Dwelling	Aug. 27	214	Sharp	Russia.	Coats.	Front.	Front.	10	Second.	3 machines, 3 tables, 6 chairs	20x15x10	3,000	428	1	7	2	7	2	60	Clean	Yes	No	1	No	Coal	.....	O. K.	Fair.	
Dwelling	Aug. 27	214	Sharp	Russia.	Coats.	Front.	Back	10	Second.	3 tables, 3 chairs	14x11x10	1,820	364	.....	3	3	.....	1	2	60	Clean	Yes	No	1	No	Coal	.....	O. K.	Fair.
Tenement.	Aug. 26	619	W. Lombard	Russia.	Coats.	Front.	Front.	12	Third.	5 machines, 10 tables, 11 chairs	1,242x23x11	8,448	563	3	8	13	2	12	2	60	Clean	Yes	No	2	No	Gas & Coal	.....	O. K.	Fair.
Tenement.	Aug. 26	619	W. Lombard	Russia.	Coats.	Back.	Back.	12	Third.	2 tables, 3 chairs	13x11x 8	1,144	572	3	8	2	.....	2	60	Clean	Yes	No	2	No	Coal	.....	O. K.	O. K.	
Dwelling	Aug. 26	717	W. Lombard	Germany.	Coats.	Front.	Front.	10	Second.	4 machines, 9 tables, 8 chairs	1,224x18x11	7,161	596	4	6	12	11	2	60	Clean	Yes	No	2	No	Coal	.....	O. K.	O. K.	
Dwelling	Aug. 26	717	W. Lombard	Germany.	Coats.	Back.	Back.	10	Second.	1 machine, 3 tables, 3 chairs	17x15x 8	2,440	510	2	6	4	.....	4	60	Clean	Yes	No	2	No	Coal	.....	O. K.	O. K.	
Tenement.	Aug. 26	717	W. Lombard	Germany.	Coats.	Back.	Back.	10	Second.	1 machine, 1 table, 2 chairs	15x 2x 9	945	472	2	6	2	.....	2	60	Clean	Yes	No	2	No	Coal	.....	O. K.	O. K.	
Dwelling	Aug. 26	717	W. Lombard	Russia.	Coats.	Front.	Front.	14	Second.	4 machines, 8 tables, 10 chairs	1,218x10x11	7,524	684	3	11	10	3	11	60	Clean	Yes	No	2	Yes	Coal	.....	O. K.	O. K.	
Dwelling	Aug. 26	319	W. Lombard	Russia.	Coats.	Back.	Back	15	Third.	1 machine, 5 tables, 6 chairs	28x12x 9	3,024	604	2	11	4	2	.....	1	60	Clean	Yes	No	1	No	Coal	.....	O. K.	O. K.
Dwelling	Aug. 26	319	W. Lombard	Russia.	Coats.	Front.	Front	15	Third.	2 machines, 1 table, 4 chairs	15x12x 9	1,620	405	2	11	4	.....	1	60	Clean	Yes	No	1	No	Coal	.....	O. K.	O. K.	
Factory	Sept. 1	127	W. Baltimore	Germany.	Coats.	Back	Back	2	Second.	23 machines, 24 tables, 20 chairs	60x28x15	28,980	1,380	16	5	3	1	10	60	Clean	Yes	No	4	Yes	Gas	O. K.	O. K.
Dwelling	Aug. 27	235	S. Greene	Russia.	Coats.	Front.	Front.	7	Third.	3 machines, 4 tables, 7 chairs	1,608x15x 8	1,600	514	2	7	6	.....	5	1	60	Clean	Yes	No	5	No	Coal	.....	Bad	O. K.
Shop	Aug. 31	420	W. Conway	Russia.	Coats.	Front.	Front.	2	Second.	4 machines, 9 tables, 12 chairs	27x21x 8	4,668	414	.....	9	3	.....	8	1	60	Clean	Yes	No	1	No	Coal	.....	Full	Good.
Dwelling	Aug. 31	420	W. Conway	Russia.	Coats.	Front.	Front.	10	First.	2 machines, 3 tables, 4 chairs	17x17x10	3,760	722	1	9	4	.....	4	60	Clean	Yes	No	2	Yes	Gasoline	.....	Full	Good.	
Tenement	Aug. 31	420	W. Conway	Russia.	Coats.	Front.	Front.	10	First.	3 machines, 2 chairs, 1 table	17x17x10	3,760	722	1	9	4	.....	4	60	Clean	Yes	No	2	Yes	Gasoline	.....	Full	Good.	
Tenement	Aug. 31	423	W. Conway	Russia.	Coats.	Front.	Front.	10	First.	3 machines, 3 chairs, 4 tables	17x17x11	3,179	1,059	3	2	1	.....	2	1	60	Clean	Yes	No	2	No	Coal	.....	Full	Good.
Tenement	Aug. 31	423	W. Conway	Russia.	Coats.	Front.	Back.	14	First.	2 machines, 2 tables, 2 chairs	17x17x11	3,179	1,059	3	10	3	.....	2	1	60	Clean	Yes	No	1	No	Coal	.....	Full	Fair.
Tenement	Aug. 27	203	W. Conway	Russia.	Pants.	Front.	Back	13	Third.	3 tables and loose work	18x14x 9	2,304	1,152	2	3	15	2	.....	2	60	Clean	Yes	No	2	No	Gasoline	.....	O. K.	Fair.
Tenement	Aug. 27	203	W. Conway	Russia.	Pants.	Front.	Front.	13	Third.	8 machines, 8 chairs, 1 table	21x15x 9	2,815	409	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	Clean	Yes	No	2	No	Gasoline	.....	O. K.	Fair.
Dwelling	Aug. 24	123	W. Pratt	Russia.	Coats.	Front.	Front.	10	Second.	3 machines, 3 tables, 7 chairs	96x20x10	6,200	650	2	12	6	2	.....	6	60	Clean	Yes	No	2	No	Coal	.....	Full	Good.
Dwelling	Aug. 24	123	W. Pratt	Russia.	Coats.	Front.	Back	10	Second.	3 tables, 2 chairs	20x17x10	3,400	680	.....	3	2	.....	2	2	60	Dirty	Yes	No	1	No	Coal	.....	O. K.	Bad.
Shop	Aug. 24	228	W. Pratt	Russia.	Coats.	Front.	Front	10	Third.	3 machines, 4 tables, 10 chairs	23x17x10	3,910	538	.....	7	.....	1	.....	.....	60	Dirty	Yes	No	1	No	Coal	.....	O. K.	Bad.
Dwelling	Aug. 24	228	W. Pratt	Russia.	Coats.	Front.	Front	10	Third.	3 machines, 3 chairs	18x15x10	2,700	278	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	Dirty	Yes	No	1	No	Coal	.....	O. K.	Bad.
Dwelling	Aug. 24	116	W. Pratt	Russia.	Coats.	Front.	Front	17	Second.	3 machines, 5 tables, 8 chairs	20x21x10	4,200	600	1	2	6	1	.....	60	Dirty	Yes	No	2	No	Coal	.....	O. K.	Bad.	
Dwelling	Aug. 24	116	W. Pratt	Russia.	Coats.	Front.	Back	17	Second.	6 tables, 3 chairs	21x16x10	3,360	672	.....	3	3	2	.....	2	60	Dirty	Yes	No	2	No	Coal	.....	O. K.	Bad.
Dwelling	Aug. 24	116	W. Pratt	Russia.	Coats.	Front.	Front	10	Third.	3 machines, 3 tables, 8 chairs	18x15x 9	3,240	405	1	2	8	.....	4	60	Dirty	Yes	No	2	No	Coal	.....	O. K.	Bad.	
Dwelling	Aug. 24	116	W. Pratt	Russia.	Coats.	Front.	Front	17	Third.	5 tables, 2 chairs	21x18x 8	3,024	408	1	2	1	.....	1	60	Dirty	Yes	No	2	No	Coal	.....	O. K.	Fair.	
Dwelling	Aug. 24	26	W. Pratt	Russia.	Coats.	Back.	Back	12	Second.	4 tables, 1 chair	14x12x 8	1,144	672	2	5	2	.....	1	60	Clean	Yes	No	1	No	Coal	.....	O. K.	Fair.	
Dwelling	Aug. 24	26	W. Pratt	Russia.	Coats.	Back.	Back	12	Second.	1 machine, 1 table, 4 chairs	18x12x 8	960	240	2	5	3	2	.....	1	60	Clean	Yes	No	1	No	Coal	.....	O. K.	Fair.
Tenement	Aug. 27	501	W. Pratt	Russia.	Coats.	Front.	Front	27	Second.	2 machines, 4 tables, 7 chairs, 1 stove	18x15x 9	3,200	412	8	25	6	2	.....	1	60	Dirty	Yes	No	14	No	Coal	.....	Full	Bad.
Shop	Aug. 27	533	S. Howard	Russia.	Coats.	Front.	Front	12	Third.	4 machines, 5 tables, 12 chairs	21x16x10	5,460	420	.....	8	5	1	.....	5	60	Clean	Yes	No	3	No	Gas	.....	O. K.	O. K.
Shop	Aug. 27	233	S. Howard	Russia.	Coats.	Front.	Back	12	Third.	4 tables and loose work	23x21x 9	4,187	2,093	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	Clean	Yes	No	3	No	Gas	.....	O. K.	O. K.
Shop	Aug. 27	233	S. Howard	Russia.	Coats.	Front.	Front	12	Second.	3 machines, 7 tables, 15 chairs	1,538x14x10	5,460	390	.....	8	6	.....	6	60	Clean	Yes	No	3	No	Gas	.....	O. K.	O. K.	
Shop	Aug. 27	333	S. Howard	Russia.	Coats.	Front.	Middle.	12	Second.	4 tables, 1 chair	17x13x 8	1,768	884	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	Clean	Yes	No	3	No	Gas	.....	O. K.	O. K.
Shop	Sept. 1	311	W. German	Germany.	Pants.	Back	Back	12	Second.	3 tables, 3 racks	18x15x 9	2,835	708	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	Clean	Yes	No	3	Yes	Gas	.....	O. K.	O. K.
Shop	Sept. 1	311	W. German	Germany.	Pants.	Front.	Front	12	Second.	17 machines, 4 tables, 19 chairs, 11 racks	1,248x10x10	7,790	519	.....	14	1	.....	14	1	60	Clean	Yes	No	3	Yes	Gas	.....	O. K.	O. K.
Shop	Sept. 1	311	W. German	Germany.	Pants.	Front.	Back	12	Third.	3 tables, 6 chairs, 4 racks	19x16x10	3,040	1,520	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	Clean	Yes	No	3	Yes	Gas	.....	O. K.	O. K.
Shop	Sept. 1	311	W. German	Germany.	Button Holes	Front.	Front	12	First.	12 machines, a table, 10 chairs	37x17x11	6,939	988	.....	3	4	.....	3	49 1/2	Clean	Yes	Yes	3	No	Coal	.....	O. K.	O. K.	
Dwelling	Aug. 27	642	W. German	Russia.	Coats.	Front.	Front	6	Third.	3 machines, 3 tables, 6 chairs	17x15x 8	2,592	318	.....	2	4	.....	2	60	Clean	Yes	No	1	No	Coal	.....	O. K.	Good.	
Dwelling	Aug. 27	610	W. German	Russia.	Coats.	Front.	Back	6	Third.	1 machine, 4 tables, 2 chairs	17x11x 8	1,406	498	2	4	2	1	.....	1	60	Clean	Yes	No	1	No	Coal	.....	O. K.	Good.
Dwelling	Aug. 27	610	W. German	Russia.	Coats.	Front.	Front	10	First.	3 machines, 4 tables, 9 chairs, 1 stove	27x13x10	2,970	495	1	7	6	.....	6	60	Clean	Yes	No	1	No	Coal	.....	O. K.	Good.	
Dwelling	Aug. 27	648	W. German	Russia.	Pants.	Front.	Front	10	First.	3 tables, 2 chairs	18x10x 8	1,120	360	1	7	1	.....	1	60	Clean	Yes	No	1	No	Coal	.....	O. K.	Good.	
Dwelling	Aug. 27	648	W. German	Russia.	Pants.	Front.	Front	13	Second.	6 machines, 4 chairs	18x15x 9	2,430	810	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	60	Clean	Yes	No	1	No	Gas	.....	O. K.	Good.	
Dwelling	Aug. 27	648	W. German	Russia.	Pants.	Front.	Front	11	Fourth.	1 machine, 1 table, 2 chairs	17x 9x 6	918	459	1	4	2	.....	1	60	Clean	Yes	No	1	No	Gas	.....	O. K.	Good.	
Dwelling	Aug. 27	648	W. German	Russia.	Pants.	Front.	Back	13	Fourth.	1 table, 1 stove, 1 chair	17x 7x 6	714	214	1	4	1	.....	1	60	Clean	Yes	No	1	No	Gas	.....	O. K.	Good.	

TABLE 4.—DISTRICT D.

District.	Tenement, Dwelling or Rear Building.	Date of Inspection.	Street and Number.	Birthplace of Licensee.	Articles Made or Partially Made.	Front Back or Rear Building.	Location of Work room in Building.	Number of Rooms in the House.	Floor on Which this Workroom is Located.	Furniture or Other Articles in the Workroom.	Size of Workroom Inspected.	Total Number of Cubic Feet of Work Room.	No. of Cubic Ft. Allowed Each Room.	No. Families in the House.	No. Persons in Families in the House.	Whole Number of Persons Employed.	Number Employed Under 16 Years of Age.	Number Employed 12 Years of Age or Under.	Children Under 16 Who Could Not Read or Write.	Number Employed Not of Family.	Number of Hours of Labor Per Week.	Condition of Work room.	Have Building or Room a Sufficient Case of Fire?	Are Separate Wash-rooms Provided for Females?	Number of Water Closets to Building.	Are There Separate Closets for Females?	Kind of Fuel Used.	Condition of Water Closets.	Sanitary Condition.
D	Dwelling.	Sept. 9.	429 Pulaski	Russia	Pants	Front	Front	6	Second	3 machines, 1 table, 4 chairs	14X12X9	1,512	376	1	6	14	1	1			80	Clean	Yes	No	1	No	Gas	O.P.P.	O.P.P.
D	Shop.	Sept. 9.	1718 Frederick avenue	Russia	Pants	Front	Front	6	Second	8 machines, 15 chairs, 3 racks	62X17X11	11,594	684	1	6	1	1	1			80	Clean	Yes	No	1	No	Gas	O.P.P.	O.P.P.
D	Dwelling.	Sept. 10.	2023 Christian	Russia	Pants	Front	Front	6	Second	2 machines, 2 tables, 3 chairs	14X12X9	1,386	693	1	6	1	1	1			80	Clean	Yes	No	1	No	Gas	O.P.P.	O.P.P.

TABLE 5.—DISTRICT E.

District	Tenement, Dwelling or Rear Building	Date of Inspection	Street and Number.	Birthplace of Licensee.	Articles Made or Partially Made.	Front Back or Rear Building.	Location of Work room in Building.	Number of Rooms in the House.	Floor on Which this Workroom is Located.	Furniture or Other Articles in the Workroom.	Size of Workroom Inspected.	Total Number of Cubic Feet of Work Room.	No. of Cubic Ft. Allowed Each Room.	No. Families in the House.	No. Persons in Families in the House.	Whole Number of Persons Employed.	Number Employed Under 16 Years of Age.	Number Employed 12 Years of Age or Under.	Children Under 16 Who Could Not Read or Write.	Number Employed Not of Family.	Number of Hours of Labor Per Week.	Condition of Work room.	Have Building or Room a Sufficient Case of Fire?	Are Separate Wash-rooms Provided for Females?	Number of Water Closets to Building.	Are There Separate Closets for Females?	Kind of Fuel Used.	Condition of Water Closets.	Sanitary Condition.
E	Factory	Oct. 2.	200 W. Baltimore	Russia	Pants	Front	Front	9	Fourth	3 machines, 5 tables, 13 chairs, 2 racks	68X17X12	11,832	610	1	6	14	1	1			60	Clean	Yes	No	1	No	Gas	O.P.P.	O.P.P.
E	Factory	Oct. 2.	200 W. Baltimore	Russia	Vests and Coats	Front	Front	9	Third	1 machine, 6 tables, 14 chairs	62X16X9	8,648	862	1	6	14	1	1			60	Clean	Yes	No	1	No	Gas	O.P.P.	O.P.P.
E	Factory	Oct. 2.	200 W. Baltimore	Russia	Pants	Front	Front	9	Fourth	13 machines, 20 tables, 45 chairs	60X30X9	16,630	423	10	34	14	14	14			60	Clean	Yes	No	1	No	Gas	O.P.P.	O.P.P.
E	Factory	Oct. 2.	200 W. Baltimore	Maryland	Bushelman Work	Front	Back	9	Second	1 machine, 4 tables, 3 chairs	31X18X10	4,140	1,035	1	4	4	4	4			60	Clean	Yes	No	1	No	Gas	O.P.P.	O.P.P.
E	Factory	Oct. 2.	200 W. Baltimore	Russia	Coats	Front	Front	9	Second	2 machines, 4 tables, 4 chairs	30X14X10	4,200	700	1	4	4	4	4			60	Clean	Yes	No	1	No	Gas	O.P.P.	O.P.P.
E	Factory	Oct. 2.	200 W. Baltimore	Russia	Coats	Front	Front	9	Second	4 machines, 11 tables, 15 chairs	66X23X10	16,500	1,100	10	35	10	10	10			60	Clean	Yes	No	1	No	Gas	O.P.P.	O.P.P.
E	Factory	Oct. 2.	200 W. Baltimore	Russia	Coats	Front	Front	8	Second	5 machines, 11 tables, 16 chairs	41X20X12	12,792	1,167	1	5	18	1	1			60	Clean	Yes	No	1	No	Coal	O.P.P.	O.P.P.
E	Dwelling	Oct. 5.	661 W. Lexington	Russia	Coats	Front	Front	3	Third	5 machines, 14 tables, 20 chairs	68X22X11	14,278	594	1	8	16	8	8			60	Clean	Yes	No	1	No	Coal	O.P.P.	O.P.P.
E	Shop	Oct. 5.	420 W. Lexington	Russia	Coats	Front	Front	3	Third	6 machines, 13 tables, 22 chairs	81X22X14	24,048	1,158	1	16	15	15	15			60	Clean	Yes	No	1	No	Coal	O.P.P.	O.P.P.
E	Shop	Oct. 5.	633 W. Lexington	Russia	Coats	Front	Front	3	Third	9 machines, 12 tables, 40 chairs	65X17X12	26,420	794	1	26	23	23	23			60	Clean	Yes	No	1	No	Coal	O.P.P.	O.P.P.
E	Shop	Oct. 5.	633 W. Lexington	Russia	Coats	Front	Front	3	Third	9 machines, 12 tables, 40 chairs	65X17X12	26,420	794	1	26	23	23	23			60	Clean	Yes	No	1	No	Coal	O.P.P.	O.P.P.
E	Factory	Oct. 2.	15-21 W. Fayette	Germany	Skirts	Front	Front	14	Fifth	36 machines, 10 tables, 36 chairs	12X16X12	40,512	3,376	1	5	5	5	5			60	Clean	Yes	No	1	No	Gas	O.P.P.	O.P.P.
E	Factory	Oct. 2.	15-21 W. Fayette	Maryland	Coats and Pants	Front	Front	14	Third	17 machines, 40 tables, 60 chairs, 7 racks	13X16X12	38,288	1,068	1	25	30	24	30			60	Clean	Yes	Yes	15	Yes	Gas	O.P.P.	O.P.P.
E	Shop	Oct. 5.	332 W. Fayette	Russia	Coats	Front	Front	7	Third	5 machines, 5 tables, 12 chairs	11X10X11	6,470	498	1	12	1	12	1			60	Clean	Yes	Yes	1	No	Gas	O.P.P.	O.P.P.
E	Shop	Oct. 5.	332 W. Fayette	Russia	Coats	Front	Back	7	Third	7 tables, 5 chairs	22X18X11	4,356	622	1	4	3	3	3			60	Clean	Yes	Yes	1	No	Gas	O.P.P.	O.P.P.
E	Shop	Oct. 5.	17 N. Eutaw	Russia	Coats	Front	Back	8	Third	3 tables, 5 chairs	10X14X10	1,240	746	1	6	2	6	2			60	Clean	Yes	Yes	1	No	Gas	O.P.P.	O.P.P.
E	Shop	Oct. 5.	17 N. Eutaw	Russia	Coats	Front	Back	8	Third	3 machines, 3 tables, 4 chairs	22X18X10	1,321	356	1	6	2	6	2			60	Clean	Yes	Yes	1	No	Gas	O.P.P.	O.P.P.
E	Shop	Oct. 5.	17 N. Eutaw	Russia	Coats	Back	Back	8	Third	1 table, 1 chair	12X10X10	1,200	1,200	1	1	1	1	1			60	Clean	Yes	Yes	1	No	Gas	O.P.P.	O.P.P.
E	Dwelling	Oct. 5.	103 Park avenue	Maryland	Pants	Front	Front	11	Third	4 machines, 2 tables, 6 chairs	20X16X9	2,586	411	1	4	1	4	1			60	Clean	Yes	No	2	Yes	Gas	O.P.P.	O.P.P.
E	Dwelling	Oct. 5.	103 Park avenue	Maryland	Pants	Front	Back	11	Third	3 tables, 5 chairs	17X12X9	1,840	459	1	4	1	4	1			60	Clean	Yes	No	2	Yes	Gas	O.P.P.	O.P.P.
E	Dwelling	Oct. 5.	103 Park avenue	Maryland	Pants	Back	Back	11	Third	1 machine, 3 tables, 2 chairs	19X14X9	2,394	368	1	4	2	4	2			60	Clean	Yes	No	2	Yes	Gas	O.P.P.	O.P.P.

DETAIL TABLES.

In the tables that follow it will be found that the columns headed "Number of Rooms in the House," "Number of Families in the House," "Number of Persons in Families in the House," and "Number of Water-Closets to Building," have duplication of figures; that is, the number to a house is repeated for each floor or room examined and reported on. Thus, No. 112 Albemarle street has three factories, all on second floor, but there are only four families in the whole house, with twelve persons comprising these four families; but owing to the repetition of figures in the columns referred to, some one might think there were four families on each floor:

THE TEST CASES IN COURT OF APPEALS

The cases of Louis Hyman and Isaac Plumack having been consolidated and appealed to the Court of Appeals of the State, the case was put on the docket as No. 10, and briefs were filed by Attorney-General Wm. Shepard Bryan for the State, and by Hon. Jacob Moses assisting, representing the labor organizations, while Messrs. Foutz & Norris and Mr. Myer Rosenbush filed briefs for the appellee. The briefs of the attorneys on both sides follow:

BRIEF FOR THE STATE, BY ATTORNEY GENERAL WM. SHEPARD BRYAN, JR.

The controlling question in this case is the constitutional validity of Chapter 101 of the Acts of 1902, prohibiting the use of rooms and apartments in tenement or dwelling houses for the manufacture of clothing and other articles by any persons except the immediate members of the families living there, which immediate members of such families are limited to a husband and his wife, and their children or the children of either. The Act further prohibits the use of any such apartment for such purpose of manufacture by families living therein "until a permit shall have first been obtained from the Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics, stating the maximum number of persons allowed to be employed therein." Such permit is only to be granted after an inspection of the premises, and is liable to be revoked by the Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics "at any time the health of the community or of those employed or living therein may require it."

Permits are to be annually applied for; are required to be kept posted conspicuously in one of the rooms to which they relate. Every person, firm or corporation contracting for the manufacture of any of the mentioned articles, or giving out the incomplete material from which any of them may be made, or employing persons in any tenement or dwelling house or other building to make wholly, or to partly finish the mentioned articles "shall keep a written register of the names of all persons to whom such work is given to be made or with whom they may have contracted to do the same." Such register shall be furnished on demand of the Chief of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, or one of his deputies.

Authority is also given to the Chief of the Bureau of Labor Statistics and to certain of his assistants to enter any room in any tenement or dwelling-house, workshop, manufacturing establishment, mill, factory or place where any goods are manufactured, for the purpose of inspection. Access and information in regard to such places is required to be furnished by the persons, firms, or corporations owning or controlling or managing such places to the Chief of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, or his deputies, "at any and all reasonable times while work is being carried on."

This Statute was declared invalid by the late JUDGE RITCHIE in the Criminal Court of Baltimore, in the case of *The State vs. Morris Legum*, on December 17, 1902, and a learned and careful opinion was filed by that able judge in which the objections to the validity of the law are stated with force and clearness.

ARGUMENT.

It is respectfully maintained that the Act of 1902, above referred to, was well within the power of the Legislature, and that it does not conflict with any clause of either the State or the Federal Constitution.

" 'This police power of the State,' says another eminent judge, 'extends to the protection of the lives, limbs, health, comfort and quiet of all persons, and the protection of property within the State, according to the maxim, *Sic utere tuo ut alienum non laedas*, which being of universal application, it must, of course, be within the range of legislative action to define the mode and manner in which every one may so use his own as not to injure others.' And again: By this 'general police power of the State, persons and property are subjected to all kinds of restraints and burdens, in order to secure the general comfort, health and prosperity of the State; of the perfect right in the Legislature, to do which no question ever was, or upon acknowledged general principles, ever can be made, so far as natural persons are concerned.'

"And neither the power itself, nor the discretion to exercise it, as need may require, can be bargained away by the State."

Cooley on Constitutional Limitations, (6th Ed.) 706.

Thorpe vs. Rutland & B. R. R., 27 Vermont, 140, 149.

"Neither the amendment—broad and comprehensive as it is—nor any other amendment, was designed to interfere with the power of the State, sometimes termed its police power, to prescribe regulations to promote the health, peace, morals, education and good order of the people, and to legislate so as to increase the industries of the State, develop its resources and add to its wealth and prosperity."

JUDGE FIELD in Barbier Case, 113, U. S. 31.

"What is termed the police power has been the subject of a good deal of consideration by both the Federal and State Courts, and all agree that it is a difficult matter to define the limits within which it is to be exercised. Every well organized government has the inherent right to protect the health and provide for the safety and welfare of its people. It has not only the right, but it is a duty and obligation which the sovereign power owes to the public, and as no one can foresee the emergency or necessity which may call for its exercise, it is not an easy matter to prescribe the precise limits within which it may be exercised. It may be said to rest upon the maxim, '*salus populi suprema lex*,' and the constitutional guarantees for the security of private rights relied on by the appellant have never been understood as interfering with the power of the State to pass such laws as may be necessary to protect the health and provide for the safety and good order of society. 'Property of every kind,' says Mr. JUSTICE STORY, 'is held subject to those general regulations which are necessary for the common good and general welfare. And the Legislature has the power to define the mode and manner in which every one may use his property.' 2 Vol. Story Const."

Deems vs. Baltimore, 80 Md. 173.

So the CHIEF JUSTICE in deciding the recent case of *State vs. Broadbelt*, 89 Md. 585, quoted with approval *Chief Justice Shaw's* famous judgment in *Com. vs. Alger*, 7 Cush. 84, as follows:

"Whilst it is undoubtedly true that the police power cannot be put forward as an excuse for oppressive and unjust legislation, it may, most certainly, be resorted to for the purpose of preserving the public health, safety or morals, or the abatement of public nuisances; and a large discretion 'is necessarily vested in the Legislature to determine, not only what the interests of the public require, but what measures are necessary for the protection of such interests.' *Lawton vs. Steele*, 152 U. S. 133. As observed by CHIEF JUSTICE SHAW, in *Commonwealth vs. Alger*, 7 Cush. 84: 'Every holder of property, however absolute and unqualified may be his title, holds it under the implied liability that his use of it may be so regulated that it shall not be injurious to the equal enjoyment of others having an equal right to the enjoyment of their property, nor injurious to the rights of the community. * * * Rights of property, like all other social and conventional rights, are subject to such reasonable limitations in their enjoyment as will prevent them from being injurious, and to such reasonable restraints and regulations established by law, as the Legislature, under the governing and controlling power vested in them by the Constitution, may think necessary and expedient.' 'This power, legitimately exercised, can neither be limited by contract nor bartered away by legislation.' *Holden vs. Hardy*, *supra*."

It is to be borne in mind that this police power—this power to legislate for the public health and public morals and public safety and public convenience, is confided to the discretion of the *legislative* branch of the State Government.

No matter whether the action that co-ordinate branch of the government was, in the opinion of the Courts, just or unjust, wise or foolish, if the Courts can see that it had, "a real and substantial relation" to any one of the heads of the police power, they are not authorized to interfere, and to override and nullify the legislative will.

Lake Roland R. R. vs. Baltimore, 77 Md. 380, 381.

Powell vs. Pennsylvania, 127 U. S. 684.

Mugler vs. Kansas, 123 U. S. 661, 662, 663.

Spriggs vs. Garrett Park, 89 Md. 406, 411.

Stevens vs. State, 89 Md. 674.

State vs. Broadbelt, 89 Md. 577.

State vs. Knowles, 90 Md. 646.

Of course every intendment is made by the Courts in favor of the constitutionality of a Statute. The Court, unless the contrary is manifest, will presume that the Legislature acted within its constitutional limitations.

R. R. vs. Matthews, 174, U. S. 96.

Mugler vs. Kansas, 123 U. S. 661.

Powell vs. Pennsylvania, 127 U. S. 684.

Co. Com. vs. Meekins, 50 Md. 39, 40.

Baltimore vs. State, 15 Md. 453.

In re Ten Hour Law, 61 L. R. A. 614.

Cooley on Constitul. Limit., 216.

Indeed, if one construction, of which a Statute is susceptible, would make it valid, and another equally plausible construction would make the Statute unconstitutional, the validating construction will be adopted by the Courts; for it will not be presumed that the Legislature intended to pass a void or unconstitutional Statute.

Temmick vs. Owings, 70 Md. 251.

U. S. vs. Coombs, 12 Peters, 76.

Hooper vs. California, 155 U. S. 657.

Broughton vs. Pensacola, 93 U. S. 269.

Gordon vs. M. & C. C., 5 Gill, 241.

As illustrating exertions of the police power by the Legislature, which have been held by the Courts as not infringing any constitutional prohibitions, the following adjudications are cited:

A Statute of the State of Utah limiting hours of labor in mines to 8 hours a day was valid.

Holden vs. Hardy, 165 U. S. 368.

The Supreme Court of Rhode Island held valid a Statute limiting the hours of labor of conductors, gripmen and motormen on street railway cars to 10 hours a day.

In re Ten Hour Law, 61 L. R. A. 612.

A Statute requiring immediate payment of wages of discharged employes is valid.

R. R. vs. Paul, 173 U. S. 404.

A Statute invalidating a sale of a stock of goods in bulk, without ascertaining the seller's creditors, is valid.

McDaniels vs. Connelly, 60 L. R. A. 947.

An Act limiting the hours of labor of women is valid.

Wenham vs. Nebraska, 58 L. R. A. 825.

Forbidding a barber shop to remain open on Sunday, while hotels, baths, livery stables, etc., do so, is not denying to barbers the equal protection of the laws.

Utah vs. Sopher, 60 L. R. A. 468.

The State can discriminate between the restrictions placed upon electric cars and upon other vehicles using the public streets.

Detroit Railway vs. Osborne, 189 U. S. 383.

A Statute requiring workmen to be paid in cash or requiring the redemption of store orders in cash is a valid exercise of the police power.

Knoxville Co. vs. Harbison, 183 U. S. 13, 21.

Harbison vs. Knoxville Co., 103 Tenn. 421.

A special tax on the business of hiring persons to go to work beyond the limits of the State is valid.

Williams vs. Fears, 179 U. S. 270.

A law providing for the inspection of coal mines where more than five men are employed is not unconstitutional, nor does the fact, that, while at least four inspections are required, there is a discretion lodged in the inspectors to inspect more frequently, if they see fit, affect the validity of the Act.

St. Louis Con. Coal Co. vs. Illinois, 179 U. S. 203.

It is within the province of the State to *entirely prohibit* the sale of cigarettes after they have been taken from the original packages, where there is no discrimination against those imported from other States, and there is no reason to doubt the Act in question is intended for the protection of the public health.

Austin vs. Tennessee, 179 U. S. 343.

In *Missouri vs. Layton*, 62 L. R. A. 163, it was held that the statutory prohibition of the manufacture or sale of baking powder containing alum is not unconstitutional, in view of the dispute as to the fact of its wholesomeness, which prevents the Court from taking judicial notice that it is wholesome and innocuous.

See also the famous oleomargarine case of—

Powell vs. Pennsylvania, 127 U. S. 678.

A rule of the Board of Education requiring the pupils to go directly home when dismissed from school was upheld in Michigan (*Jones vs. Cody*, 62 L. R. A. 160) under statutory authority to pass rules relative to anything whatever that may advance the interests of education, the good government and prosperity of the free schools and the welfare of the public concerning the same.

It can scarcely be contended that this Statute was intended to give to the Board of Education broader and more plenary powers than the Legislature itself possesses under the name of the police power.

So likewise in Tennessee, a Statute forbidding the taking of a note for an interest in a patent, which note does not, on its face, state that fact, is not unconstitutional, and its passage is within the police power of the State.

Tennessee vs. Cook, 62 L. R. A. 174.

Can it be successfully contended that the prohibition of persons manufacturing garments in dwelling or tenement houses has "no relation" to the health of the public who may purchase the clothing so manufactured? Or of the unfortunate and frequently abject and ignorant workmen and workwomen who may be crowded in unhealthy numbers into living rooms to work? The Court will judicially know that the health of the community may be imperilled by the spread of disease through sweatshop garments. The Court will also judicially know that the health of men and women and also of little children is sometimes undermined and destroyed by underpaid, underfed families crowding in unhealthy numbers in a single room, in which they eat and sleep and work in squalid misery.

That the Act confides to the Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics the power to revoke the permit to members of the same family to manufacture clothing in a dwelling or tenement house "at any time the health of the community or those employed or living therein may require it," without making any provision for the review by a judicial tribunal of his findings of fact or of law, is no objection to the constitutionality of the law.

That there is no constitutional objection to permitting an executive officer to decide finally and without appeal any question either of law or of fact was held in

Reetz vs. Michigan, 188 U. S. 505.

Authorizing a State Board of Health to make rules for the prevention of the spread of disease is not an unlawful delegation of legislative power. And a regulation requiring school children to be vaccinated during a smallpox epidemic is not invalid.

Blue vs. Bleach, 155 Indiana 121.

An Act of the Connecticut Legislature authorizing a railroad commission to order railway tracks at a highway crossing to be removed when such action was deemed necessary was held valid.

Woodruff vs. N. Y. & N. E. R. R., 20 Atl. Rep. 17, 22.

See also—Atlantic Express Co. vs. R. R., 18 L. R. A. 393.

R. R. Commission Cases, 116 U. S. 307.

Detroit, etc., R. R. vs. Osborne, 62 L. R. A. 149.

There has for many years been an ordinance in force in the City of Baltimore requiring, under a penalty, street car tracks to be repaired whenever "any part thereof shall, *in the opinion of the City Commissioner*, require repairing."

City Code of 1893, Art. 41, Sec. 12.

A milk inspector could by ordinance be given lawful authority to destroy (without opportunity to appeal or to have a review of his decision) milk which he found, on inspection, to be impure.

Deems vs. Baltimore, 80 Md. 164.

See also—Boehm vs. Baltimore, 61 Md. 260.

Of course, if, before the Chief of the Bureau of Labor Statistics could revoke a permit to prevent the spread of disease, it were necessary that there should be a judicial investigation with the accompanying inevitable delays, the whole purpose of the revocation of the permit would be, in many instances, defeated.

The spread of diseases occasioned by the continued operation of the sweatshop might be accomplished while the Court was hearing evidence and determining whether any preventive measures should be taken.

It is respectfully submitted that while it is very possible that the Chief of the Bureau of Labor Statistics might render himself liable civilly or criminally, or both, if he arbitrarily and corruptly or maliciously revoked a permit without any reasonable ground for believing that there was any lawful occasion for doing so; or that even an injunction might be obtained on showing such facts nullifying such corrupt and maliciously given order of revocation—although the legal propriety of the issuance of such an injunction, in any event, is very much doubted—the fact that it is conceivable that the power may

at some time be abused is no ground for holding invalid this Statute passed for the salutary purpose of mitigating the evils flowing from the manufacture of sweatshop clothing.

Bevard vs. Hoffman, 18 Md. 479.

Friend vs. Hamill, 34 Md. 304.

Elbin vs. Wilson, 33 Md. 142.

Hardesty vs. Taft, 23 Md. 530.

Baltimore vs. O'Neill, 63 Md. 344.

O'Neill vs. Register, 75 Md. 425.

Knell vs. Briscoe, 49 Md. 414.

State vs. Carrick, 70 Md. 586.

Roth vs. Shupp, 94 Md. 55.

The right of the Legislature to adopt stringent measures to stamp out the evils incident to the unregulated manufacture of clothing in sweatshops can not, however, in any way depend upon the enquiry whether there is or not any civil or criminal remedy against the executive officer for the malicious or corrupt abuse of the power given him.

The State refers to and relies upon the very able Brief filed at the January Term, 1903, in this Court, by Attorney General Rayner, State's Attorney McLane, Mr. Jacob M. Moses and Mr. John Phelps, in the case of State vs. Legum, being case No. 43 at the January Term, 1903, of this Court.

SUPPLEMENTARY BRIEF FOR APPELLANT,
BY HON. JACOB M. MOSES.

Arbitrary power will not be presumed to be granted an official. It cannot be conferred by mere implication. In order to confer arbitrary power upon an official, the language of the Statute must clearly show such an intention upon the part of the Legislature. If such an intention cannot be gathered from the Statute, then it is clear that such powers are not conferred.

Now, what is the "arbitrary power" which this Act is supposed to confer upon the Chief of the Bureau? It is (according to the opinion of the late JUDGE RITCHIE) that, "so far as any restraint is to be found in the Act, he (the chief) gives or refuses the permit as he pleases."

Let us see what powers and duties the Act confers upon the Chief and his deputies:

1. The Chief must appoint two assistants whose duty it shall be to make inspections of the tenements and factories, etc. (Sec. 149 GG).

2. Authority is conferred upon the Chief and his assistants to enter any room in any tenement, etc., *where any goods are manufactured, for the purpose of inspection*. The persons controlling such places must furnish access and information to the said Chief or assistants *at any reasonable time while work is being carried on* (Sec. 149 FF).

3. The Chief shall not grant a permit until after an inspection of the premises (Sec. 149 EE).

4. He must state in said permit the maximum number of persons allowed to be employed in such room (Sec. 149 EE).

5. He may revoke said permit at any time the health of the community, or those employed or living upon the premises may require it (Sec. 149 EE).

6. *Semble*. He may withhold a permit for the same reasons that he may revoke one previously granted.

Now which of these powers is an arbitrary or unreasonable power?

Surely not No. 1, nor No. 2, because it simply authorizes him to enter any room where and while manufacturing is going on, for the purpose of inspection. Health inspectors have this right, and it has never been questioned. Nor No. 3, which compels him to inspect or have inspected the premises before granting the permit. Nor No. 5, which confers no greater power than the quarantine laws, which have been upheld by all the Courts of the land. (*Deems' Case*, 80 Md. 175.)

It is true that powers 4 and 6 are more liable to abuse than the others, but they are not on that account arbitrary or unreasonable. They are the only powers the exercise of which may offend the applicant for a permit. To say that the Chief of the Bureau may be influenced by corrupt or partisan considerations in granting or withholding permits is no argument against the law, any more than it would be against the law creating the Health Department of Baltimore City and clothing the Health Commissioner and his inspectors with powers equally as broad and even more far reaching, or against the law creating the Liquor License Commissioners of Baltimore City and clothing them with the power to grant and withhold licenses, with no right of appeal, although the right of personal liberty and private property is involved.

Discretion must be lodged somewhere, and it is too much to expect that it will not be sometimes abused. But danger of abuse will not be permitted to defeat salutary legislation. Laws are seldom, if ever, perfect in their operation, and in government, as in business and every other field of activity, experience and time are the truest and safest teachers.

BRIEF FOR APPELLEE, BY MESSRS. FOUTZ & NORRIS,
AND MR. MYER ROSENBUSH.

The Appellee was indicted for violating what is known as "the Sweat Shop Law," the five counts in the indictment being based upon Chapter 101 of the Act of 1902.

Demurrers were filed to all the counts in the indictment, the demurrers being sustained by the Court, a motion to quash the indictment was made, the motion was granted, the indictment quashed, and from the rulings of the Court this appeal taken.

The sole question presented by the Record is the constitutionality of the Chapter 101 of the Act of 1902, and the Appellee contends that the provisions of the Act violate the rights of the citizen as guaranteed by Section 1 of the 14th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States and the 23d Article of the Bill of Rights of Maryland.

THE ACT PROVIDES

That in no room or apartment in any tenement or dwelling house shall be used:

For the manufacture of coats, vests, trousers, knee-pants, overalls, cloaks, shoes, hats, caps, capes, suspenders, jerseys, blouses, waists, waistbands, underwear, neckwear, furs, fur trimmings, fur garments, shirts, purses, artificial flowers, cigarettes or cigars; except by the immediate members of the family living therein, and such family is limited to husband and wife, their children or the children of either.

That neither such family, nor any member thereof shall use any such room or apartment, without first having obtained a permit from the Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics, stating the maximum number of persons which he may allow to be employed therein.

That such permit shall not be granted until after an inspection of the premises.

And such permit may be revoked by said Chief at any time when (in his judgment) the health of the community, or those employed, or living, in such room or apartment, may require.

The Chief of the Bureau and his deputies have the right at all reasonable times to enter any rooms or apartments, where any goods are being manufactured, for the purpose of inspection, and the persons in control are required to furnish access thereto.

The penalty for any violation of the law is a fine not exceeding \$100, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both.

Other provisions of the Act prescribe certain conditions upon which any person or corporation may hire or employ others to work at making the articles referred to; requiring a like permit, revocable in like manner, and also requiring all persons or corporations contracting for

the manufacture of any of these articles in question, or giving out materials out of which they are to be made, to keep a register of the persons with whom they contract, or to whom they give out such materials.

The Statute applying to every tenement or dwelling house in the State of Maryland, and the subject matter of the Act being an attempted sanitary regulation of the manufacture of certain articles, consisting chiefly of wearing apparel, in the houses of the people who make them, the first inquiry is, what is meant by the constitutional guarantees referred to.

The liberty mentioned in the 14th Amendment to the Constitution means not only the right of the citizen to be free from the mere physical restraint of his person, as by incarceration, but the term is deemed to embrace the right of the citizen to be free in the enjoyment of all his faculties, to be free to use them in all lawful ways, to live and work where he will, to earn his livelihood by any lawful calling, to pursue any livelihood or avocation, and for that purpose to enter into all contracts which may be necessary and essential to his carrying out to a successful conclusion the purposes above mentioned.

Allgeyer vs. Louisiana, 165 U. S. 589.

In re Jacobs, 98 N. Y. 98.

People vs. Marx, 99 N. Y. 387.

Long vs. State, 74 Md. 565, 572.

Luman vs. Hutchins, 90 Md. 25.

Singer vs. State, 72 Md. 464.

State vs. Broadbelt, 89 Md. 565.

Butchers Co. vs. Crescent City Co., 111 U. S. 746, 757.

Lawton vs. Steele, 152 U. S. 136-8.

In re Sing Lee, 96 Cal. 354.

In re Hong Wah, 82 Fed. Rep. 623.

Bailey vs. People, 190 Ill. 28-37.

Tiedeman S. & F. Control, Secs. 120-147.

The Act absolutely prohibits the manufacture of any of the enumerated articles by anybody, unless a permit is first obtained. And under what circumstances may a permit be demanded as a matter of right by a citizen from the Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics? The Act utterly fails to provide any standard or regulations which are to govern the citizen in the manufacture of the articles enumerated, or, the said Chief in the issuance, withholding or revoking of the permit, except the judgment of the said Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics; in other words, none of the enumerated articles may be manufactured in any house in this State, even when they are for the USE OF THE FAMILY ALONE, unless a permit is first had and obtained from said Chief, whose power to issue or withhold the permit is absolutely uncontrolled by anything contained in the Act itself.

(2) Only a husband, wife, their children or the children of either, under the provisions of the Act, may manufacture any of the articles enumerated, AFTER HAVING OBTAINED A PERMIT; all others are expressly excluded; the parents of a husband or wife, the brothers and sisters of a husband or wife and all collateral relatives of either living in the same house or visiting there are *absolutely prohibited* from the manufacture of any of the enumerated articles, *even though they are intended for their own personal use, or the use of the husband, wife, or their children or the children of either.*

(3) The employment of a seamstress in any home in the State for the manufacture of any of the enumerated articles is absolutely prohibited by the Act.

(4) If a husband's wife be an invalid, and his children too young to make their own garments, he must either purchase or have them made outside his home, under the prohibition of the Act; no relative can make them for him in his home nor can he employ ANYONE else to come to his home and make them.

WHAT THE ACT DOES NOT FORBID.

(1) Chewing and smoking tobacco, candy and other articles of like nature, not being under the ban of the Act, may be made in tenements or dwelling houses.

(2) The Act does not prohibit the manufacture of ladies' skirts, although ladies' waists come under the ban of the Act, presenting the anomaly of allowing the manufacture of that portion of a woman's dress called skirts, anywhere, but prohibiting the manufacture of that portion of a woman's dress called waist, except under the conditions prescribed by the Act.

The manufacture of the articles enumerated is not only a lawful calling, but is universally known to be a necessary and useful occupation, and it is a matter of common knowledge that its prosecution under ordinary conditions is not injurious to the health of the public, or those engaged in it, and an Act which arbitrarily prohibits their manufacture even UNDER THE MOST FAVORABLE SANITARY CONDITIONS is an unjust and unlawful discriminating in restraint of trade.

City of Chicago vs. Netcher, 183 Ill. 104.

Le Blanc vs. Mayor, etc., 106 La. 680.

Long vs. State, 74 Md. 565-572.

City of Denver vs. Back, 26 Colo. 530.

State vs. Granneman, 132 Mo. 326.

Ex-parte Leo Gentzseh, 112 Cal. 468.

Eden vs. People, 161 Ill. 296.

In re Fee Toy, 26 Fed. Rep. 611.

In re Sam Kee, 31 Fed. Rep. 680.

City of Janesville vs. Carpenter, 77 Wis. 298.

In re Sing Too Quau, 43 Fed. Rep. 359.

Ex-parte Patterson (Texas), 51 L. R. A. 654.

Bailey vs. People, 190 Ill. 28.

Nole vs. People, 187 Ill. 587.

It may be argued by the State that the preceding sections of the sub-title of the Article under which this Act has been placed, furnish the necessary rules or standard by which the Chief is to be governed in his inspections; the only regulation (exclusive of those which apply to factories, manufacturing establishments, and workshops, which have no application here, as the Act of 1902 specifically alludes to tenements and dwelling houses,) is in relation to the number of cubic feet, and if that were intended, how easy it would have been for the Legislature to have said that the preceding legislation shall apply to tenements and dwelling houses, instead of framing entirely new legislation. The Act is, and was intended to be, applicable to entirely separate and distinct conditions from any other, is complete in itself, and should be so construed; it must stand or fall upon its own strength or weakness, and the mere fact that it is found in that particular company is no standard for construction; it had to be placed somewhere; but "very little reliance can be placed upon the heading under which it may be found."

State vs. Popp, 45 Md. 432.

Dundalk Co. vs. Smith, et al., (Ct. App. Jan. Term, 1903).

D. R. April 20, 1903.

The Act deprives the citizen of his property, without due process of law, in that he is prevented from using the same in the prosecution of a lawful trade or occupation, in a lawful manner, when the same is not a menace to the public health, and where it is not used for purposes dangerous to the public safety or morals.

The provisions of the Act are unjust and unreasonable, oppressive and burdensome, arbitrary and unnecessary for the public welfare, and although by the enacting clause, its object might be supposed to be the preservation of the public health, the Act itself prescribes no conditions as to cleanliness, no regulations as to sanitation, no rules to control the issuance of the permit which is a prerequisite to the making of any of the enumerated articles by anybody. And the entire question of proper sanitary conditions is left to determination of the Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics, without prescribing any rules or standard for his guidance or control in granting or refusing permits, or the revoking of the permits which may be granted.

ARBITRARY POWER VESTED IN CHIEF OF BUREAU OF INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

A permit is not to be granted by the Chief of the Bureau until after an inspection of the premises has been made.

Neither the Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics nor his assistant are required to be sanitary experts by the Act of 1902, or any prior legislation. A college president or a coal heaver, a ward politician or a bank clerk may be appointed to these positions, and there is nothing in the Act to prohibit it, nor is anything contained in the Act creating that Bureau (1892, Chap. 29) requiring it.

The houses of the thousands of our citizens who are employed in the manufacture of the various articles enumerated in the Act, are opened by the Act of 1902 for the purpose of inspection.

As to the character and extent of that inspection; as to the conditions that should obtain before a permit is issued, THE ACT IS ABSOLUTELY SILENT.

As to the requirements necessary for the safety of the health of the community or those employed or living in any room or apartment in any tenement or dwelling house, the violation of which will cause a revocation of a permit already granted, again the Act is silent, the only provision as to the revocation of a permit already granted being "such permit may be revoked by said Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics at any time the health of the community or those employed or living therein may require it."

Absolutely no conditions are laid down by the Act with which these thousands of our people must comply before they can pursue the occupation by which they earn their livelihood and support those dependent upon them; as to those working in their homes, no requirements are mentioned, no standard is provided, their right to pursue their usual vocations, lawful in itself, in a lawful manner in their own homes, is left solely and entirely to the arbitrary determination of the Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics, without any rules to guide or control his action, or by which the uniform and impartial exercise of his power may be secured; this right to earn their livelihood is subject to the undirected and uncontrolled power of this Chief of the Bureau, and placed at the risk of his incapacity, favoritism, caprice and oppression, so far as any restraint is to be found in the Act; he gives, refuses and revokes the permits as he pleases.

"A Statute which clothes a single individual with such power hardly falls within the domain of law."

Mayor vs. Cadeke, 49 Md. 217-235.

Yick Wo vs. Hopkins, 118 U. S. 356-372.

Nole vs. People, 187 Ill. 589.

Schaezlein vs. Cabannis, 135 Cal. 466.

Bostock vs. Sams, 95 Md. 400.

In re Jacobs, 98 N. Y. 98.

The constitutionality of a law is to be tested not by what has been done under it, but by what may by its authority be done.

Ullman vs. Mayor & C. C., 72 Md. 587.

It would be difficult, if not impossible, to crowd into so short a Statute any more or greater violations of that principle so essential to a free government of equal, general and standing laws.

City of Janesville vs. Carpenter, 77 Wisconsin 303.

The Act is void as a whole, all its substantial provisions are so related to and dependent upon each other that the Legislature could have had but one main object or system in view, and without the provisions which are invalid the Act would not have been passed.

If a Statute attempts to accomplish two or more objects and is void as to one, it may still be in every respect complete and valid as to the other.

But if its purpose is to accomplish a single object only and some of its provisions are void, the whole must fail unless sufficient remains to effect the object without the aid of the invalid portion, and if they are so mutually connected with and dependent on each other as conditions, considerations or compensations for each other as to warrant the belief that the Legislature intended them as a whole, and if all could not be carried into effect, the Legislature would not pass the residue independently; then if some parts are unconstitutional all must fail.

Cooley Const. Lim., 6 Ed. p. 211.

In Commonwealth vs. Perry, 155 Mass. 121, the Court said: "The manufacture of cloth is an important industry * * * there is no reason why men should not be engaged in it * * * the right to employ weavers, and to make proper contracts with them, is therefore protected by our Constitution; and a Statute which forbids the making of such contract, or to nullify them, or impair the obligations of them, violates fundamental principles of right which are expressly recognized in our Constitution."

Godcharles vs. Wigman, 113 Pa. St. 431.

State vs. Goodwill, 33 W. Va. 179.

State vs. Loomis, 115 Mo. 307.

People Ex. Rel. Rodgers vs. Coler, 166 N. Y. 14.

People Ex. Rel. Treat vs. Coler, 166 N. Y. 146.

It is true that, in order to secure and promote the public welfare, the State creates Boards of Health, as an instrumentality or agency **FOR THE PURPOSE**, and invests them with the power to adopt ordinances, by-laws, rules and regulations necessary to secure the objects of its or-

ganization. While it is true that the character or nature of such boards is administrative only, still, the powers conferred upon them by the Legislature, in view of the great public interest confided to them, have always received from the Courts a liberal construction; and the rights of the Legislature to confer upon them the power to make REASONABLE RULES, by-laws and regulations, is generally recognized by the authorities.

When these boards duly adopt rules or by-laws by virtue of legislative authority, such rules or by-laws, within the respective jurisdictions, have the force and effect of a law of the Legislature.

It is true that such laws or regulations *must be reasonable*, and Boards of Health cannot enlarge or vary, by operation of such rules, the powers conferred upon them by the Legislature, and any rule or by-law which is in conflict with the State's organic law, or opposed to the fundamental principles of justice would be invalid.

Such measures must have some relation to the end in view, for, under the guise of the police power, personal rights and those pertaining to private property will not be permitted to be arbitrarily invaded by the legislative department.

If the Legislature, in the interest of the public health, enacts a law, and thereby interferes with the personal rights of an individual, destroys or impairs his liberty or property, it then, under such circumstances, becomes the duty of the Courts to review such legislation, and determine whether it in reality relates to, and is appropriate to secure, the object in view, and in such an examination the Court will look to the substance of the thing involved, and will not be controlled by mere forms.

Blue vs. Beach, 155 Ind. 121.

State vs. Burdge, 95 Wis. 390.

State vs. Julow, 129 Mo. 163.

Matter of Pell, 171 N. Y. 48-51.

Cotting vs. Kansas City, 183 U. S. 79-93.

Cleveland vs. Clemen & Bro. (Ohio 1903), 65 N. E. Rp. 885.

Street vs. Varney (Ind. 1903), 66 N. E. Rep. 895.

People vs. Orange, etc. (N. Y. Ct. App. April 28, 1903),

New York Law Journal, May 4, 1903.

The Act is unreasonable, arbitrary and oppressive; it interferes with the right of the citizen to pursue unmolested a lawful calling in a lawful manner; it invades the privacy of the home, and, without due process of law, it deprives the citizen of the free and profitable use of his property, and infringes upon his right of personal liberty. The Act of 1902, Chapter 101, is unconstitutional and void and the demurrers were properly sustained.

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

—OF THE—

FREE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

The report of the work of the Free Employment Bureau for the first six months, published in the Eleventh Annual Report of this Bureau, was encouraging and satisfactory, and led to the hope that the commercial and manufacturing establishments of the city and State would avail themselves of its facilities and be constant applicants for whatever help they might need in their business. In this the Bureau has been somewhat disappointed.

Through the courtesy of Secretary Forrest, of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association of Baltimore, letters were sent to all its members, and a number of cardboard signs were also placed in numerous places, informing the public that the Free Employment Bureau was ready to supply them with help.

The great need of the Bureau is advertising and making known to the people of the State, and especially in the industrial centres, the fact that this Bureau is doing business, and will furnish them with good help free of charge. It is very difficult to make our citizens understand that this work, assumed by the State, is not a charitable work alone, but one designed to make it easy for our citizens to secure places to earn a living, and at the same time to lessen the number of victims of the agencies which have oftentimes made it a business to fleece their patrons.

To the credit of the people in the counties it is to be said that they have recognized the merit of this institution, and have, to a very large extent, availed themselves of its service in securing farm labor, and as the institution becomes better known it becomes better appreciated, and the field of its work enlarges.

It is safe to say that in a very short time this Bureau will be supplying help to all parts of the State, if such help is avail-

able. In this connection it is well to say that some steps ought to be taken to bring foreign labor to the State of Maryland. It is well known that thousands of Germans, Swedes, Russians and others in the crowded portions of the old country would be glad to find homes and regular employment in such a pleasant location as Maryland, and it is our belief that facilities and means should be offered for bringing these immigrants into Maryland, where there are so many needed on the farms and in the factories.

The negro help in the counties has, according to the farmer, been considerably deteriorating in value, the younger generation of negroes especially seeking city life and city attractions.

The Bureau of Immigration, if provided with ample means, should easily be the instrument for increasing our population by a large influx of this foreign element. Thousands are brought over annually into the port of Maryland for the far West, and if steps were taken on the other side, before they left their homes, they might find their destination in the counties of this State, adding to its growth, its wealth and its prosperity. Many of the Western States have time and again devoted thousands of dollars to this work, through agents stationed in European countries, by offering some incentive to those who directed the stream of immigration.

A total of 652 persons made application to the Bureau during the past year for situations. Of this number 543 were males and 109 were females. This was 150 persons more than applied for positions last year, and shows a healthy growth and a widening knowledge of the existence of the work of the Bureau. The greatest number of applications for various positions were received in the month of March, thus indicating that more people were idle early in the year than in the later months. The greatest number of positions secured was in the month of May; but this was owing to the fact that a number of laborers and others were sent to the country as berry-pickers, though they had not applied for this kind of position particularly. The records show that early in the year, and in the latter part of the year; that is

January, February and March, and in the months of November and December more persons are out of positions than in any other portions of the year. This is probably due to the fact that the spring season has not commenced and the fall business is nearly over.

The applications for help, however, were greatest in the months of March and June, but mostly from farmers.

The most important feature developed by the Bureau's work is the fact that household help is more in demand than any other kind of labor. There is a universal complaint that efficient cooks, chambermaids and general houseworkers are not to be had, and that the wages demanded are exorbitant. However much of this latter statement may be true, it is also a fact that similar complaints come from those applying for positions as household help, namely, that they are not well paid; that the hours are long, and that they are oftentimes under-fed or treated too much as menials. There is a modicum of truth in both statements. Our housekeepers have been used to the old system of having a general houseworker, which meant a person who would do the cooking, washing and ironing for the whole family, and it is very difficult to induce them to change this system and sub-divide their labor. The servant girl of the present day either wants to cook or do housework, but she will not do both except in rare instances. Many families cannot afford to have two servants, consequently they find it difficult to secure the help they need. This change in our system of living has brought about the apartment house or flat, where most of the work is done by a janitor or keeper, and meals can be taken in the cafe or restaurant attached to the flat, thus avoiding the employment of cooks, and when the laundry of the household is given out, eliminating the need to a large extent of general household help.

There is room in this State for at least 3,000 good German, Swedish or other help, who can do plain cooking and ordinary housework, at fairly remunerative wages.

There is no doubt some justice in the complaint on the part of servant girls as to wages and long hours. Factories offer em-

ployment, ten hours a day, with an opportunity of earning from \$3 to \$6 per week; while the household servant finds her time occupied from early morning until eight or nine o'clock at night, nearly every day in the week, and is very glad to secure one day off. Therefore, can they be blamed for turning their eyes to the mill, the factory and the store, in preference to the menial position and long hours of drudgery work?

Another reason for the scarcity of domestic help is undoubtedly our educational facilities and economies in production. Our public school system has enabled the poorest to secure such intelligence as awakens aspirations for a higher life, while our modern factory system offers clean surroundings, opportunities for increasing pay, and the constantly growing employment of women and children in these factories is adding to the weekly stipend offered in competition with the housekeeper.

Nearly all of the 746 applications for help to this Bureau have been for household and farm labor; indeed, there have been scarcely any applications for factory help, other than the standard applications of shirt factories and candy factories, who solicit the same class of help as would naturally find their way into the homes if no other avenue for making a living were open to them. Of these 746 applications for help, 490 were for males and 256 for females.

The Bureau has been successful in securing positions for 256 persons during the past year, 185 of these being males and 71 females. A large proportion of the entire number have been sent into the counties of the State, many of them finding permanent and profitable homes, and becoming useful citizens; whereas if they had remained in the city they would have become, in many cases, shiftless and useless burdens on the community.

The largest number of applications for employment came from Americans (of which there were 366); negroes, 123; German, 60; Irish, 26; English, 20; Scotch, 7; French, Hebrews and Hollanders, each 5; Swedes, 4; Polish and Italians, each 3; Bohemians, 2, and Canadians, Russians, Nova Scotians, Norwegians and Austrians, each 1.

Of the number applying for employment, 278 were willing to go into the country, and 259 were not. These figures would indicate that over half of them were willing to accept employment in the country; but this is not entirely correct, because oftentimes when offered such opportunities they would finally refuse because they found it either too troublesome or unpleasant to accept such work.

The applicants for employment to the number of 414 were single, and 232 were married.

Of the male applicants, 88 desired positions as farm laborers, 70 as ordinary laborers, 71 as clerks, 52 as drivers, 37 as waiters, 19 as salespeople, 16 as watchmen, 15 as cooks, 11 each as bookkeepers, gardeners, porters and errand boys, 9 as machinists, and the rest were divided up in small numbers among the different occupations.

Of the female applicants for employment the greatest number wanted positions strictly as cooks—32 applying for such positions; 25 wanted to do general housework, 14 were stenographers, 9 were chambermaids, 6 were housekeepers, and the balance were divided up among the various occupations enumerated.

These figures indicate that three-fourths of those out of employment are generally unskilled labor, and that few mechanics secure employment through an agency similar to this, because they know generally through the organizations to which they belong where and when employment is to be obtained.

It is interesting to note that the wages demanded by those seeking employment average about \$7 per week for males, and about \$5 per week among the females; while the offers of wages from employers, especially in the case of females, do not average over \$3 a week.

In the following table is enumerated the number of applicants and applications for help, according to occupation, and may prove interesting as indicating the trend of industrial conditions:

OCCUPATION OF APPLICANT.	Applications for Employ- ment.		Number of Positions Secured.		Applications for Help.	
	Number Filed.				Number Filed.	
	Male.	Female	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Barkeepers	6					
Bakers.....	1					
Berry pickers.....			71	1	130	
Blacksmiths.....					1	
Bookkeepers.....	11	1		1	1	
Boilermakers.....	1				1	
Brakemen	1					
Butchers	3					
Butlers.....			3		2	
Candymakers.....	2		2			50
Canmakers.....	2					
Carpenters.....	4					
Cashiers.....	1	2				
Clerks.....	71	2	10			
Chambermaids.....		9		7		7
Coachmen	2					
Compositors.....	2					
Cooks.....	15	32		31		16
Correspondents.....	1					
Collarmakers	1					
Collectors.....	6					
Dairymen	2		2		2	2
Demonstrators.....		1				
Dishwashers.....	2	2		1		
Drivers.....	52		3		1	
Drug clerks.....			1		1	
Dyer and scourers.	2					
Engineers.....	6					
Electricians.....	3					
Elevator conductors	2					
Errand boys	11		1		2	
Farm laborers	88	2	63		156	76
Firemen	3					
Foremen	1					
Gardeners.....	11		5		5	
General houseworkers.....	1	25		20	1	85
Hod-carriers.....	1					

OCCUPATION OF APPLICANT.	Applications for Employ- ment.		Number of Positions Secured.	Applications for Help.		
	Number Filed.			Number Filed.		
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Hostlers or teamsters	8	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Hotel work	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Housekeepers .....	.....	6	.....	2	.....	2
Ironworkers	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Janitors.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Laborers	70	.....	8	.....	126	.....
Laundry workers.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	3
Lithographers.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Machinists	9	.....	1	.....	5	.....
Machinists' helpers.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Motormen.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nurses.....	1	2	.....	2	.....	11
Office work.....	6	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Office boys .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Overseers	6	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Oyster shuckers	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Packers.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Painters	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paper hangers	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Photographers.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pipe-Fitters.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Piano Polishers.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plumbers' helpers.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Porters	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pressers	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pressmen.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salespeople	19	3	6	.....	15	1
Seamstresses .....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stenographers	7	14	.....	4	.....	1
Scrub women.....	.....	3	.....	2	.....	2
Solicitors .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....
Tailors	3	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Teachers.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Timekeepers	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ticket agents.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tobacco workers.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Valets	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waiters.	37	1	3	.....	3	.....
Watchmen.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Woodworkers	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Woodchoppers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....
Total.....	543	109	185	71	490	256

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN IN MERCANTILE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Much has been said and written about the employment of children in the manufacturing establishments throughout the country, including Maryland. However much complaint can be made of this evil, the same complaint could be made two-fold in regard to the employment of children in the mercantile establishments in all large cities.

With a view of ascertaining to what extent this evil exists in Baltimore, the Bureau made an inquiry into twenty-nine department, dry goods and notion stores in the city of Baltimore during the last week of May and the first week of June, 1903.

The purpose of the investigation was, if possible, to find out the number of male and female employees, the number under sixteen years of age, the number under fourteen years of age and number of hours of employment. No attempt was made to ascertain wages, nor was any attempt made to investigate the environment of the employees at home.

Many of the stores have adopted a rule that they will not employ children under fourteen years of age, and there is no doubt that the proprietors of some of them have given such orders to their managers and superintendents, but in many cases the rule is not observed, or is winked at, especially during the fall and winter months, when the schools open, and many of the children who are employed during the summer return to school.

It must also be remembered that these twenty-nine establishments represent only the larger concerns, and that thousands of children are employed in various capacities in other mercantile establishments not herein enumerated.

In the table following it will be found that 5,088 persons were employed in the twenty-nine establishments, of which

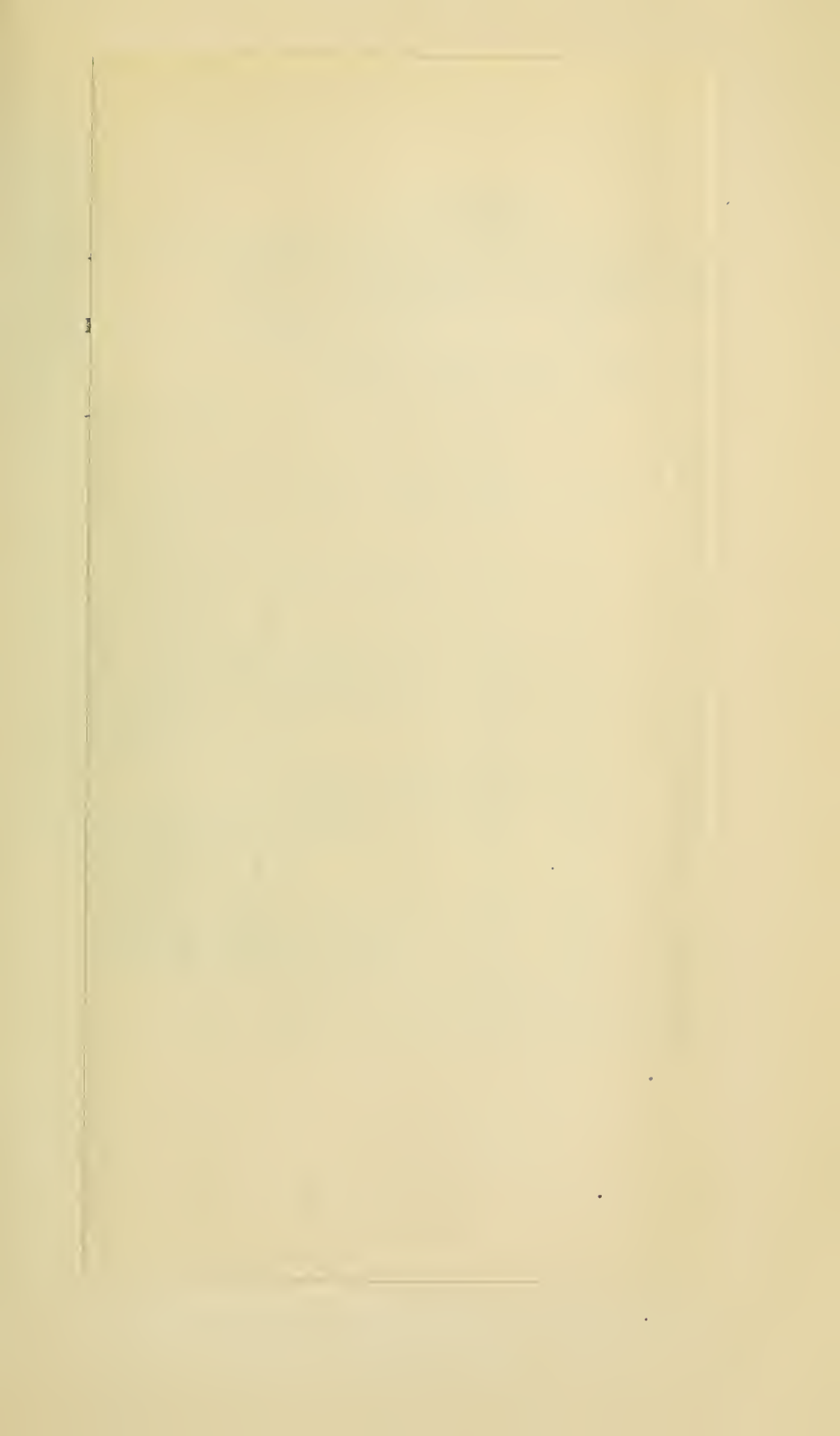


TABLE NO. 1

Establishment Number.	Character of Business.	Total Number of Employees		Number of Em- ployees under 16 years		Number of Em- ployees under 14 years.		Number of hours store is open	Remarks.
		Male.	Female	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
1	Dry Goods and Notions.....	7	28		1			10	Saturdays, 15 hours.
2	Dry Goods Department Store.....	50	100	5	10			9½	Saturdays, 14½ hours.
3	Dry Goods.....	1	7		2			10	
4	Dry Goods and Ladies' Furnishings..	11	54	1	9		4	10	Mondays, 13 hours.
5	Modern Department Store.....	150	415	20	80		4	11½	Saturdays, 6 to 10 P. M., except summer months, close at 1 P. M.
6	Department Store.....	50	50	5				10	Saturdays, 14 hours.
7	Millinery.....	4	60	3				9½	Saturdays, 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.
8	Department Store.....	15	35		1			11	Saturdays, 16 hours.
9	Dry Goods.....	88	132	6	5	1		10	Mondays, 13 hours, and Saturdays, 15 hours.
10	Dry Goods and Notions.....	10	40		2			10	July and August, 5 P. M.; Saturdays, 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.
11	Ladies' Ready Made Garments.....	6	12	1	1			10	Saturdays, 8 A. M. to 11 P. M.
12	Department Store.....	10	25					10	Saturdays, 8 A. M. to 11 P. M.
13	Department Store.....	200	225	10	4	15		9½	Summer months, 4½ hours on Saturday.
14	Department Store.....	3	17					13	Saturdays, 15 hours, and engage 14 extra hands on Saturday.
15	Department Store.....	55	178	25				10	Summer months, 9 hours; Saturdays, 5 hours.
16	Department Store.....	49	348	8	18	9	6	10	Saturdays, 14 hours.
17	Dry Goods.....	3	22					10	Saturdays, 15 hours.
18	Department Store.....	10	75		6			10	Saturdays, 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.
19	Department Store.....	100	300	10	5			11	
20	Department Store.....	137	222	17	20		15	10	Saturdays, 8 A. M. to 11 P. M.; summer months, close at 5 P. M.
21	Department Store.....	100	500	25	5			9½	8.30 A. M. to 6 P. M., winter months; 8 to 5 in summer.
22	Department Store.....	40	25					9½	Summer months, a half day on Saturday.
23	Dry Goods and Notions.....	50	25	5	3	5	4	9	Saturdays, 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.
24	General Merchandise.....	4	46		2			9	Saturdays, 8 A. M. to 10.30 P. M.
25	Ladies' Furnishings.....	1	19					8½	Saturdays, 8.30 A. M. to 10 P. M.
26	Department Store.....	156	100	12	15	11	21	10	Saturdays, 8 A. M. to 11 P. M.
27	Department Store.....	170	287	35	5			8½	8.30 A. M. to 6 P. M.; in July and August, 8.30 A. M. to 5 P. M.
28	China Ware and Toys.....	6	28	2	2		1	10	Mondays, 13 hours, and Saturdays, 16 hours.
29	Ladies' and Gents' Furnishings.....	23	42	3				9½	Mondays, 13 hours, and Saturdays, 15 hours.
	Totals.....	1,509	3,599	201	204	41	55		

1,509 were males and 3,579 were females. Of these numbers there were 201 male and 204 female employees under sixteen years of age. There were also reported forty-one males and fifty-five females under fourteen years of age. Of course, these figures were from the employers, and must be taken with a degree of allowance. None of the stores visited were complying with the Compulsory Education Law, not a single establishment having on file the required certificates from the parents or teachers of the children so employed, and it is safe to say that many more than the numbers enumerated were under sixteen and under fourteen years of age.

That the work of these little ones is arduous is plainly shown by the columns devoted to the number of hours worked, there being fifteen stores that work ten hours a day, one being open eleven hours and one eleven and a-half hours a day; six being open nine and a-half hours and two eight and a-half hours, while nearly all of them worked from twelve to fifteen hours per day on Saturdays and some of them on Mondays.

This Department is by no means satisfied with the results of this investigation, as we have had to rely entirely upon the statements of managers of these stores for our information. However this is sufficient to warrant the statement that the employment of children in mercantile establishments is an evil that should be ameliorated.

The details of the investigation are found in table No. 1.

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

Through a number of years the problem of child labor has presented itself in many perplexing aspects, and theoretical deduction as well as practical inquiry have been the most potent means of enlightenment. The phases of the subject are many and varied, each involving the other and bearing a dominant significance according to the interests concerned. The moralist, the educator, the manufacturer, the trade unionist, have each a purpose at stake, and whether those purposes conflict or not, each is bent upon a determination of the problem most satisfactory to his convictions.

To the student and the scientist the question does not remain one of empirical content, nor indeed a question for prejudice and argument, but, affording the opportunity for examination and analysis, it urges him to lay bare the facts in the pure light of reason and truth.

Any just investigation undertaken in this direction, therefore, should not be mistaken for an attempt to definitely and dogmatically conclude a solution to such a dynamic and far-reaching problem. And the present inquiry into the subject may be correctly understood as an examination into a purely local phase of the question, with the hope of truthfully revealing the facts of the case, indicating suggestive relations, creating reasonable impressions and finally affording a just basis for scientific deduction.

The employment of women and children and their environment while daily engaged in earning a livelihood has long been complained of and earnestly protested against by labor organizations. Sometimes these complaints have found origin in the supplanting of male labor by the cheaper labor of the female minor, but more often, and originally, the protest has

come from those, who, studying the social question from a broad standpoint, believed they saw in this steadily growing evil the degradation and destruction of American childhood and womanhood.

This view of the case has appealed particularly to the men and women who, with broad sympathies and warm hearts, have believed that man was his brother's keeper, and it was their duty to help those whom misfortune or environment prevented from helping themselves.

Many investigations have been made into the employment of females and minors throughout the country in various States. Labor organizations have worked unceasingly for laws restricting this employment. Many States have such laws on the statute books, and many—most of them—are either ineffective through non-enforcement or some flaw in the statute, or because the police authority have neither the disposition or incentive to enforce the same. This is undoubtedly true in Maryland.

The most favorable field for inquiry was found to be a manufacturing establishment of Baltimore city, engaging an almost total quota of child labor. The factory has two branches, situated in the same general section of the city, but at a distance considerably apart.

The method of work comprises, First: An examination into each branch alike according to factory inspection routine, which includes the summary of questions found in the general factory inspection report, with particular stress laid on the following: Number of hours of labor per day; number of hours on Saturday; time allowed for lunch; character of lunch rooms, if any; fines; overtime; summer vacation, ventilation, heat, light, drainage, machines used, size of room inspected, number of cubic feet allowed for each person, means of egress in case of fire, toilet facilities, number of closets to the building, separation of closets for the sexes, and general sanitary condition.

Second: Each child was separately questioned regarding age, address, school, grade in school, reading and writing

qualifications, occupation of father and mother, wage earnings, length of time at work, condition and class of work and general characteristics of employment.

This mode of procedure represented the first part of the plan of investigation, and was intended to explain actual factory environment, while a second part of the inquiry extended to the homes of fifteen children as affording typical examples of home conditions necessary to a complete understanding of the life of the child employee.

No extensive investigation of the subject has ever been made in this State. Through the agitation of the Knights of Labor and the Federation of Labor several Acts have been passed by the Maryland Legislature bearing on the subject as far back as 1874, as follows:

HEALTH.—HOURS OF LABOR OF CHILDREN.

ACTS 1874, CHAPTER 3; ACTS 1876, CHAPTER 125.

SECTION 139. No child under the age of sixteen years shall be employed in laboring by any person, firm, or corporation, in any cotton, woolen, or other manufacturing establishment in this State more than ten hours in any one day.

SEC. 140. Any such person, firm or corporation who shall employ any children under sixteen years of age, contrary to the provisions of the preceding section, and any superintendent, overseer or other agent of any such person, firm or corporation, and any parent or guardian of such minor, who permits such minor to work or be so employed contrary to the provisions of said section, shall, for each offence be punished by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars for each and every case, to be recovered on complaint in any court of competent jurisdiction; and all prosecutions for offences under this section shall be begun within one year from the commission thereof.

SEC. 141. The two preceding sections shall not apply to children engaged in agriculture, household or mercantile pursuits.

CHAPTER 443.

AN ACT to repeal and re-enact with amendments, Sections 139 to 141, inclusive, of Article 27 of the Code of Public General Laws, title "Crimes and Punishments," sub-title "Health, Hours of Labor of Children."

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That Sections 139 to 141, inclusive, of Article 27 of the Code of Public

General Laws, title "Crimes and Punishments," sub-title "Health, Hours of Labor of Children," be and the same are hereby repealed and re-enacted, so as to read as follows:

Sec. 139. No child under sixteen years of age shall be employed in laboring more than ten hours a day in any manufacturing business or factory established in any part of the State, or in any mercantile business in the city of Baltimore.

Sec. 140. Any person who shall so employ a child or suffer or permit such employment is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 141. The words "suffer or permit," includes every act or omission, whereby it becomes possible for the child to engage in such labor.

SEC. 2. *Be it enacted*, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved April 7th, 1892.

CHAPTER 317.

AN ACT to amend Article 100 of the Code of Public Local Laws of Maryland, title "Work, Hours of, in Factories," by adding thereto a section, to be known as Section 4, regulating the employment of children under twelve years of age in mills and factories in this State.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That Article 100, of the Code of Public General Laws of Maryland, be amended by adding thereto the following section, to come in immediately after Section 3 of said Article, and to be known as Section 4.

Sec. 4. No proprietor or owner of any mill or factory in this State, other than establishments for manufacturing canned goods, or manager, agent, foreman or other person in charge thereof, shall, after the first of October, in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-four, employ or retain in employment in any such mill or factory any person or persons under twelve years of age; and if any such proprietor or owners of any such mill or factory, or manager, agent, foreman or other person in charge thereof, shall wilfully violate the provisions of this section he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars for each and every offence so committed, and pay the cost of prosecution, one-half of the fine to go to the informer and the other half to the school fund of the county or city in which the offence shall have been committed; provided, that nothing in this Act shall apply to Frederick, Washington, Queen Anne's, Carroll, Wicomico, Caroline, Kent, Somerset, Cecil, Calvert, St. Mary's, Prince George's, Howard, Baltimore, Worcester and Harford counties.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved April 6th, 1894.

CHAPTER 566, ACTS OF 1902.

AN ACT to repeal and re-enact Section 4 of Article 100 of the Code of Public General Laws as enacted by Chapter 317, Acts of 1894, title "Work—Hours of, in Factories" regulating the employment of children.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That Section 4 of Article 100 of the Code of Public General Laws, title "Work—Hours of, in Factories," be and the same is hereby repealed and re-enacted, to read as follows:

SEC. 4. *Be it enacted,* That no proprietor or owner of any mill or factory in this State, other than establishments for manufacturing of canned goods, or manager, or agent, or foreman, or other person in charge thereof, shall after the first day of October, in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-four, employ or retain in employment in any such mill or factory any person or persons under fourteen years of age, unless said child is the only support of a widowed mother, invalid father, or is solely dependent upon such employment for self-support, and if any such proprietor or owner of any such mill or factory, or manager, or agent, foreman or other person in charge thereof, shall wilfully violate the provisions of this section he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars for each and every offence so committed and pay the cost of prosecution, one-half to go to the informer and the other half to the school fund of the county or city in which the offence shall have been committed; provided, that nothing in this section shall apply to Frederick, Washington, Queen Anne's, Carroll, Wicomico, Caroline, Kent, Somerset, Cecil, Calvert, St. Mary's, Prince George's, Howard, Baltimore, Worcester, Garrett, Talbot, Montgomery and Harford counties.

Approved April 11, 1902.

CHAPTER 269.

AN ACT to amend Article 77 of the Code of Public General Laws, title "Public Education," by adding fifteen sections under the new sub-title "School Attendance," to follow Section 123, and to be numbered as Sections 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, respectively.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That the following sections be and they are hereby added to Article 77 of the Code of Public General Laws, title "Public Education," under the sub-title "School Attendance," to follow Section 123, and to be numbered and designated as 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, respectively.

Sec. 124. Every child between eight and twelve years of age shall attend some day school regularly as defined in Section 131 of this sub-title during the entire period of each year the public day schools in the city or county in which such child resides are in session unless it can be shown that the child is elsewhere receiving regularly thorough instructions during said period in the studies usually taught in the said public schools to children of the same age; provided, that the superintendent or principal of any school, or person or persons duly authorized by such superintendent or principal, may excuse cases of necessary absence among its enrolled pupils; and, provided, further, that the provisions of this section shall not apply to a child whose mental or physical condition is such as to render its instruction, as above described, inexpedient or impracticable. Every person having under his control a child between eight and twelve years of age shall cause such child to attend school or receive instruction as required by this section. Children over twelve years of age and under the age of sixteen years, and every person having under his control such a child shall be subject to the requirements of this section, unless such children are regularly and lawfully employed to labor at home or elsewhere.

Sec. 125. Any person who has a child under his control and who fails to comply with any of the provisions of the preceding section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be fined not exceeding five dollars for each offence.

Sec. 126. Any person who induces or attempts to induce any child to absent himself unlawfully from school, or employs or harbors while school is in session any child absent unlawfully from school, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be fined not more than fifty dollars.

Sec. 127. The Board of School Commissioners of Baltimore City and the several Boards of County School Commissioners shall appoint, and may remove at pleasure, persons to be known as "Attendance Officers." The number to be appointed for the City of Baltimore shall not exceed twelve, and the number for any county shall not exceed three. Their compensation shall be fixed and paid by the County Commissioners of the respective counties and by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore City, as the case may be.

Sec. 128. It shall be the duty of each attendance officer, and he shall have full power, within the city or county for which he may be appointed, to arrest without warrant any child between eight and sixteen years of age found away from his home and who is a truant from school, or who fails to attend school in accordance with the provisions of this sub-title. He shall forthwith deliver a child so arrested

either to the custody of a person in parental relation to the child or to the teacher from whose school such child is then a truant; but if the child be a habitual or incorrigible truant, he shall bring him before a justice of the peace for commitment by him to a "Parental School," as provided for in the next section, or to some other institution to which disorderly children may be committed. The attendance officer shall promptly report every such arrest and the disposition made by him of the child so arrested to the School Commissioners of the said city or county, respectively, or to such person or persons as they may direct.

Sec. 129. The Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, and the several Boards of County Commissioners may establish schools, to be known as Parental Schools, for children between eight and sixteen years of age who are habitually truants from school or from instruction. They may also provide for the confinement, maintenance and instruction of such children in such schools, for such period and under such rules and regulations as they may prescribe, not exceeding the remainder of the school year. Justices of the peace may commit such children to such parental schools, but no person convicted of any crime, or of any offence, other than truancy, shall be committed thereto.

Sec. 130. It shall be the duty of the Police Commissioners of Baltimore city, at the same time that the census of legal voters in said city is taken under their direction, as provided by Section 17 of Article 33 of the Code of Public General Laws, also to cause to be made by the members of the force under their control, annually, a separate record of the full name, age, color and sex of every child between six and sixteen years of age, in each precinct of the said city, and the place where, and the year and month when such children last attended school, together with the name and address of the parents, guardians or persons in parental relation, and of employers of such children, which record shall be furnished by said Police Commissioners to the Board of School Commissioners of Baltimore City; whosoever has under his control a child between said ages and withholds information in his possession from any officer demanding it, relating to the items aforesaid, or makes any false statement in regard to the same, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be fined not more than twenty dollars.

Sec. 131. It shall be the duty of the principal or head teacher of every public school or private school in this State to report immediately to the School Commissioners of the county where such school is located, or of Baltimore city, if located therein, or to an attendance officer or other official designated by such commissioners, the names of all children enrolled in his or her school who have been absent or irregular in attendance three days, or their equivalent, without lawful excuse, within a period of eight consecutive weeks.

Sec. 132. No proprietor or owner of any mill or factory in this State, other than establishments for manufacturing canned goods, or manager, or agent, foreman or other person in charge thereof, shall employ or retain in employment in any such mill or factory any person or persons under sixteen years of age, unless he procures at the time of such employment or retention in employment, and keeps on file and accessible to the attendance officers of the city or county where such minor is employed, a certificate of the principal or head teacher of the school which such child last attended, stating that such child is more than twelve years of age, and a like certificate of the parent or guardian, or other person having control of such child; but the first-named certificate need not be procured if such child has not attended school in this State. He shall require such certificates, shall keep them in his place of business during the time the child is in his employment and shall show the same during his business hours to any attendance officer who may demand to see them, or either of them; and for each failure to comply with any of the provisions of this section he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars. Whoever continues to employ any such child under sixteen years of age in violation of this section, after being notified of such violation by an attendance officer, shall for every day thereafter that such unlawful employment continues be fined not less than five or more than twenty dollars, in addition to other penalties prescribed by this section for such offences. A failure to produce on demand to an attendance officer any certificate required by this section, shall be prima facie evidence that the child who is or who should have been mentioned in the said certificate is thus unlawfully employed.

Sec. 133. It shall be the duty of every parent, guardian or other person having control of a child under sixteen years of age, and of every principal or head teacher of said school where such child last attended, to furnish every employer of such child the certificates required by the preceding section. Such certificates, if in substantial conformity of the requirements of that section, shall be prima facie evidence of the facts required to be certified thereto as therein provided.

Sec. 134. Any parent or guardian or other person having control of a child, or principal or head teacher who shall make any wilfully false statement respecting any of the facts required to be certified to as provided in Sections 132 and 133 of this sub-title, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not more than fifty dollars, or to be imprisoned not more than thirty days, or suffer both fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 135. No person shall employ any minor over twelve and less than sixteen years of age, and no parent, guardian or other person having control of a child shall permit to be employed or retained in employment any such minor under his control, if the said minor cannot

read at sight and write legibly simple sentences in the English language while a public evening school is maintained in the city or election district or precinct in which such minor resides, unless such minor is a regular attendant at an evening or other school; provided, that upon presentation by such minor of a certificate signed by a regular practicing physician, and satisfactory to such officer or officers as the School Commissioners for the county or city may designate, showing that the physical condition of such minor would render such attendance, in addition to daily labor, prejudicial to health, said officer or officers so designated may issue a permit authorizing the employment of such minor for such period and upon such conditions as said officer or officers so designated as aforesaid may determine. Any person who employs or retains in employment a minor in violation of the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be fined for each offence not more than one hundred dollars, which fines shall be paid to the School Commissioners for use in supporting evening schools in such city or county. Any parent, guardian or other person having control of such a child, who permits to be employed any minor under his control in violation of the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be fined not more than twenty dollars, which fines shall be also paid to the School Commissioners for use in supporting evening schools in such city and county.

Sec. 136. In any city or county where attendance officers may have been appointed, it shall be the duty of the School Commissioners to designate an attendance officer, who shall once or more frequently in every year examine into the situation of the children employed in such mills and factories in said city or county, and to ascertain whether all the provisions of this sub-title are duly observed and report all violations thereof to the grand jury of the said city or county.

Sec. 137. Attendance officers may visit all establishments where minors are employed in their several cities and counties and ascertain whether any minors are employed therein contrary to the provisions of this sub-title. Attendance officers may require that the certificates provided for in this sub-title of minors employed in such establishments shall be produced for their inspection.

Sec. 138. Any person violating any provision of this sub-title, where no special provision as to the penalty for such violation is made, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be fined not exceeding fifty dollars for each offence; provided, however, that the provisions of this Act shall be restricted to the City of Baltimore and Allegany County.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted, That this Act shall take effect on September 1, 1902.*

Approved April 8, 1902.

WORK UNDER AUSPICES OF CONSUMER'S LEAGUE

That these laws have been ineffective, or that they have not in any way interfered with the employment of children in manufacturing or mercantile pursuits in this State is well known. But the continued agitation and discussion of the subject, joined to the protests of organized labor, has enlisted the sympathies of many women and men, who are trying to make better conditions for the little toilers and the big ones. These ladies have formed what is known as the Consumers' League, with headquarters in New York, and branches in nearly all large cities throughout the Union. The object of the League is first to ascertain the conditions surrounding the manufacture of certain wearing apparel and then refuse to buy it unless made in proper environment, by well paid labor. The Baltimore branch of this League employed Mr. Chas. F. Ranft, a graduate student of Johns Hopkins University, to make an investigation of the employment of women and children, under the supervision of and assisted by this Department, during the summer months of 1903. The undertaking was much larger than the association could possibly have anticipated. Women and children are employed in every avenue of trade and manufacture, and a close investigation of every establishment where they could be found would involve the work of a year, with a large force of employees. This being impossible, and with the view of securing information as to the general factory condition of these persons, the factories in certain industries were selected as being the best types of factory employment of women and children. Those employed in the sweat-shops are in so much worse condition and their environment having been so fully investigated and reported upon in this and previous reports that it was not thought necessary to go over the same ground again.

It should be well understood, however, that the investigation shows the conditions existing under the most favorable circumstances, and that the industries investigated are those in which there is little neighborhood or household manufactur-

ing done except on partially made goods, and where great capital is invested in large plants and huge buildings, necessitating improved machinery, etc.

These industries are as follows:

- Manufacturing of Coat Pads.
- Making of Ladies' Wrappers.
- Making of Ladies' Skirts.
- Making of Corsets.
- Making of Ladies' Waists.
- Making of Boys' and Children's Wear.
- Manufacturing Overalls, Drawers and Shirts.
- Manufacturing Shirts.
- Manufacturing Shoes.
- Manufacture of Umbrellas.
- Manufacturing Cigars, Cigarettes, etc.

WHAT THE TABLES SHOW.

We shall take up the industries for analyzation in the order named, keeping in mind at all times that they do not represent the conditions of all engaged in the industry.

The eleven industries that were examined show a total list of employees of 11,028; of whom 1,899 are males and 9,129 are females. Of these numbers 68 males and 576 females are reported by the employers to be under sixteen years of age and only one female under twelve years of age. It is very hard to believe these statements, which are made by the employers. If the Compulsory Education Law was fully enforced in the city every one of these manufacturing establishments should have on file, subject to inspection, certificates from the parents or teachers of all the children in these various industries, but only one factory had any such certificates on file, and this one had only sixty-eight such certificates for upwards of 300 children employed.

We desire to be positive in the statement that we do not believe these figures indicate the number of children employed in these industries of fourteen years of age or under, as required by the Act of 1902, Chapter 566. The Act alluded to

does not put it in the power of this Bureau to enforce the law, and we must assume, that like all other Acts of the Legislature coming under the category of police regulations, the same should be strictly enforced by the police department. Just how this is to be done it is not for us to say. It is also a fact that these industries are among the best regulated in the community that employ female and child labor.

The wages paid in the various industries are problematical. It is impossible to secure absolute data from the various employers, as the great majority refuse to allow an inspection of their pay rolls, but by reference to the census of 1900, the following averages for some of the industries are ascertained:

Industry	Average Wages Paid per Annum to Women	Average Wages Paid per Annum to Children
Women's Clothing, Factory product	\$196	\$117
Corsets	221	.....
Shirt Making	174	95
Tobacco, Cigars and Cigarettes....	211	117
Boots and Shoes	236	135
Umbrellas	231	.....
Other Industries	209	153

The home surroundings of many of these employees are far from being as good as the environment of the factory; that is to say, the factory is kept cleaner, there are more conveniences there and altogether a stricter regard for the health of those engaged therein than is sometimes found in the homes of the very poorest in the poorer districts.

COAT PADS.

This industry is one of the new occupations in which women and children are especially employed. Indeed, very few employees in the pad industry are other than children from ten to sixteen years of age.

There are only three such factories in the city of Baltimore, one of which is in excellent shape and entirely modern, while the other two are dwellings converted into factories. These

three factories employ a total of 804 hands, of whom 746 are females and 58 males, and of this number of females, 148 are under sixteen years of age, and one is reported under twelve years of age. It should be remembered, however, that these figures are given by the employers, and it is the opinion of this Bureau that very many more than are herein reported are twelve years of age, or under.

The workrooms are all in a clean condition and there is only one instance where there is less than the required number of cubic feet of space to a person, that being in a modern factory.

In one of the factories reported on it will be observed by the table that follows that the ventilation is very bad and that the drainage of the water closet is to a well. While the number of hours of labor required per day in all cases is ten, it is to be noticed that only a half hour is allowed for lunch, and, therefore, very little fresh air or recreation can be secured by these children during the day.

In one of the buildings reported on it will be noticed that there are only two water closets to a building in which ninety persons are employed, and the means of egress in case of fire is hardly sufficient.

Taken as a whole the factory conditions in the coat-pad industry is only better today than it was a year ago.

In no case were the requirements of the law passed at the last session of the Legislature, known as the Compulsory Education Law, being complied with. In only one of these factories were there any certificates from the parents or teachers showing the age of the child, and very little dependence can be placed upon the statements made by the employers or the children as to their ages.

Factory No. 1 shows the worse conditions in this industry. The employees of all these factories are the children of the poorest class in the community, and the conditions at home are probably no better than that in the factory, if as good.

The work consists in sewing together two or three or more pieces of cotton cut in the proper shape and covered with fibre or other thin material, which is used by the clothing trade in

the manufacture of coats. The children stand in front of a long bench all the time they are at work, and baste these pieces together, after which they are passed to the machine operator, who stitches them together on the machine. Of course, those who are working at the sewing machines are not under as severe a strain as the younger children, who stand all day gathering the pieces together and basting them. The work is nearly all done by the piece, prices varying according to the quality and the number of pieces of cotton to be inserted in a pad. Improvements have been continually made in the manufacture of these pads until now a large portion of the work is done by machine which was formerly done by hand.

The proprietors of these three factories are Americans by birth, and owing to the nature of the industry it will not extend, even with the growth of the clothing trade, into a household or neighborhood industry.

Mr. Ranft has made some personal investigation into the homes of the child employees of these factories, and the following interviews will probably give the reader a better opportunity of judging of the conditions and environment of these children than cold figures or tabulated statements.

A CARPET WEAVER'S FAMILY.

The first visit to the home of a little girl of fourteen years brought the mother from her daily task at the washtub to relate how her husband, a cripple and a carpet weaver by trade, had averaged only five months' work during the year, and that of the ten children living, the youngest two years old and the oldest twenty-two years old; three worked, one keeps house, while the rest are yet in a state of dependency. Though husband, wife and children work at their best, the combined expenses of house rent, fuel, doctor's bills, life insurance and living requisites leave no chance for saving, and her positive statement is that only by hard struggling the needs of the family are met. The little girl averaged \$3 per week, and this was declared to be a very pronounced help to the general fund. An additional reason for the little girl going to work was her avowed dislike for school, from which

she was taken and assigned to work when only twelve years old. The impression created is one of a household that requires each member to contribute his share in order to make conditions meet, suggesting, however, the possibility that by relatively more moderate demands, education could extend a greater number of years to the younger members of the family.

FOURTEEN YEARS OLD AND EARNS \$2.50.

The mother of a little girl of fourteen years declared that, although her husband earned \$10 per week, the little girl's \$2.50 per week, and, receiving from other sources an amount which made the income about \$16 per week, she is barely able to make this income meet the expenditure. The house is owned by the family, but the expense attached to the life of eight children, one of whom is chronically ill, means doctor's bills, life insurance, a full food supply and many incidentals demanded by health and vigor. The little girl has been taken from work and now goes to school, but this the mother declares was not without additional economy and work on her own part. It is the mother's desire to equip her children with the greatest amount of education that can be had under the prevailing conditions, and it is also undoubtedly true that the economy of the household is conducted by the mother, for the father, addicted to the use of intoxicants, can hardly be relied upon as the more capable administrator of family affairs.

AT WORK AT TWELVE YEARS.

A child of twelve years at work only four weeks, was the means of support of herself and widowed mother, who occupy two rooms in the home of a private family, where the mother washes and irons for the living of both. The work at the factory did not agree with the little one and she is back to school, while the mother is making an earnest effort to maintain her right to live.

OUGHT NOT TO BE AT WORK.

At the home of a little girl of thirteen the surroundings point to a comfortable condition of life where the father earns

\$9 per week; the mother, \$8; while the earnings of the child are \$4 per week; the board paid by an aunt, and additional earnings from an elder son, make the weekly income about \$30. The house rent and insurance is about \$3.30 per week, and the household expenses and clothing take a good portion, yet every indication points to a demand for the best food and best dress and a somewhat freer use of the money income than is made in previous cases. There is no question but that the child at work could have received a better education without stint to the family.

A HARD STRUGGLE.

With a husband whose work is unsteady, a child sick with scarlet fever, the mother of a family of three children related how difficult it is to make ends meet. Two children had been at work, but the fever kept them at home, while the husband's idleness aggravated the situation intensely. The conditions are not the same at all times, however, though at their best it means much difficulty to live even comfortably. The rent of four second-floor rooms is \$5 per month, and doctor's bills and living requisites tend to create a need for the help of the younger members of the family, though it seems unjust that the education of a little girl of eleven should be sacrificed for the contribution of \$2 per week to the family income.

GETTING ALONG* VERY WELL.

The home surroundings of two sisters, whose ages are thirteen years and fifteen years, respectively, point to comfortable conditions due to the energy and thrift of the mother, combined with somewhat favorable circumstances. The father (a stevedore) has work at intervals only; the mother shucks oysters; the eldest son makes \$5 per week; while the girls average about \$4.60 per week. This constitutes the working force of the family, while the two younger children are still at school. The mother owns the house, the expenses of which are about \$8 per month, but, together with the cost of living, it is clear that both girls could have secured a longer stay at school than was accorded them without actual distress to the

family. The mother was induced by the persuasion of the girls to allow them to work earlier in life than otherwise because of the dislike of school duties and her own desire to increase the income of the family to satisfy the wants more properly.

AT THIRTEEN YEARS A GREAT HELP.

The support of seven children, the oldest of whom is only thirteen years, means a great deal to the mother of the family when the little girl's earnings are, at the most, \$2.75 per week, and the father (a stevedore) is at loss for work a portion of the year. It is no wonder, therefore, that the mother, washing and ironing as a means of support, tells how difficult it is to keep the household from want. At the time of the investigation, matters were such that the life insurance of thirty-five cents per week had to be discontinued, while it was difficult to pay the \$1 per week house rent in addition to the needs of life. The husband's idleness was due to his inability to procure work as a stevedore, and the money earned by the daughter was more than a positive help, the mother declaring that without this amount she would be unable to keep up.

PUT TO WORK EARLY.

The guardian of a child of fifteen states her reason for allowing the girl to work when only thirteen years old as the unwillingness of the child to study and the desire for work. The father of the little girl died when she was quite young, and the mother, an inebriate, had treated her so cruelly that she was given to her present caretaker with the hope that a better training might be afforded. The child is practically unable to read or write, though her environment is good, and the family surroundings point to a better condition than is ordinarily met with in this direction. The opportunity for a better education could be well supplied and it is only for the above reasons that such opportunity was not urged.

ONE OF A FAMILY OF ELEVEN.

The earnings of a little miss of fourteen, averaging about \$2.25 per week, were counted a great help in a household of

eleven persons—father, mother and nine children, and especially so, since the father, whose occupation is stevedore's work, has many periods of enforced idleness. The mother, whose work at home means the actual management of the family, declares it impossible to save, and maintains it to be a hard struggle from beginning to end. The appearances of the home indicate a general needy condition.

AN EXAMPLE TO BE FOLLOWED.

Through hard and constant effort the blind father of a little girl of twelve has accumulated enough money to send the little one to school in the winter, though during the summer she was put to work for the reason, in the father's words, "to keep her off the streets." The home is poorly furnished, yet the condition of the family—father, two daughters and a son-in-law—is not at all needy, since the father, besides helping to support the family, has by thrift and energy accumulated \$400. He expressed a sincere desire to have his child procure a good education, and declared he would keep her at school as long as he was able to work. "Education," he declared, "will be hereafter the sole qualification for obtaining a station in life, and for this reason I desire my daughter to go to school as long as she is able."

NOT THE RIGHT WAY.

"I sent my little one to work because she would pay no attention to school," declared the mother of a child of fourteen, whose home life is very good indeed, and the father of whom can well afford to keep her at school. The mother wishes her to continue at her present occupation until she is able to "select a trade" for her, which seems to be the mother's ambition for her child. The family consists of father, mother and five children; the home conditions point to moderate and comfortable circumstances, and there is no reason to believe that \$2.00 per week, which the child earns, is a necessity or even a requirement for the support of the family.

WILL GO TO SCHOOL AGAIN.

The home of a little girl of thirteen shows a very fair condition of life, and it would hardly be expected that, in addition to the support furnished by the father and son, the mother also goes out to work, while the girl, now back to school, was sent to work in the summer because she desired to be in companionship with others whom she knew at work. The family can well allow her to go to school, and since the condition of life is above the ordinary, there is no necessity for her to work as a help to the general support of the family.

HER LABOR NOT NECESSARY.

Because of her desire to work and to keep her from mischief, a child of fifteen is allowed to earn \$2.50 per week, though her father—a laborer—could admittedly support her were she kept at school. The mother is dead, and the father would allow her to continue to go to school should she so desire, but her aversion to school duties, combined with the feeling “that every little helps,” assures her own way in the matter. There is no indication of absolute necessity in the home, for the surroundings show a very fair circumstance and a comfortable condition.

AT FOURTEEN THE MAINSTAY OF THE FAMILY.

To be one of the mainstays in the support of the family of a mother and two crippled brothers is a large responsibility to devolve upon a lad of fourteen, yet his earnings of \$3.50 per week are reckoned as a great help to the family income, when there is no father to supply a weekly quota. The four rooms on the second and third floors are kept in a very clean and neat condition, and the mother strives hard with her daily earnings to keep up the fight of life. The boy has been ill with typhoid fever, and during that time the struggle has been extremely hard. The circumstances seemed all the more pitiable when it was discovered that the lad inclined toward books and seemed rather more adapted for the work of a school than for manual labor. It is, however, one of the exigencies of life that he has been compelled to add to the support of the family since he was twelve years old, and his preliminary education has been of the most elementary kind.

LADIES' WRAPPERS.

The manufacture of ladies' wrappers in factories in this city is almost a new industry, and only two factories have been inspected as typical of the business. The employees in these two factories are not confined to the making of wrappers, but at times are employed on other garments, such as kimonas, shirt waists and suits. Both of these factories are located above the first floors and there is ample air space for the persons employed therein. Much of the work from these factories is done in private families and in reformatory institutions.

The whole number employed in these two factories is 31 males and 103 females, of which number 17 females and one male are under sixteen years of age.

The sanitary conditions are reported very good and the hours of work in this industry do not exceed nine and one-half hours, with a half day on Saturday. Most of the work is piece work, and in one of these factories the males and females must use the same toilet and washrooms.

One of these factories is heated by steam and the other by coal, and four of the rooms are well ventilated and two only fairly so.

LADIES' SKIRTS.

Six factories were inspected where ladies' skirts are manufactured. In the table which follows will be found that these factories were managed or owned by two of German birth, one of Hungarian and three of American. They all occupied front buildings, and ten of the workrooms were located in the front part of those buildings and three in the rear. Three rooms were located on the first, five on the second, three on the third and one each on the fourth and fifth floors of the buildings. One of them is reported as having less than 400 cubic feet of space per person, as required by law.

Of the 145 persons employed in these six factories, only five females were reported under sixteen years of age, and 70 of the 145 were males and 75 females.

The workrooms were all reported clean and the ventilation either fair or good. Steam and coal were used for heating purposes, and gas and electric light prevailed for lighting. Two of the buildings had well drainage, and all except one had gas or electric power with which to run the machinery.

Nine and one-half hours was the extreme limit of a work-day in these factories, two of them only working nine hours a day, and during the summer all only worked a half day on Saturday. In four places one hour was allowed for lunch, and in two places a half hour was allowed.

Two factories report giving out work to private families.

Five of the buildings had two water closets each, and one of them had five such places. In two instances males and females used the same water closets. The general sanitary conditions are reported good in all cases.

CORSETS.

Under this heading will be found in Table No. 4, four establishments manufacturing corsets. These are not strictly factories. Much of their work is only order or custom work. Three of them are located in dwelling houses, and only one in a factory building. One is conducted by a person of French birth, one by a German and two by persons of American birth. All are located in front buildings, and two occupy rear rooms; while four are on the second floor, one on the first and two on the third floors of the buildings. They all have ample air space, and are kept in clean condition, with good ventilation, with coal heat and gas light.

Two of the houses have wells for drainage. Three of the factories run machines by foot power, and three work only nine hours a day and one eight hours. Three of these places have two water closets each and one has only one, but they are separate for sexes, and conditions of same are generally good. In one of these factories fines are imposed when employees are late at work. There are twenty-one persons employed in these places, all adults, and eighteen of them females.

LADIES' WAISTS.

This is a large and growing industry. The investigation embraced eight establishments, one of which was located in a dwelling, while the other seven were strictly factories. Four of the employers were native born and four of German birth. Six occupied front and two rear buildings; and twenty-four rooms utilized were in the front part of the buildings and four in the rear, while all were above the first floor—eight being on the second floor, eight on the third, five on the fourth, five on the fifth and two on the sixth floor. All had ample air space, though some rooms were crowded. A total of 860 persons were employed in these rooms, 809 of whom were females and 51 males; thirty-one were females under sixteen years of age, though it is suspected that there were many more than this number under age, as no certificates from parents or teachers were on file in the offices. All the rooms were clean and well ventilated, and five were buildings heated by steam and three by coal; seven were lighted by gas and one by electricity. Two of the buildings had wells in the yards for drainage and six were connected with sewers. All machines were worked by power. Only one factory worked ten hours a day, three worked nine and a-half hours, three worked nine hours and one worked eight hours, and all worked less than a full day on Saturday. In one place fines were imposed. Only two of the factories manufacture all their goods on the premises, the other six having large quantities manufactured in private families in the city and in Western Maryland and Pennsylvania. Two of the factories are reported to have barely sufficient means of egress in case of fire. Three report only one water closet, one reports ten and one each four, three, nine and fifteen. In three factories water closets are the same for men and women, and in five they are separate for sexes. The condition of all the closets was reported good, as was the general sanitary conditions. Separate washrooms for males and females were reported in two places only.

BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S WEAR.

Eight establishments were investigated in which this work was carried on, six of which were in factory buildings and two in dwellings. Six of those running the establishments were native born, one Austrian, one Russian, one Polish, one German and one Irish. Eight were in front buildings and one in a rear building, while three rooms were used in the rear part of the building, one in the middle and twelve in the front. Two of these rooms were on the first floor, six on the second, five on the third, two on the fourth and one on the seventh floor.

Only one establishment was reported as having less than the required 400 feet of cubic space. In these eight factories 212 persons were employed, composed of 16 males and 196 females, of whom one male and eight females were less than sixteen years of age.

All the workrooms were reported in a clean and sanitary condition, and ventilation good. Five were heated by coal, two by steam, and one by coal oil. All were lighted by gas, and seven had sewer connections for closets and one had well drainage. In one factory machines were run by foot power and the others by gas and electricity.

Three establishments worked ten hours, two worked nine and a-half hours, two worked nine hours and one worked eight hours a day. All worked a half day on Saturday in summer. Six allowed half an hour for lunch and two allowed one hour. Six establishments report that they give work out to private families, also to persons in Virginia and to contractors; and two report making all goods on premises. Two places are reported as having means of egress in case of fire that are hardly sufficient, and six have ample means of egress. Five of these establishments provide no washrooms for females, but three do. Only one establishment has four water closets, three of them two each, three of them three each and one only one, and in two cases the same closets are used by males and females. In one case the condition of the closets was reported bad, and all the others good. The general sanitary conditions were found very good.

However good these conditions at the time of inspection, in one establishment gaslight was largely necessary in the day time; in another place it is reported that during the busy season the room would be so crowded with employees as to reduce the air space to much less than the law calls for, and in two other cases negroes were employed in the same establishments, though in separate rooms from the white persons. There is need for close watching of this industry as it continues to grow, because violations of the law providing for 400 cubic feet of space and other requirements will grow with the business.

OVERALLS, SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

This is a very large industry in Baltimore, but it should not be confounded with the manufacture of dress shirts, though some of the establishments enumerated in Table No. 7 do manufacture some few dress shirts. The large concerns manufacturing overalls, shirts and drawers employ mostly women and children, and on the whole the factories are in a very fair condition.

It will be seen by the table that thirteen establishments were investigated, twelve of which were located in factory buildings and one in a dwelling.

Four of the proprietors were born in Germany, ten in the United States, one in Russia and one in Austria. All of the buildings used were front buildings, and twenty-two of the rooms utilized were in the front, two in the rear and one in the middle of the buildings. The rooms in which the work was done were located as follows: Five on the first floor, six on the second, six on the third, four on the fourth and two on the fifth floors.

In one of the rooms utilized there is not sufficient air space per person as required by law, but all the rest had an ample number of cubic feet. Two hundred and eighty-five persons were employed in the thirteen establishments, of which number 57 were males and 234 females; 3 of these males and 19 of the females were under sixteen years of age.

All the rooms were reported to be in a clean and sanitary condition, and the ventilation was reported very good. Twelve of these buildings were heated by coal and one by steam and all of them used gas, or electric light. In four of the establishments the drainage was to a well, either located in the yard or in the buildings. The machine power in all cases were gas, electric or steam, only one using foot power. Three of the factories worked ten hours a day, six nine and half hours, one nine and quarter, one nine, one seven and one irregular number of hours. Nearly all of them worked less than a day on Saturdays; one of them working nine and one-quarter hours and the other twelve working only a half day.

Ten of these establishments allowed a half hour for lunch, one one hour, one three-quarters of an hour and one no regular time. Three of the establishments enforced fines for various reasons, such as leaving machines uncovered, changing clothing during working hours, for failing to clean machines properly and for negligence of any kind. Two of the factories investigated manufactured all goods on the premises and eleven gave out work to private families or by contract to other factories. Twelve had plenty of means of egress in case of fire and one did not.

In twelve factories no washrooms were provided for females. The thirteen establishments had twenty-eight water closets attached, and in ten cases they were separate for sexes and in three cases were not. The water closets and general sanitary conditions were reported as being very good.

NIGHT AND DRESS SHIRTS.

Table No. 8 presents the figures for thirty-four factories utilized in the shirt industry, which is one of the largest manufacturing industries of the city. Of these thirty-four factories, thirty-one are owned wholly or partly by American-born persons, two by German and one each by French and Russian. Thirty-two of them are in front buildings and two in rear buildings. Of the number of rooms occupied, 136 are in the front, three in the rear and two in the middle of these buildings. Seventeen of the rooms thus utilized are on the first

floor, thirty-four on the second, thirty-one on the third, twenty-eight on the fourth, eighteen on the fifth, nine on the sixth and two on the seventh floor, and three are reported in the cellar. Eight of these rooms have less than the required number of cubic feet of space for each person employed therein and are thus openly violating the law.

There are reported 5,920 persons employed in the industry, of whom 1,110 are males and 4,810 are females. Forty-three of the males and 244 of the females are under sixteen years of age. The workrooms are reported as clean and in sanitary condition and the ventilation good. Fourteen places are heated by coal and twenty by steam, while thirty-one use gas and ten electricity for lighting purposes. Twenty-eight of these places have the closets connected with sewers and six of them drain into a well. Eleven have electric power to run machines, twelve have steam, eight use gas and two use foot-power.

The hours of labor vary: 1 works ten and half hours; 15 work ten hours; 10 work nine and half hours; 3 work nine hours; 3 work eight hours; 1 works eight and three-quarter hours, and 2 work irregular. This diversity of hours is caused by the fact that nearly all of the work in these factories is done by the piece and different departments work different hours. Nearly all of these factories work less than the regular hours on Saturday, a majority of them working only a half day. The time allowed for lunch varies as well as the hours of work, in twenty-nine of them only a half hour is allowed, and in one three-quarters of an hour and one allowed one hour, while three are reported irregular.

In seven of these establishments fines are imposed for various causes, such as throwing material on the floor, leaving oil can open, for dressing before the proper time, for spoiling work and for talking. Nineteen factories report that all work is done on the premises and fifteen report that they give work out to private families or by contract to other factories. Thirty-three of these buildings are reported as having ample means of egress in case of fire and one hardly sufficient means. Separate washrooms are provided for females in only seven of these places, and twenty-seven report no such separate wash-

rooms. Three of these buildings are reported as having only one water closet each, while the rest vary according to the number of floors, from two to fifteen. Of this large number of factories, twenty-eight of them report separate closets for sexes and six report that the males and females use the same toilet rooms. Only two of the closets are reported in bad condition, and all the places are reported as having good sanitary conditions, while the general surroundings of all the factories are reported fairly good.

It should be borne in mind, however, that these are the best shirt factories in the city, and that there are a number of smaller places where the conditions are by no means as good.

SHOES.

Of the eight factories inspected, two made men's shoes and six manufactured ladies' shoes. Seven of the proprietors were native born and one was from Germany. These factories occupy front buildings, and the location of the workrooms was seven in front and two in the rear part of these buildings; three of these rooms were located on the second floor, three on the third floor, two on the fourth floor, and one on the fifth floor. There was ample air space for all employed in these buildings.

Two hundred and thirty-four females and 51 males were employed in the several factories, making a total of 285, of which number 2 males and 16 females were under sixteen years of age. The workrooms are reported clean and the ventilation as good, though in one case the ventilation was bad. Five of these factories were heated by steam, one by steam and coal and one by coal. All used gas or electricity for lighting purposes. The water closets of these buildings were drained into the sewers and all the power used was electricity, gas or steam. One of the shops worked ten and a-half hours a day, three ten hours, and four nine and a-half hours. In all of them a half hour was allowed for lunch and in one of the factories fines were imposed for negligence. All goods were made on the premises, except in one case, where some of the work was done in private families. The means of egress in case of fire

were uniformly good, except in one instance. Separate washrooms were provided for females in seven establishments, but none in the other one. One building had six water closets, three had five, two had four, one had three and one had two. All report the water closets as being separate for sexes and the general sanitary conditions and the conditions of the water closets were reported good.

UMBRELLAS.

This industry is comparatively a new one in this city, though one of the factories inspected has been in existence for a number of years, but it is only within the last five years that the business has grown to the proportions that now exist. Of the seven factories inspected, four were owned by native Americans, two by Germans and two by Russians. They all occupy front buildings and the rooms are located in the front of these buildings. Five of the rooms utilized are on the first, four on the fourth floor, one on the second, one on the sixth and one on the seventh floors of the respective buildings. There is ample air space for all employed.

Three hundred and twenty-one persons are employed in these seven factories, of which number 48 are males and 273 females, and five of the females are reported to be under sixteen years of age. The workrooms were all clean and the ventilation good. Six of these places were heated by coal and one by steam. Five used gas and two electricity for lighting purposes, and all of them had sewerage drainage, except one, which drained into a well. Electricity was used in all the places for machine power. Five of the factories worked nine and a-half hours, one nine and a quarter hours and one worked ten hours a day. All of them worked a short day on Saturday in the summer and from seven to eight hours on Saturday in the winter. Six of the factories allowed a half hour for lunch, one three-quarters of an hour and one allowed one hour. All goods were made on the premises and the means of egress in case of fire were plenty in all cases but one. Two of the places provided washrooms for the females and five did not.

One of the buildings had five water closets attached, two had three, one had four, one had eight and two had two each.

all of them had separate closets for sexes. The general sanitary conditions and the condition of the closets are reported good in all cases.

CIGARS, CIGARETTES, SMOKING TOBACCO, ETC.

This long established business in Baltimore was only inspected in the large establishments. These ten factories are owned by five Germans, four Americans and one Russian. They all occupy front buildings and the workrooms are all located in the front of these buildings. One of the workrooms is in the cellar, one on the first floor, nine on the second floor, five on the third floor, ten on the fourth floor, three on the fifth floor, two on the sixth floor, one on the seventh floor and one on the eighth floor of the buildings, and one of the places is reported as having less than the required number of cubic feet of space for the employees.

One thousand nine hundred and eighty-one persons are employed in these ten establishments, of whom 410 are males and 1,571 are females; 18 of the males and 83 of the females are under sixteen years of age. The workrooms are all clean and the ventilation good. Nine of the buildings were heated by steam, and one by coal; six were lighted by electricity and four by gas. In nine of them the closets drained to the sewer and one of them into a well. Steam power was used throughout and the working hours were as follows: One establishment worked eight and one-half hours, one nine hours, one nine and one-half hours, one nine and three-quarter hours, two ten hours, and one nine and ten hours a day. Four of these establishments report the lunch hour as irregular, two of them report one hour for lunch and four of them a half hour for lunch. In one factory fines are imposed. All had sufficient means of egress in case of fire and all manufactured all goods on the premises. In five buildings separate washrooms were provided for females and in five they were not. There was an ample number of water closets in all cases, and all of them provided separate closets for the sexes. The condition of the closets and the general sanitary conditions were reported good.

In one factory 25 negresses were employed as strippers.



TABLE 1.—Coat Pad Manufacturing.

TABLE 2.—Ladies' Wrappers.

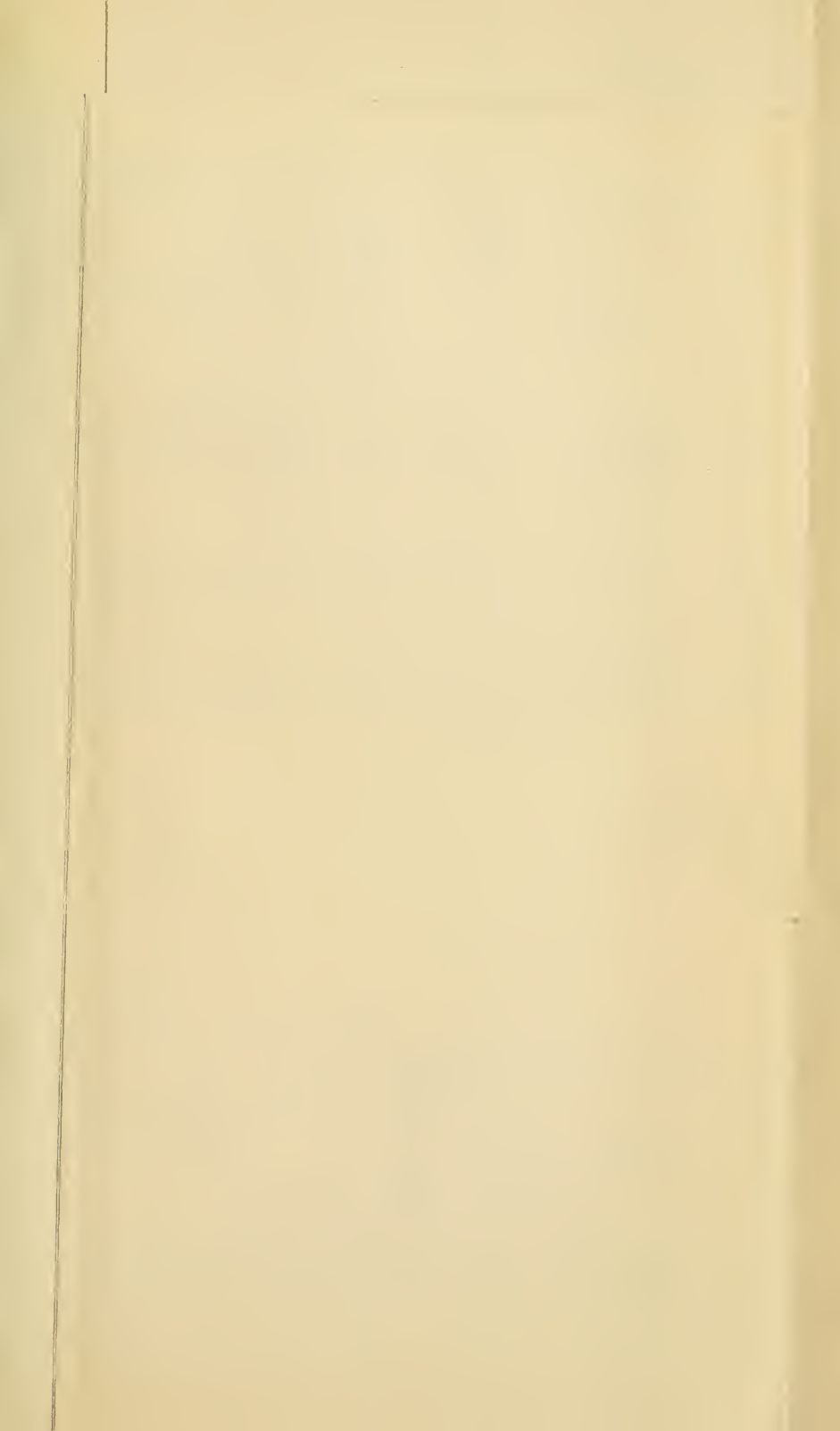


TABLE 3.—Ladies' Skirts.

Factory, Tenement or Dwelling	Date of Inspection.	Birthplace of Licensee.	Articles Made or Partially Made.	Front, Back or Rear Building.	Location of Workroom.	Floor on Which This Room is Located.	Size of Room Inspected.	Total Number of Cubic Feet.	Cubic Feet of Air Space Allowed Each Person.	Furniture or Other Articles in This Room.	Whole Number Employed.		Number Employed Under 16 Years.		Number Employed Under 12 Years.		Are Workrooms in Clean and Sanitary Condition?	Ventilation.	Heat.	Light.	Drainage.	Machine Power.	Number of Hours of Labor Required Per Day of Females.	Number of Hours on Saturday.	Time Allowed for Lunch.	Are All Goods Made on Premises?	Where and by Whom Made Elsewhere?	Are There Sufficient Closets in Case of Fire?	Are Washrooms Provided for Females?	Number of Closets to Building.	Are Closets Separate for Scales?	Condition of Closets.	General Sanitary Conditions.
											Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.																	
1. Factory...	July 20.....	Germany	Ladies' Skirts	Front...	Front...	First.....	10x63.6x54.....	34,200	5,715	Office and stock room	30	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yes	Good	Steam.	Gas.....	Sewerage.	Gas.....	9	Winter 8 1/4 hours. Summer 1/2 day...	1 hour	Yes.....	.....	Yes	Yes	5	Yes....	Good..	Good..
					Front...	Second.....	10x63.6x54.....	34,200	1,489	10 tables and stock	20	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yes	Good	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
					Front...	Third.....	10x63.6x54.....	34,200	1,428	15 tables, 15 machines and stock ..	20	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yes	Good	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
					Front...	Fourth.....	17.6x63.6x54.....	42,862	1,339	100 machines, 10 tables and desk ..	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yes	Good	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Factory...	July 20.....	New York	Ladies' Skirts.....	Front...	Front...	Third.....	6x116.9x7.10.....	9,290	774	6 machines, 2 tables and stock ..	10	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yes	Fair	Coal...	Gas.....	Sewerage.	Foot.....	9	.....	1 hour	No.....	Private Families	Yes	No	2	No.....	Good	Good..
							20.8x8.5x7.10.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Factory...	July 20.....	Germany.	Ladies' Skirts.....	Front...	Front...	Fifth.....	68x72x12.....	58,752	2,456	34 machines, 2 tables, 2 boxes ..	9	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yes	Good	Steam.	Electric...	Sewerage.	Electric.	9 1/4	.....	1 hour	Yes	.....	Yes	Yes...	2	Yes....	Good..	Good..
4. Factory...	July 20.....	New Jersey.	Ladies' Skirts and Children's Dresses.	Front...	Front...	First.....	9x8.2x6.17.....	4,365	1,455	2 tables, 1 stove, shelves and stock ..	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yes	Good	Coal...	Gas.....	Well.....	Electric.	9 1/2	Winter 8 hours. Summer 1/2 day...	1/2 hour	Yes	.....	Yes	Yes..	2	Yes....	Good..	Good..
					Front...	Second.....	9x8.2x6.17.....	4,365	311	14 machines, 2 tables, chairs and stock ..	14	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	Yes	Good	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5. Factory...	July 20.....	Maryland.	Ladies' Skirts and Kimonos	Front...	Front...	Second.....	22x15.6x12.4.....	14,901	931	14 machines, 4 tables, chairs and stock ..	1	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yes	Good	Coal	Electric and Gas.	Sewerage.	Electric.	9 1/2	Winter 9 1/2 hours. Summer 1/2 day...	1/2 hour	Yes	.....	Yes	No	2	Yes ..	Good	Good..
					Rear...	Third.....	12.6x2.3x3.8.....	10,606	1,782	1 table, 1 stove, 6 boxes and stock ..	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yes	Good	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6. Factory...	July 15.....	Hungary	Ladies' Skirts.....	Front...	Front...	Second.....	20.8x16x10.....	5,769	961	8 machines, 4 tables, 8 chairs, rack ..	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yes	Good	Coal...	Gas.....	Well.....	Electric	.....	.....	1 hour	No	Private Families.	Yes	No	2	No....	Fair...	Fair...
					Rear...	Second.....	16.5x15x10.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
						Second.....	21.4x11.0x8.10.....	2,647	1,323	1 tables, 1 desk, 8 boxes and stock ..	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE 4.—Corsets.

Factory, Tenement or Dwelling	Date of Inspection.	Birthplace of Licensee	Articles Made or Partially Made.	Front, Back or Rear Building.	Location of Workroom.	Floor on Which This Room is Located.	Size of Room Inspected.	Total Number of Cubic Feet.	Cubic Feet of Air Space Allowed Each Person.	Furniture or Other Articles in This Room.	Whole Number Employed.		Number Employed Under 16 Years.		Number Employed Under 12 Years.		Are Workrooms in Clean and Sanitary Condition?	Ventilation.	Heat.	Light.	Drainage.	Machine Power.	Number of Hours of Labor Required Per Day of Females.	Number of Hours on Saturday.	Time Allowed for Lunch.	Fines.	Are All Goods Made on Premises?	Where and by Whom Made Elsewhere?	Are There Sufficient Means in Case of Fire?	Are Washrooms Provided for Females?	Number of Closets to Building.	Are Closets Separate for Scales?	Condition of Closets.	General Sanitary
											Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.																		
1 Factory...	July 27...	Maryland.	Corsets and Rustles	Front.	Rear Front.	Second.	11 10x18 9x23 8	7,076	2,518	6 shelves, 1 table, 2 desks.	2	1					Yes	Good					9	8 1/2	1/2 hour	Yes.	(Yes...	Yes...	Yes...	2	Yes....	Good.	Good	
					Front.	Second.	12 2x22x18 9	5,600	2,810	2 machines, 3 tables, 6 chairs and stock.							Yes	Good																
					Rear Front.	Third.	10 2x18 9x23 8	5,522	1,208	12 machines, chairs and stock		4					Yes	Good	Coal	Gas...														
					Front.	Third.	10 2x27x18 9	5,192	1,298	3 machines, 5 tables, 1 stove and stock							Yes	Good																
2 Dwelling ..	July 27.....	Germany ..	Corsets	Front.	Middle.	Second.	9.8x10.10x12.9 ..	1,226	442	2 machines, 1 table, 5 chairs, 1 cupboard ..		3					Yes	Good	Coal...	Gas...	Well ..	Foot	9	9	1 hour	.....	Yes.	.....	Yes...	Yes ..	2	Yes....	Good.	Good
3 Dwelling ..	July 27.....	France ..	Corsets	Front.	Front.	Second.	9.11x12.11x8.2 ..	1,530	765	2 machines, 3 tables and 5 chairs		2					Yes	Good	Coal ..	Gas...	Well ..	Foot	9	Irregular	1 hour	.....	Yes.	.....	Yes ..	1	No....	Good.	Good	
4 Dwelling ..	July 23.....	Ithaca ..	Corsets, Shirt Waists and Underwear	Front	Middle	First.....	12.7x9.1.10x17.3 ..	3,746	1,048	3 machines, 3 tables, 5 chairs and stock. ..		3					Yes	Good	Coal ..	Gas...	Sewerage.	Foot	8 1/2	Irregular	1 hour	.....	Yes	.....	Yes	No....	2	Yes....	Good.	Good



Table 5.—Ladies' Waists.

Factory, Tenement or Dwelling	Date of Inspection	Birthplace of Licensee	Articles Made or Partially Made	Front, Back or Rear Building	Location of Work-room	Floor on Which This Room is Located	Size of Room Inspected	Total Number of Cubic Feet	Cubic Feet of Air Space Allowed for Each Person	Furniture or Other Articles in This Room	Whole Number Employed		Number Employed Under 16 Years		Number Employed Under 12 Years		Are Workrooms in Clean and Sanitary Condition?	Ventilation	Heat	Light	Drainage	Machine Power	Number of Hours of Labor Required Per Day of Females	Number of Hours on Saturday	Time Allowed for Lunch	Fines	Are All Goods Made on Premises?	Where and by Whom Made Elsewhere?	Is There Sufficient Means of Egress in Case of Fire?	Are Washrooms Provided for Females?	Number of Closets to Building	Are Closets Separate for Sexes?	Condition of Closets	General Sanitary Conditions
											Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female																		
Factory	July 15	N. Y. & Md.	Shirt Waists	Front	Front	Second		4,008	2,004	24 machines, 15 chairs, 1 table. Boxes and stock, 6 boxes and stock		2		1			Yes	Good	Coal	Gas	Well		8	1/2 day	1 hour	No	Private Families	No	No	1	No	Good	Fair	
Factory	July 15	Germany	Ladies' Waists	Front	Front	Second	9x13x53	5,724	2,862	2 tables, 2 stoves, 8 boxes	2	2					Yes	Good	Coal	Gas	Sewerage		9	Summer 1/2 day	1/2 hour	Yes		Yes	No	1	No	Good	Good	
					Front	Third	9x13x53	5,724	818	22 machines, 15 boxes, 10 chairs		7				Yes	Good																	
					Front	Third	9x13x53	5,724	2,862	2 tables, 1 stove and stock	2					Yes	Good																	
Factory	July 15	Germany	Ladies' Waists	Front	Front	Fifth	10x8x12	18,480	462	36 machines, 6 tables, boxes and chairs		40					Yes	Good	Steam	Gas	Sewerage	Electric	9	Summer 1/2 day	1/2 hour	Yes		Yes	No	10	Yes	Good	Good	
					Rear	Front	15x24 6x25	31,195	5,199	10 tables, 35 boxes, patterns and stock	4	2				Yes	Good																	
					Rear	Front	8x24 6x25	31,195	512	80 machines, boxes, chairs and stock	4	60				Yes	Good																	
					Front	Front	8x22x10	18,480	1,320	10 tables, 4 chairs, 15 boxes		14				Yes	Good																	
4. Factory	July 14	Maryland	Waists and Cloaks	Front	Front	Second	28x92x15	38,640	7,728	3 tables, 20 boxes, 1 stove	4	1					Yes	Good	Steam	Gas	Sewerage	Gas Eng	9 1/2	1/2 day	1/2 hour	No	Private Families	Yes	No	4	Yes	Good	Good	
					Front	Third	28x92 4x15	37,352	1,245	63 machines, 4 tables, 40 boxes		30		3			Yes	Good																
					Front	Fourth	28x92x15 4	37,352	4,669	9 tables, 20 boxes, 10 chairs, 1 trunk		8				Yes	Good																	
5. Factory	July 14	Germany	Ladies' Waists	Front	Front	Second	38x70x13	35,490	7,098	15 tables, 10 boxes, machinery and stock	5						Yes	Good	Steam	Gas	Sewerage	Electric	9	1/2 day	1/2 hour	No	Private Families	Yes	Yes	3	Yes	Good	Good	
					Front	Third	38x70x13	35,490	612	15 tables, 104 machines and stock		58					Yes	Good																
					Front	Second	36x97x17	92,344	4,617	Tables, boxes and stock	10	10					Yes	Good																
6. Factory	July 13	Germany	Ladies' Waists	Front	Front	Third	36x97x17	92,344	6,156	Stock room		15					Yes	Good	Steam	Gas	Sewerage	Electric	10	1/2 day	1/2 hour	No	Factories and Private Families	Yes	Yes	15	Yes	Good	Good	
					Rear	Third	61x22x10	21,472	710	Machines, tables, shelves		30				Yes	Good																	
					Front	Fourth	60x97x17	92,344	2,308	Machines, tables, boxes, hales		40				Yes	Good																	
					Rear	Fourth	61x22x10	21,472	2,147	Tables, boxes, cases, stock		10				Yes	Good																	
					Front	Fifth	50x97x17	92,344	2,308	Boxes, stock and tables		40		4		Yes	Good																	
					Rear	Fifth	61x22x10	21,472	536	Machines, tables and boxes	1	39				Yes	Good																	
					Front	Sixth	50x97x17	92,344	441	Tables, boxes and stock	6	201		3		Yes	Good																	
Rear	Sixth	61x22x17	22,814	1,140	Machines, boxes and stock		20				Yes	Good																						
7. Factory	July 13	Maryland	Shirt Waists	Front	Front	Second	62x137x13	118,222	3,777	Tables, machines, boxes, stock	15	20					Yes	Good	Steam	Electric	Sewerage	Electric	9 1/2	4 1/2 hours	1/2 hour	Yes	No	Penna. Western Md. & Baltimore	Yes	Yes	9	Yes	Good	Good
					Front	Third	62x137x12	614	614	Tables, machines, boxes, stock	1	168		3			Yes	Good																
					Front	Third	61x10x12	20,848	5,212	Tables and stock		4				Yes	Good																	
					Front	Fifth	62x137x12	105,672	2,641	Machines, tables, boxes, stock		40		15			Yes	Good																
8. Dwelling	July 15	New York	Shirt Waists	Front	Front	Second	10x16 7x16	2,626	* 656	3 machines, 6 chairs and stock		4					Yes	Good	Coal	Gas	Well	Fl. Pow	9 1/2	8 hours	1 hour	No	Private Families	Barely	No	1	No	Good	Good	



Table No 6—Boys' and Children's Wear.

Factory, Tenement or Dwelling.	Date of Inspection.	Birthplace of Licensee.	Articles Made or Partially Made.	Front, Back or Rear Building.	Location of Work-room.	Floor on Which This Room is Located.	Size of Room Inspected.	Total Number of Cubic Feet.	Cubic Feet of Air Space Allowed for Each Person.	Furniture or Other Articles in This Room.	Whole Number Employed.		Number Employed Under 16 Years.		Number Employed Under 12 Years.		Are Workrooms in Clean and Sanitary Condition?	Ventilation.	Heat.	Light.	Drainage.	Machine Power.	Number of Hours of Labor Required Per Day of Females.	Number of Hours on Saturday.	Time Allowed for Lunch.	Are All Goods Made on Premises?	Where and by Whom Made Elsewhere?	Is There Sufficient Means of Egress in Case of Fire?	Are Washrooms Provided for Females?	Number of Closets to Building.	Are Closets Separate for Sexes?	Condition of Closets.	General Sanitary Condition.
											Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.																	
1. Factory.	July 15	Maryland.	Boys' Overalls and Waists	Rear.	Second	11 3x25.2x14.6 85x31.6x14.6 3.9x67x14.6	50,528	3,368	13 machines, 2 tables, 6 chairs, 1 desk, 10 boxes, 2 stoves and stock.	3	12		1			Yes.	Good	Coal.	Gas.	Sewerage.	Electric	10		1/2 hour	No.	Private Families	Hardly.	No.	2	Yes.	Good	Good.	
2. Factory.	July 15	Maryland.	Boys' Houses and Shirt Waists	Front.	Second	14x19x10 38x15x10	11,360	2,272 1,120	6 machines, 8 chairs, 30 boxes, 3 tables, stock Boxes, 1 table, 60 machines.		5					Yes.	Good	Coal.	Gas.	Sewerage.	Electric	9 1/2		1/2 hour	No.	Private Families	Yes.	Yes.	2	Yes.	Good	Good.	
3. Factory.	July 13	Austria, Germ'y, Md.	Flannelette Shirt Waists and Muslin Underwear	Front.	Third. Seventh.	137x10x14 94x30x14	58,012 40,852	13,617	3 tables, boxes and stock.		52					Yes.	Good	Steam.	Gas.	Sewerage.	Steam.	10	5 1/2	1/2 hour	No.	Va. Contractors	Yes.	Yes.	4	Yes.	Fair.	Good.	
4. Factory.	July 15	Md., N. Y., Russia	Ladies' Underwear.	Front.	Fourth. Third. Second.	27x12x8.6 27x12x8.6 27x12x8.6	11,934 11,934 11,934	1,988 542 2,983	26 machines, 6 tables, 20 boxes. 2 machines, tables, chairs. 2 tables, 5 boxes and stock.	3						Yes. Yes. Yes.	Good Good Good	Steam. Gas.	Gas.	Sewerage.	Gas.	10	1 1/2 day	1/2 hour	Yes.			Yes.	No.	3	Yes.	Good	Good.
5. Factory.	July 21	Maryland.	Infants' and Children's Caps.	Front. Rear.	Third. Fourth.	9x18x18 9x18x18 9.5x24x88	9,396 9,396 19,688	1,174 4,698 794	4 tables, 1 machine and stock. 2 tables, boxes, 2 stoves. 71 machines, boxes, chairs and stock.	3	5		2			Yes. Yes. Yes.	Good Good Good	Coal.	Gas.	Sewerage.	Gas.	9	Winter 8 1/2 Summer 1/2 day	1/2 hour	Yes.			Hardly.	Yes.	3	Yes.	Good	Good.
6. Factory.	July 21	Ireland.	Children's and Ladies' Dresses	Front.	First. Second.	8.7x31x8.5 36x18.9x9 39x18.9x10	2,238 13,750	447 275	2 tables, 3 chairs, 4 boxes 58 machines, tables, chairs, boxes.		3					Yes. Yes.	Good Good	Coal.	Gas.	Sewerage.	Gas.	9 1/2	Winter 9; no work in summer	1/2 hour	No.	Private Families	Yes.	No.	2	Yes.	Good.	Good.	
				Front.	Second.	16x18x10 14.0x11x10 8x75x18	4,500 11,718	500 5,859	3 tables, 6 boxes, stock 2 tables, shelves and stock		9 2					Yes. Yes.	Good Good																
7. Dwelling.	July 23	Maryland.	Infants' Underwear.	Front.	Second	10.10x16x17	3,024	1,008	3 tables, 1 desk, 2 chairs and stock.	1	1	1				Yes.	Good	Coal.	Gas.	Sewerage.		8	1/2 day	1 hour	No.	Private Families	Yes.	No.	3	No.	Good.	Good.	
8. Dwelling.	July 15	Poland.	Children's and Ladies' Dresses and Waists	Front.	Middle.	First.	9x12x15	1,725	862	2 tables, desk, 3 machines, piano, look'g glass		2				Yes.	Good	Coal oil.	Gas.	Well.	Foot.	9		1 hour	No.	Private Families	Yes.	No.	1	No.	Bad.	Good.	

Table 7.—Overalls, Shirts and Drawers.

Factory, Tenement or Dwelling	Date of Inspection.	Birthplace of Lascenet.	Articles Made or Partially Made.	Front, Back or Rear Building.	Location of Work-room	Floor on Which This Room is Located.	Size of Room Inspected.	Total Number of Cubic Feet.	Cubic Feet of Air Space Allowed for Each Person.	Furniture or Other Articles in This Room.	Whole Number Employed.		Number Employed Under 16 Years.		Number Employed Under 12 Years.		Are Workrooms in Clean and Sanitary Condition?	Ventilation.	Heat.	Light.	Drainage.	Machine Power.	Number of Hours of Labor Required Per Day of Female.	Number of Hours on Saturday.	Time Allowed for Lunch.	Furn.	Are All Goods Made on Premises?	Where and by Whom Made Elsewhere?	Is There Sufficient Means of Egress in Case of Fire?	Are Washrooms Provided for Females?	Number of Closets to Building.	Are Closets Separate for Sexes?	Condition of Closets.	General Sanitary Conditions.
											Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.																		
1. Factory.	August 29.	Germany	Overalls, Shirts and Drawers	Front.	Front.	Second.	39.10x88.0x10.7... 39.10x88.9x8.8...	31,041 30,402	1,521 6,080	48 machines, 3 tables, 9 chairs, 14 boxes... 4 machines, 50 boxes, 2 tables, 1 stove, 2 bins 5 barrels and stock.	3 4	18 1					Yes Yes	Good. Good.	Coal...	Gas.....	Sewerage	Gas...	9½	1½ day....	½ hour.	Yes.	No...	Private Families....	Hardly	No...	2	Yes...	Good....	Good.
2. Factory.	August 28.	Maryland.	Overalls, Shirts and Drawers	Front.	Front.	First. Second. Third. Fourth. Fifth.	41x13x14.4... 23x60x12.4... 90.10x23x10.12... 90.10x23x10.8... 90.10x13.4x23...	7,506 15,701 22,081 22,282 27,853	918 682 7,601 318 2,332	6 machines, 8 chairs, 1 desk, 1 table... 6 machines, 4 tables, 9 bins, stock... 8 boxes, 5 trunks, 1 desk... 50 machines, 1 box, 1 table, stock... 15 chairs, 4 tables, 2 barrels, 4 boxes	1 3 3 3 11	2 20 1 1	2 8					Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes	Fair. Good. Good. Good. Good.	Coal...	Gas.....	Sewerage	Gas...	10	5	½ hour.	No...	Factory and Private Families...	Yes	No...	3	Yes...	Good....	Good.
3. Factory.	August 28.	Maryland.	Overalls, Shirts and Drawers	Front.	Front.	First.	27.0x19.3x8.9...	4,628	1,542	11 machis, 1 table, 7 chairs, 1 stove, 1 bin, 1 box	1	2					Yes	Good.	Coal...	Gas.....	Well...	Electric	9½	9¼	½ hour.	Yes.	No...	Private Families...	Yes	No...	1	No...	Good....	Good.
4. Factory.	August 28	Maryland.	Overalls and Coats	Front.	Front.	Fourth.	38.6x11.8x10.2...	12,535	1,255	9 machines, 3 tables, 7 boxes, 1 ladder, stock	2	8					Yes	Good.	Steam.	Gas.....	Sewerage	Steam	10½ & 10	1½ day....	½ hour.	No.	Private Families...	Yes	No...	2	Yes...	Good....	Good.	
5. Dwelling.	August 28	Maryland.	Overalls, Shirts and Drawers	Front.	Middle.	First.	17.5x12.3x11.3...	2,390	2,390	8 machines, 7 chairs, 3 boxes and stock.		1					Yes	Good.	Coal.	Electric & Gas	Well...	Electric	7	½ day	1 hour.	No.	Private Families....	Yes	No...	2	Yes...	Good....	Good.	
6. Factory.	August 27	Maryland.	Overalls and Shirts	Front.	Front.	Second. Third.	88.6x23.4x11.1... 88.6x23.4x12.5...	21,211 25,640	11,615 1,282	4 tables, 15 boxes, 1 desk and stock... 13 machines, 4 tables, shelves and shafting...	2	20					Yes Yes	Good. Good.	Coal.	Gas.....	Sewerage	Gas...	9½	4	½ hour.	No.	Private Families....	Yes...	No...	2	Yes...	Good....	Good.	
7. Factory.	August 27	Russia	Overalls, Shirts and Drawers	Front.	Front.	Third. Fourth.	11.3x14... ...	15,316 20,736	1,814 2,962	3 tables, 7 machines, boxes, etc... 10 machines, gas engine, stove.....	2 1	2 7					Yes Yes	Good. Good.	Coal.	Gas...	Sewerage	Electric	9½	2 day	½ hour.	No...	Private Families....	Yes	No...	2	Yes...	Good....	Good.	
8. Factory.	August 27	Austria, Maryland.	Overalls and Shirts	Front	Front.	First. Second. Third.	68.6x18.3x11... 12x11x10... 40x18.3x11... 40x18.3x11...	13,288 1,584 6,010 7,250	6,644 308 1,335 1,335	Boxes, 2 tables, racks, etc... 4 machines, 4 chairs, 4 boxes... 32 machines, 22 chairs, 2 tables... 20 machines, 1 bench, stock.....	2 2 2 2	1 4 15 5					Yes Yes Yes Yes	Fair. Fair. Fair. Fair.	Coal	Gas.....	Sewerage	Electric	9½	2 day	½ hour.	No...	Private Families...	Yes	No...	2	Yes...	Good....	Good.	
9. Factory.	August 27.	Maryland	Overalls, Shirts and Drawers	Front.	Front.	Third.	40x20x10... 29.8x17.10x10...	18,670	2,333	9 machines, 4 tables, 12 boxes, 1 stove, stock	2	6	1	1			Yes	Good.	Coal.	Gas.....	Sewerage	Electric	9½	2 day	½ hour.	Yes.	...	Private Families...	Yes	No...	1	No...	Good....	Good.
10. Factory	August 27.	Maryland, Germany	Overalls, Shirts and Drawers	Front.	Front.	Second.	109.4x18.4x10...	30,200	751	50 machines, 1 box, 2 tables, 1 engine.....	1	40		4			Yes	Good.	Coal.	Gas.....	Sewerage	Electric	10	2 day	½ hour.	Yes.	No...	Private Families...	Yes	No...	4	Yes...	Good....	Good.
11. Factory.	August 24.	Maryland, Germany	Overalls and Drawers	Front.	Front.	Third. Fourth. Fifth.	73x22.9x12... 73x22.9x10... 73x22.9x13...	10,920 10,738 21,580	211 4,184 5,395	37 machines, 4 tables and stock... 6 boxes, 2 barrels and stock... 2 tables, 1 stove, 1 desk.....	3 3 3	28 1 1	2				Yes Yes Yes	Fair. Fair. Fair.	Coal	Gas & Electric	Sewerage	Electric	10	1½ day...	½ hour.	Yes.	No...	Private Families...	Yes	No...	2	Yes...	Good....	Good.
12. Factory.	August 22	Germany	Overalls, Shirts and Drawers	Front.	Front.	First.	15x66.5x12.2...	12,120	1,515	20 machines, 2 tables and stock.....	2	6					Yes	Good.	Coal	Gas.....	Well...	Electric...	9	½ day....	½ hour.	No.	No...	Private Families...	Yes	No...	1	No...	Fair....	Good.
13. Factory.	August 29.	Pennsylvania	Overalls, Shirts and Drawers	Front.	Front.	First.	14.10x10.10x8.9... 14.10x10.10x8.9...	2,739	913	4 machines, 2 tables, 2 boxes, 8 chairs, stock		3					Yes	Good.	Coal	Gas.....	Well...	Foot Power	Irregular	Irregular.	Irregular.	No.	Private Families...	Yes	Yes	2	Yes...	Good....	Good.	

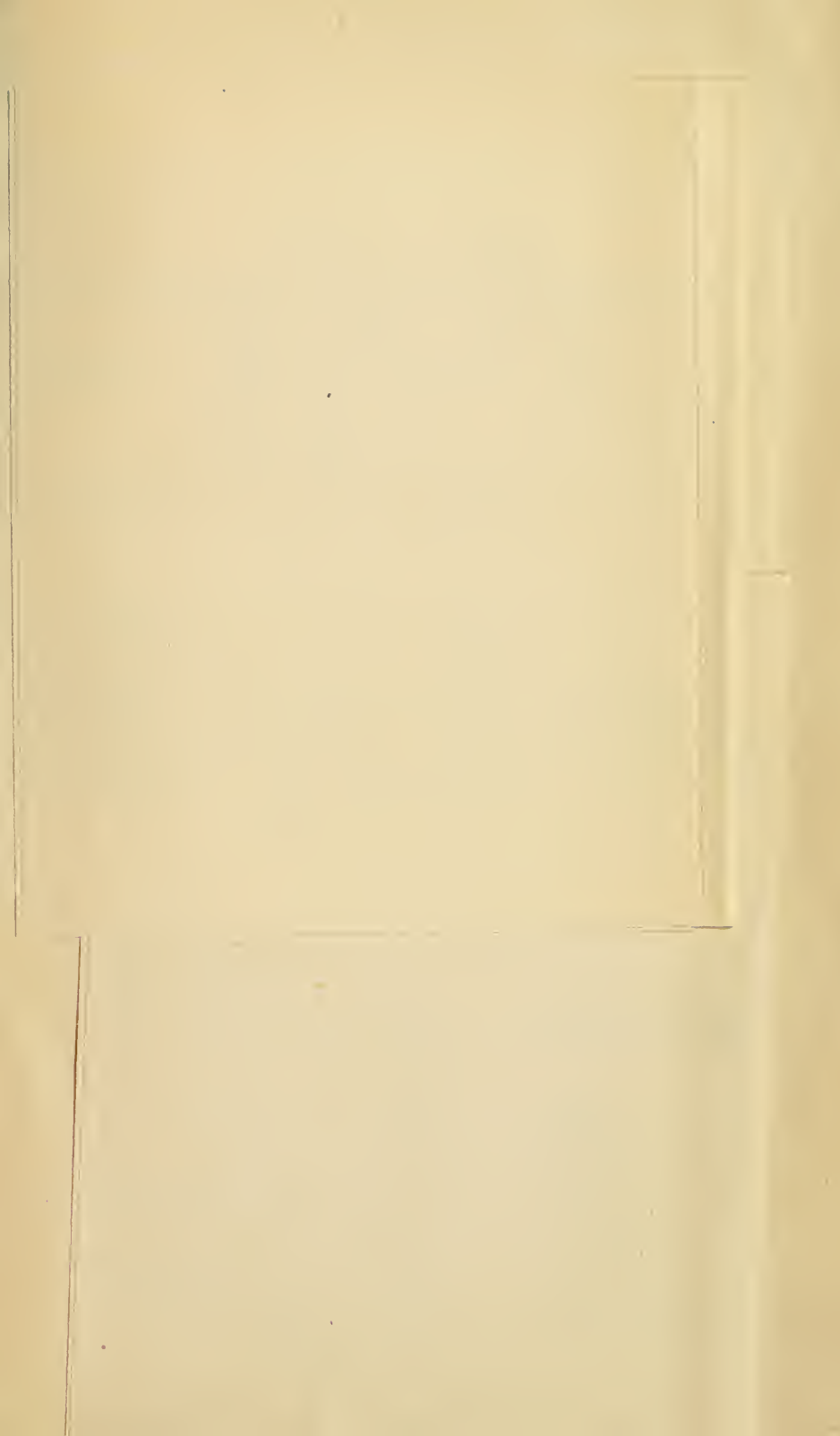


TABLE 9.—Shoes.

Factory, Tenement or Dwelling.	Date of Inspection.	Birthplace of Licensee.	Articles Made or Partially Made.	Front, Back or Rear Building.	Location of Work Room.	Floor on Which This Room is Located.	Size of Room Inspected.	Total Number of Cubic Feet.	Cubic Feet of Air Space Allowed Each Person.	Furniture and Other Articles in This Room.	Whole Number Employed.		Number Employed Under 16 Years.		Number Employed Under 12 Years.		Are Workrooms in Clean and Sanitary Condition?	Ventilation.	Heat.	Light.	Drainage.	Machine Power.	Number of Hours of Labor Required Per Day of Females.	Number of Hours on Saturday.	Time Allowed for Lunch.	Fines.	Are All Goods Made on Premises?	Where and by Whom Made Elsewhere?	Are There Sufficient Means of Egress in Case of Fire?	Are Washrooms Pro- vided for Females?	Number of Closets to Building.	Are Closets Separate for Sexes?	Condition of Closets.	General Sanitary Conditions.
											Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.																		
1 Factory.....	August 31.	Maryland. . . .	Men's Shoes	Front. Front.	Fifth		10x86½x16	66,120	1,122	10 machines, 3 boxes, 3 tables..	13	42	1	4			Yes	Good.	Steam.	Gas.....	Sewerage	Steam...	9½	Irregular.....	½ hour . . .	Yes		Yes	Yes	5	Yes...	Good	Good.	
2 Factory.....	August 29.	Maryland. . . .	Ladies' Shoes.. . . .	Front.. Front.	Fourth.		20 8x79 9x12 4..	20,327	1,270	10 machines, 3 tables, 2 stoves and stock	3	11		2			Yes...	Good	Coal..	Gas..	Sewerage	Gas....	9½	½ day.....	½ hour... .	No.	Private Families	Yes	Yes	4	Yes...	Good	Good.	
3 Factory... ..	September 4 . .	Maryland	Ladies' Shoes.....	Front. Front.	Third.		20 6x23x14 2....	22,799	891	30 machines, 2 tables, 1 desk and bins..		25					Yes.	Good	Cealand Steam	Gas...	Sewerage	Electric..	10	Summer 1½ day Winter ¾ day...	½ hour . . .	Yes	Yes.		Yes.	Yes.	6	Yes...	Good	Good.
4 Factory.....	September 4..	Maryland. . . .	Ladies' Shoes.....	Front.. Front.	Fourth		128x23 4x11 7 34 4x23 4x11 7	43,830	755	3 bins, 1 rack, 1 desk, 1 washstand... 60 machines, 11 tables	2	56	1				Yes...	Good	Steam..	Gas.....	Sewerage	Electric..	10½	Irregular.....	½ hour... .	Yes.		Yes	No..	3	Yes...	Good	Good.	
5 Factory... ..	September 4..	Massachusetts ..	Ladies' Shoes.....	Front.. Front.	Third.		331x47x12 11 17 5x40x12 11	65,265	1,977	35 machines, 12 tables, 8 racks..... 4 bins, 3 cupboards.....	12	21					Yes.	Fair....	Steam..	Gas.....	Sewerage	Electric.	9½	Summer ¾ day... Winter 8 hours..	½ hour . . .	Yes.		Yes	Yes.	Yes.	4	Yes.	Good	Good.
6 Factory.....	September 4..	Maryland	Ladies' Shoes...	Front.. Rear....	Second Third		24 6x99 7x9 11... 24 6x41 10x10 2 .	24,186 10,325	604 2,063	32 machines, 13 tables and 5 bins . . 2 machines, 8 racks, 1 table, 1 box.	10 2	30 3		2 2			Yes Yes...	Good Good....	Steam..	Electric....	Sewerage	Gas....	9½	8 hours.....	½ hour... .	Yes			Barely	Yes..	5	Yes...	Good	Good.
7 Factory.....	September 9..	Maryland.....	Men's Shoes.	Front.. Rear...	Second		83x21 9x12 5 . .	22,410	589	25 machines, 3 tables, 1 desk and stock	3	35		6			Yes....	Good..	Steam..	Gas....	Sewerage	Electric..	10	6 hours	½ hour... .	Yes.			Yes	Yes.	5	Yes...	Good	Good.
8 Factory.....	September 9..	Germany	Ladies' Shoes.	Front. Front.	Second		33 9x27x10 8... . 7 8x4 5x10 8... .	9,472	631	14 machines, 4 tables, 1 stove..... 6 boxes, 2 racks	4	11					Yes....	Bad....	Coal....	Gas.....	Sewerage	Steam...	10	9 hours	¾ hour... .	Yes..			Yes	Yes..	2	Yes...	Good	Good.

TABLE 10.—Umbrellas.

Factory, Tenement or Dwelling.	Date of Inspection.	Birthplace of Licensee.	Articles Made or Partially Made.	Front, Back or Rear Building.	Location of Work room in Building.	Floor on Which This Room is Located.	Size of Room Inspected.	Total Number of Cubic Feet.	Cubic Feet of Air Space Allowed Each Person.	Furniture or Other Articles in This Room.	Whole Number Employed.		Number Employed Under 16 Years.		Number Employed Under 12 Years.		Are Workrooms in Clean and Sanitary Condition?	Ventilation.	Heat.	Light.	Drainage.	Machine Power.	Number of hours of Labor Required Per Day of Females.	Number of Hours on Saturday.	Time Allowed for Lunch.	Are All Goods Made on Premises?	Are There Sufficient Means of Egress in Case of Fire?	Are Washrooms Pro- vided for Females?	Number of Closets in Building.	Are Closets Separate for Stairs?	Condition of Closets.	General Sanitary Con- ditions.
											Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.																
1 Factory	September 8	Germany	Umbrellas	Front.	Front.	Fourth.	58x28x11. 49x24x10.	16,170 11,760	539 514	9 machines, 8 boxes, 35 chairs 9 tables, 20 chairs and rack . . .	3	30 19	..	2	..	..	Yes... Yes..	Good.... Good...	Coal...	Gas..	Sewerage	Electric	9½	Summer 5½ day Winter 7½ hours	½ hour.	Yes.	Yes..	No..	5	Yes.	Good	Good.
2 Factory	September 8.	Md. and Penna	Umbrellas.	Front..	Front	Third..	59x19x9½ 59x19x9½	10,649 10,649	760 484	6 machines, 7 tables, 28 chairs . . 8 machines, 6 tables, 8 chairs, 29 boxes..	4	10 22	..	..	..	..	Yes... Yes..	Good... Good...	Steam	Electric....	Sewerage	Electric.	10	Summer 5 hours Winter 8 hours	½ hour.	Yes.	Yes	Yes..	3	Yes.	Good	Good.
				Front	Front	Fourth.	59x19x10.4 59x19x10.4	11,583 11,583	1,614 723	6 tables, 12 chairs, 10 boxes . . 4 tables, 7 chairs, boxes and trunks .	..	7 10	..	..	..	..	Yes Yes...	Good Good														
3 Factory..	September 8..	Maryland	Umbrellas and Parasols.	Front.	Front	Fifth	103x43x10. 60x46x10	68,450	1,711	27 tables, 32 chairs and 100 boxes .	12	28	..	..	..	..	Yes..	Good	Steam	Electric....	Sewerage	Electric	10	Summer 5 hours Winter 8 hours....	½ hour	Yes	Yes	Yes	8	Yes.	Good	Good.
					Front.	Sixth	103x43x10. 60x46x10	68,450	2,139	30 machines, 23 tables, 50 chairs....	6	26	..	..	..	..	Yes.	Good.														
					Front	Seventh	103x43x10½ 60x46x15½	103,922	1,180	43 tables, 100 chairs, 19 boxes and trunks.	13	75	..	..	..	..	Yes..	Good														
4 Factory..	September 8	Virginia	Umbrellas....	Front	Front	Third..	18x18x11. 36x23x11	11,484	820	5 machines, 6 tables, 18 chairs, 2 racks, 1 stove, 4 boxes . . . . .	..	14	..	..	..	..	Yes... Yes..	Good... Good...	Coal...	Gas....	Sewerage	Electric	9½	..	¼ hour..	Yes.	No	No..	3	Yes	Good	Good.
5 Factory	September 18	Germany	Umbrellas	Front	Front	Second.	74x19x12.	16,872	838	3 machines, 7 tables, 11 chairs and stock	1	18	..	..	..	..	Yes... Yes..	Good. .	Coal...	Gas....	Sewerage	Electric.	9½	Winter 6¼ hours... Summer ¾ day	½ hour..	Yes.	Yes.	No.	2	Yes..	Good	Good
6 Factory	September 18.	Russia and Md..	Umbrellas.	Front.	Front.	Third..	48x19x11	10,032	1,003	4 machines, 3 tables, 12 chairs, 1 rack, 5 boxes and stock . . . . .	..	10	..	..	..	..	Yes... Yes..	Good... Good...	Coal..	Gas....	Well	Electric..	9½	..	½ hour..	Yes.	Yes	No..	4	Yes	Good	Good
7 Factory	September 18.	Russia	Umbrellas...	Front.	Front.	Third..	107x19x10...	20,330	2,904	4 machines, 2 tables, stock room	3	4	..	..	..	..	Yes..	Good.	Coal...	Gas.....	Sewerage	Electric	9½	9½ hours..	½ hour..	Yes.	Hardly	No..	2	Yes	Good	Good.

TABLE 11.—Cigars, Cigarettes and Smoking Tobacco.

Factory, Tenement or Dwelling.	Date of Inspection.	Birthplace of Licensee.	Articles Made or Partially Made.	Front, Back or Rear Building.	Location of Work room.	Floor on Which This Room is Located.	Size of Room Inspected.	Total Number of Cubic Feet.	Cubic Feet of Air for Each Person.	Furniture and Other Articles in This Room.		Whole Number Employed		Number Employed Under 16 Years.		Number Employed Under 12 Years.		Are Workrooms in Clean and Sanitary Condition?	Ventilation.	Heat.	Light.	Drainage.	Marline Power.	Number of Hours of Labor Required Per Day of Females.	Number of Hours on Saturdays.	Time Allowed for Lunch.	Fines.	Are All Goods Made on Premises?	Is There Sufficient Means of Escape in Case of Fire?	Are Workrooms Provided for Females?	Number of Closets to Building.	Are Closets Separate for Sexes?	Condition of Closets	General Sanitary Condition.
										Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.																			
1. Factory....	September 1.	Germany	Cigars and Smoking Tobacco	Front	Front	Second.	14 8x17.10x56.6 56.2x27.10x13.9	21,169 21,623	10,584 2,702	4 tables, 30 boxes, 4 racks. 4 tables, 28 boxes, 1 machine, 10 chairs.	4	2						Yes... Yes...	Fair... Fair	Steam.	Gas....	Sewerage		9	7 hours....	Irregular		Yes	Yes..	Yes...	5	Yes.	Good	Good.
2. Factory....	September 1	Germany..	Cigars....	Front	Front	Second.	21x13x13.1 100x12x13.1	9,667 39,500	567 3,300	15 boxes and stock 12 tables, 4 buckets and stock	12	1	2	1				Yes... Good	Good Good	Steam.	Gas....	Sewerage		9½ & 10	5 hours..	Irregular		Yes	Yes	No...	5	Yes	Good	Good.
3. Factory.....	September 1.	Germany....	Cigars....	Front	Front	Third.	80x58x10.3. 80x58x10.3.	52,954 52,954	588 488	3 rows of tables, 1 desk, 6 boxes 2½ rows of tables	43	43		1				Yes... Yes...	Good Good.	Steam.	Gas....	Sewerage		9½	4¼ hours.	1 hour.		Yes	Yes..	Yes	12	Yes.	Good	Good.
4. Factory....	September 2	Russia	Stripping and Cigarettes	Front	Front	Cellar.	44 6x77x10 44 6x58x10	34,265 35,810	1,327 1,358	9 tables, 25 chairs, 80 boxes. 12 tables, 20 chairs, 55 boxes	10	16	1	1				Yes... Good.	Good.	Steam.	Electric..	Well		9½	4¼ hours	1 hour	Yes.	Yes	No	5	Yes	Good	Good.	
5. Factory....	September 2	Maryland...	Cigars....	Front	Front	Second.	56x37x13 56x37x12	26,036 24,804	2,244 497	75 boxes, 15 barrels, 12 tables 20 tables, 13 barrels, 48 chairs	11	1	8					Yes... Yes.	Good Good	Steam.	Electric..	Sewerage		9 & 10	5 hours	Irregular...		Yes	Yes..	Yes...	5	Yes	Good	Good.
6. Factory.....	September 1.	Maryland....	Cigars....	Front	Front	Second.	57 8x19.5x10 57 8x19.5x10	11,200 11,300	509 2,800	4 rows of tables, 1 desk and stock. 2 rows of tables, 7 cigar presses, 1 stove, 4 boxes, 1 bench	15	7						Yes... Yes	Good. Good	Coal.....	Gas.....	Sewerage		8½	4¼ hours.	Irregular...		Yes	Yes..	No...	2	Yes	Good	Good.
7. Factory....	September 5	New York....	Little Cigars and Cheroots.	Front	Front	Second.	108x78x11. 108x78x11.	167,506 24,652	1,026 3,886	46 machines, 150 chairs, 200 boxes 25 chairs, 8 shelves, 10 boxes	22	65						Yes... Yes	Good Good	Steam.	Electric..	Sewerage	Steam	9¼	Summer 4¼ hours Winter 8¼ hours.	½ hour...		Yes...	Yes	No	42	Yes	Good	Good.
8. Factory....	September 5.	Germany	Smoking Tobacco.	Front	Front	Second.	117x48x14 105x38x14	78,624 55,860	2,456 1,801	11 tables, 51 chairs, 55 boxes 18 tables, 8 machines, 28 chairs	4	140						Yes... Yes.	Good Good	Steam	Electric...	Sewerage	Steam.	10½	5½ hours....	7½ hour....		Yes	Yes	No	10	Yes	Good	Good.
9. Factory.....	September 8.	New York....	Smoking Tobacco.	Front	Front	Second.	120x52x11. 120x52x10.	68,640 62,400	686 2,240	9 tables, 75 boxes and stock. 8 machines, 40 tables, 60 chairs	50	50						Yes... Yes	Good Good	Steam	Electric	Sewerage	Steam	10	5 hours....	3½ hour....		Yes	Yes..	Yes...	22	Yes.	Good	Good.
10. Factory....	September 8.	Germany...	Snuff.	Front	Front	Fourth.	97x47x10. 179x31x10.	45,590 55,400	2,300 702	Stock room 15 machines, 30 tables, 25 chairs	4	15		3				Yes... Yes	Good Good	Steam.	Electric...	Sewerage	Steam.	10	8 hours	1 hour		Yes	Yes...	Yes.	35	Yes.	Good	Good.

Bread—Production and Distribution.

At the suggestion of Professor Jacob H. Hollander, of Johns Hopkins University, we took up the question of making an investigation into the food supply of the City of Baltimore. An investigation such as was really desired and contemplated should have embraced the source of supply, quantity, weight, price, labor and wages; and should have extended, to make it complete, into the three principal food products, bread, milk and meat. This, however, was entirely out of the question, owing to the limited means at the command of the Bureau, and the fact that so many of our business men, merchants and manufacturers do not seem to realize that the information sought by the agents of this Bureau is for the enlightenment and benefit of themselves and the people at large.

These business men and manufacturers, to a large extent, refuse to furnish figures and facts about their business, fearing that it may result in having their tax assessment raised by the tax officers, or in exposing their private affairs to their competitors. Of course this is not the fact, as all the information secured is of a purely confidential character, and at no time is it published in such shape that the individual business of any manufacturer may be discovered.

Then again there are those who refuse to furnish information because there is no authority vested in the Bureau to demand answers, and these seem to think that the investigators are simply prying into their private business for the purpose of furnishing information to labor organizations or their employees.

With these almost insurmountable obstacles in the way, we have been able to gather statistics of the Bread-Making Industry only to the extent of about one-half of the manufacturers of the city, and in the following tables we present these facts just as we find them by establishments.

There are probably 450 baking establishments of all sizes and character in the City of Baltimore. Many of these, however, do not bake anything but pies and cakes, and these in such small quantities and under such circumstances as preclude the possibility of securing any data from them as to their daily production. Then, again, many of these 450 establishments use their materials indiscriminately in the production of bread, pies and cakes, keeping no separate account of how much of each article is produced, or how much of the raw material goes into the production of each article.

In nearly every case it was found impossible to secure correct information as to the amount of material other than flour used in the industry. However, we give the figures we have gathered, with these explanations, in the hope that, in future attempts at securing correct information as to these industries we may be backed up by something stronger than the mere request of a State department.

In the 147 establishments visited we probably reached the greatest producers of bread, pies and cakes in the community, and from this basis we may be safe in saying that we have at least one-half of the total product of the city; and if this be so, it will not be hard to make an estimate of the total production of bread and its distribution by the bakeries and manufacturers of Baltimore.

In the table that follows we give the number of establishments, the character of the concern and the amount of capital invested; whether the property occupied is owned or rented; the monthly rental of the property, and the assessed value of the same when owned. The table shows a total of 140 establishments owned by individuals, 5 by partnerships and 2 by corporations, with a total invested capital of \$210,090. Of these establishments 52 rented the property which they occupied, and 95 owned the same, while the assessed value of the property thus owned amounted to \$241,675.

CHARACTER OF CONCERNS, CAPITAL INVESTED, ETC.

Number of Establishment.	Individual, Partnership or Corporation.	Capital Invested.	Property Occupied, Owned or Rented.	Monthly Rental of Property Occupied.	Assessed Value of Property Occupied.
1	Individual.	\$ 300	Rented.	\$ 18 00	.....
2	Individual.	100	Rented.	18 00	.....
3	Individual.	500	Owned.	.....	\$1,900
4	Individual.	3,500	Owned.	.....	2,500
5	Individual.	150	Owned.	.....	1,000
6	Individual.	200	Owned.	.....	1,500
7	Individual.	300	Owned.	.....	2,000
8	Individual.	400	Owned.	.....	1,200
9	Individual.	200	Owned.	.....	1,900
10	Individual.	100	Owned.	.....	1,700
11	Partnership.	300	Owned.	.....	1,000
12	Individual.	500	Owned.	.....	2,000
13	Individual.	200	Owned.	.....	1,000
14	Individual.	100	Owned.	.....	1,000
15	Individual.	100	Owned.	.....	1,800
16	Individual.	100	Owned.	.....	1,000
17	Individual.	100	Owned.	.....	1,000
18	Individual.	100	Owned.	.....	1,500
19	Individual.	500	Rented.	25 00	.....
20	Corporation.	25,000	Rented.	166 50	.....
21	Individual.	500	Owned.	.....	3,000
22	Individual.	100	Owned.	.....	1,500
23	Individual.	200	Owned.	.....	2,000
24	Individual.	100	Owned.	.....	2,000
25	Individual.	100	Owned.	.....	500
26	Individual.	1,000	Rented.	25 00	.....
27	Individual.	1,000	Rented.	40 00	.....
28	Individual.	500	Owned.	.....	2,500
29	Individual.	400	Rented.	35 00	.....
30	Individual.	300	Rented.	30 00	.....
31	Individual.	500	Owned.	.....	2,000
32	Individual.	100	Owned.	.....	1,000
33	Individual.	200	Owned.	.....	1,800
34	Individual.	500	Rented.	30 00	.....
35	Individual.	200	Owned.	.....	2,000
36	Individual.	500	Owned.	.....	1,000
37	Individual.	400	Rented.	35 00	.....
38	Individual.	1,000	Rented.	35 00	.....
39	Individual.	100	Rented.	18 00	.....
40	Individual.	1,000	Owned.	.....	3,000
41	Individual.	1,000	Owned.	.....	3,500
42	Individual.	40	Owned.	.....	2,200
43	Individual.	300	Rented.	25 00	.....
44	Individual.	200	Owned.	.....	2,000
45	Individual.	300	Owned.	.....	1,800
46	Individual.	1,000	Rented.	35 00	.....
47	Individual.	1,000	Owned.	.....	10,000
48	Individual.	300	Rented.	25 00	.....

CHARACTER OF CONCERNS, CAPITAL INVESTED, ETC.—*Continued.*

Number of Establishment.	Individual Partnership or Corporation.	Capital Invested.	Property Occupied, Owned or Rented.	Monthly Rental of Property Occupied.	Assessed Value of Property Occupied.
49	Individual.	\$ 1,000	Owned.	.....	\$ 3,000
50	Individual.	100	Owned.	.....	1,500
51	Individual.	300	Owned.	.....	2,000
52	Individual.	200	Owned.	.....	3,200
53	Individual.	2,000	Owned.	.....	4,000
54	Individual.	300	Owned.	.....	2,000
55	Individual.	200	Owned.	.....	2,000
56	Individual.	400	Rented.	\$25 00	.....
57	Partnership.	200	Owned.	.....	1,100
58	Individual.	300	Rented.	22 00	.....
59	Individual.	500	Rented.	18 00	.....
60	Individual.	200	Rented.	25 00	.....
61	Individual.	200	Owned.	.....	3,000
62	Individual.	250	Rented.	50 00	.....
63	Individual.	400	Rented.	12 00	.....
64	Individual.	300	Owned.	.....	2,700
65	Individual.	200	Rented.	55 00	.....
66	Individual.	100	Rented.	20 00	.....
67	Individual.	800	Owned.	.....	2,200
68	Individual.	600	Rented.	40 00	.....
69	Individual.	200	Rented.	20 00	.....
70	Individual.	100	Rented.	18 00	.....
71	Individual.	500	Owned.	.....	1,675
72	Individual.	100	Owned.	.....	2,200
73	Individual.	200	Owned.	.....	1,500
74	Individual.	600	Owned.	.....	1,500
75	Individual.	7,000	Owned.	.....	4,500
76	Individual.	5,000	Owned.	.....	6,000
77	Individual.	1,500	Rented.	20 00	.....
78	Individual.	500	Owned.	.....	1,500
79	Individual.	100	Rented.	15 00	.....
80	Individual.	2,000	Owned.	.....	3,000
81	Individual.	700	Owned.	.....	1,700
82	Individual.	800	Owned.	.....	3,000
83	Corporation.	75,000	Rented.	625 00	.....
84	Individual.	1,000	Owned.	.....	3,500
85	Individual.	500	Owned.	.....	2,000
86	Individual.	2,500	Owned.	.....	5,000
87	Individual.	150	Rented.	16 00	.....
88	Individual.	1,000	Rented.	30 00	.....
89	Individual.	1,000	Owned.	.....	3,000
90	Individual.	500	Rented.	30 00	.....
91	Individual.	300	Rented.	17 00	.....
92	Individual.	500	Owned.	.....	2,100
93	Individual.	50	Owned.	.....	1,500
94	Individual.	200	Owned.	.....	1,500
95	Individual.	100	Rented.	12 00	.....
96	Individual.	100	Owned.	.....	700
97	Individual.	100	Rented.	12 00	.....

CHARACTER OF CONCERNS, CAPITAL INVESTED, ETC.—*Concluded.*

Number of Establishment.	Individual Partnership or Corporation.	Capital Invested.	Property Occupied, Owned or Rented.	Monthly Rental of Property Occupied.	Assessed Value of Property Occupied.
98	Individual.	100	Rented.	18 00	.....
99	Individual.	400	Owned.	.....	2,000
100	Individual.	200	Rented.	19 00	.....
101	Individual.	100	Rented.	25 00	.....
102	Individual.	100	Rented.	15 00	.....
103	Individual.	500	Owned.	.....	1,500
104	Individual.	400	Owned.	.....	2,000
105	Individual.	400	Owned.	.....	3,800
106	Individual.	300	Owned.	.....	1,400
107	Individual.	200	Owned.	.....	3,000
108	Individual.	100	Rented.	20 00	.....
109	Individual.	1,000	Owned.	.....	2,700
110	Individual.	200	Owned.	.....	2,500
111	Individual.	100	Rented.	14 00	.....
112	Individual.	200	Owned.	.....	2,500
113	Individual.	200	Rented.	20 00	.....
114	Individual.	200	Owned.	.....	1,000
115	Individual.	6,000	Owned.	.....	10,000
116	Partnership.	10,000	Owned.	.....	17,000
117	Partnership.	10,000	Rented.	31 00	.....
118	Individual.	10,000	Owned.	.....	10,000
119	Individual.	1,400	Rented.	40 00	.....
120	Individual.	200	Owned.	.....	2,300
121	Individual.	200	Rented.	25 00	.....
122	Individual.	100	Rented.	17 00	.....
123	Individual.	150	Owned.	.....	2,200
124	Individual.	400	Owned.	.....	3,300
125	Individual.	500	Owned.	.....	2,000
126	Individual.	200	Owned.	.....	1,200
127	Individual.	150	Rented.	21 00	.....
128	Partnership.	300	Owned.	.....	2,000
129	Individual.	1,000	Owned.	.....	2,300
130	Individual.	200	Owned.	.....	1,000
131	Individual.	500	Owned.	.....	2,500
132	Individual.	1,500	Owned.	.....	2,400
133	Individual.	500	Owned.	.....	2,500
134	Individual.	200	Owned.	.....	1,000
135	Individual.	200	Owned.	.....	3,500
136	Individual.	500	Owned.	.....	2,300
137	Individual.	300	Rented.	25 00	.....
138	Individual.	400	Rented.	20 00	.....
139	Individual.	600	Owned.	.....	2,000
140	Individual.	300	Owned.	.....	1,700
141	Individual.	50	Owned.	.....	1,700
142	Individual.	600	Owned.	.....	3,500
143	Individual.	600	Rented.	30 00	.....
144	Individual.	600	Rented.	19 00	.....
145	Individual.	800	Owned.	.....	3,000
146	Individual.	100	Rented.	22 00	.....
147	Individual.	400	Owned.	.....	1,500
Totals. {	140 Individuals. 5 Partnerships. 2 Corporations.	\$210,090	Rented, 52. Owned, 95		\$241,675

We have eliminated establishment No. 20 from all tables except the first because, being one of the largest concerns in the city, they positively refused to give us the figures in such shape as to be able to publish them in tabular form, and we have added them to our figures in another shape below.

QUANTITY OF FLOUR USED, EMPLOYEES AND WAGES.

In the table that follows we find the 146 establishments using 110,902 barrels of wheat flour per annum, of which 126 report using Western flour alone, 18 Western flour and Maryland flour combined and 2 Maryland flour alone. These establishments also use 25,893 barrels of rye flour, employ 419 men, who receive annually in wages \$232,000, and in most cases the men employed work from 10 to 12 hours a day, and receive from \$1 to \$1.50 per day in wages, though in numerous cases we find much less paid.

This table will prove more interesting, because of the data in reference to employees, wages and hours, and the character of flour used, than those above printed, and a close analysis may be of interest.

Number of Establishment.	Barrels of Flour Used Per Annum.		WESTERN OR MARYLAND.	Total Number of Employees.	Daily Wages Paid All Employees.	Total Wages Paid Per Annum to All Employees.	Number of Hours Worked Per Day.
	Wheat.	Rye.					
1	208	104	Western.	1	\$ 66 $\frac{2}{3}$	\$208	10
2	520	52	Western.	1	1 83 $\frac{1}{3}$	572	10
3	312	260	Western and Maryland.	1	2 00	624	12
4	520	1,560	Western.	4	*5 33	1,664	9
5	208	104	Western.	2	2 33 $\frac{1}{3}$	728	10
6	312	312	Western.	2	4 33 $\frac{1}{3}$	1,356	10
7	108	312	Western.	3	4 50	1,404	10
8	208	52	Western.	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	156	108	Western.	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	260	104	Western.	1	1 66 $\frac{2}{3}$	520	10
11	469	469	Western.	3	5 00	1,560	9
12	313	313	Western.	1	1 66 $\frac{2}{3}$	520	12
13	104	52	Western.	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	156	104	Western.	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	300	300	Western.	2	3 66 $\frac{2}{3}$	1,144	10
16	200	52	Western.	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	260	260	Western.	2	2 83 $\frac{1}{3}$	884	10
18	156	156	Western.	1	1 16 $\frac{2}{3}$	364	10
19	200	52	Western.	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	12,000	.....	Western.	*55	110 00	36,816	10
21	468	52	Western.	2	4 00	1,248	10
22	208	52	Western.	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	260	52	Western.	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	208	52	Western.	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	156	104	Western and Maryland.	1	1 50	468	10
26	728	52	Western.	4	5 00	1,560	.....
27	156	104	Western.	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	416	26	Western.	1	2 00	624	10
29	182	.....	Western.	2	3 00	936	10
30	338	52	Western and Maryland.	1	1 00	312	11
31	364	208	Western.	1	2 00	624	10
32	208	104	Western.	1	1 33 $\frac{1}{3}$	416	11
33	572	208	Western.	2	3 00	936	10
34	364	156	Western.	2	2 50	780	10
35	208	52	Western.	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	624	52	Western and Maryland.	4	6 00	1,872	10
37	364	52	Western.	1	1 33 $\frac{1}{3}$	416	.....
38	832	156	Western.	3	6 00	1,872	10
39	234	26	Western.	.....	.....	.....	.....
40	936	104	Western.	2	4 00	1,248	11
41	624	312	Western.	3	6 00	1,872	11
42	104	26	Western.	.....	.....	.....	.....
43	260	104	Western.	.....	.....	.....	.....
44	520	52	Western.	2	2 33 $\frac{1}{3}$	728	10
45	520	104	Western.	2	3 33 $\frac{1}{3}$	1,040	10
46	260	.....	Western.	4	*7 00	*2,184	10
47	666	104	Western.	5	7 00	2,184	10
48	104	104	Western.	.....	.....	.....	.....
49	468	260	Western.	5	6 50	2,028	10
50	130	78	Western.	1	1 66 $\frac{2}{3}$	520	8

Number of Establishment.	Barrels of Flour Used Per Annum.		WESTERN OR MARYLAND.	Total Number of Employees.	Daily Wages Paid All Employees	Total Wages Paid Per Annum to All Employees.	Number of Hours Worked Per Day.
	Wheat.	Rye					
51	312	208	Western.	2	\$2 33 $\frac{1}{3}$	\$728	10
52	286	78	Western.	2	2 83 $\frac{1}{3}$	884	10
53	520	104	Western and Maryland.	6	12 50	3,900	10
54	312	52	Western.	2	3 00	936	10
55	70	86	Western.	.....	.....	.....	.....
56	364	156	Western.	2	2 83 $\frac{1}{3}$	884	11
57	728	26	Western.	1	66 $\frac{2}{3}$	208	10
58	156	.....	Western.	1	1 66 $\frac{2}{3}$	520	10
59	312	110	Western.	2	2 50	780	10
60	234	26	Western.	1	1 66 $\frac{2}{3}$	520	10
61	312	156	Western.	1	1 66 $\frac{2}{3}$	520	12
62	286	78	Western and Maryland.	3	2 83 $\frac{1}{3}$	884	11
63	780	364	Western and Maryland.	2	5 00	1,560	12
64	832	208	Western.	5	7 00	2,184	10
65	338	26	Western.	4	5 66 $\frac{2}{3}$	1,768	10
66	520	520	Western and Maryland.	2	4 16 $\frac{2}{3}$	1,300	10
67	260	260	Western.	2	2 50	780	12
68	780	10	Western.	3	5 16 $\frac{2}{3}$	1,768	10
69	364	52	Western.	1	1 66 $\frac{2}{3}$	520	11
70	104	52	Western.	.....	.....	.....	.....
71	104	52	Western.	.....	.....	.....	.....
72	78	78	Western.	.....	.....	.....	.....
73	728	104	Western.	2	4 00	1,248	10
74	520	416	Western.	4	7 16 $\frac{2}{3}$	2,236	10
75	2,496	104	Western and Maryland.	14	21 66 $\frac{2}{3}$	7,800	10
76	1,040	12	Western.	5	10 66 $\frac{2}{3}$	4,160	10
77	728	312	Western.	3	4 50	1,404	10
78	780	260	Western and Maryland.	3	5 00	1,560	11
79	78	104	Western.	1	1 00	312	11
80	1,248	520	Western.	6	10 00	3,120	10
81	208	104	Western.	1	1 50	468	10
82	144	.....	Western.	1	1 83 $\frac{1}{3}$	572	10
83	35,000	.....	Maryland.	150	200 00	62,400	10
84	416	312	Western.	3	5 16 $\frac{2}{3}$	1,612	11
85	286	286	Western.	3	4 50	1,404	10
86	1,040	208	Western.	6	13 00	4,056	10
87	468	260	Western.	1	2 00	624	12
88	1,924	52	Western.	7	10 00	3,120	10
89	936	936	Western.	4	10 00	3,120	12
90	364	260	Western and Maryland.	1	1 66 $\frac{2}{3}$	520	12
91	364	416	Western and Maryland.	2	3 00	936	10
92	416	.....	Western.	1	1 00	312	12
93	91	13	Western.	.....	.....	.....	.....
94	104	312	Western.	1	1 00	312	9
95	156	156	Western.	1	1 33 $\frac{1}{3}$	416	9
96	408	.....	Western.	.....	.....	.....	.....
97	156	.....	Western.	.....	.....	.....	.....
98	260	260	Western.	2	3 16 $\frac{2}{3}$	988	8
99	156	312	Western.	1	1 66 $\frac{2}{3}$	520	9
100	208	624	Western.	3	6 66 $\frac{2}{3}$	1,976	12

Number of Establishment	Barrels of Flour Used Per Annum.		WESTERN OR MARYLAND.	Total Number of Employees.	Daily Wages Paid All Employees.	Total Wages Paid Per Annum to All Employees.	Number of Hours Worked Per Day.
	Wheat.	Rye.					
101	156	52	Western.	.....	.....	.....	.....
102	312	52	Western.	1	1 33 $\frac{1}{3}$	416	10
103	312	104	Western.	2	2 66 $\frac{2}{3}$	832	10
104	260	52	Western.	1	1 33 $\frac{1}{3}$	416	10
105	780	104	Western.	4	5 00	1560	11
106	156	104	Western and Maryland.	.....	.....	.....	.....
107	156	156	Western.	1	1 66 $\frac{2}{3}$	416	10
108	156	156	Western.	.....	.....	.....	.....
109	416	416	Western.	3	5 83 $\frac{1}{3}$	1,820	10
110	52	104	Western.	.....	.....	.....	.....
111	78	26	Western.	.....	.....	.....	.....
112	104	52	Western.	.....	.....	.....	.....
113	208	.....	Western.	1	1 66 $\frac{2}{3}$	520	10
114	156	208	Western.	2	2 50	780	11
115	5,720	520	Western.	20	37 00	12,480	.....
116	3,000	50	Western.	14	28 00	8,736	10
117	2,860	.....	Western.	13	19 50	6,084	10
118	9,100	1200	Western.	28	63 00	19,656	10
119	600	.....	Western.	3	5 16 $\frac{2}{3}$	1,612	10
120	313	225	Western.	2	3 00	936	10
121	260	780	Western and Maryland.	2	3 66 $\frac{2}{3}$	1,144	12
122	96	408	Western and Maryland.	.....	.....	.....	.....
123	175	175	Western and Maryland.	3	4 00	1,248	8
124	416	104	Western.	2	3 00	936	10
125	416	104	Western.	1	1 66 $\frac{2}{3}$	520	11
126	104	104	Western.	.....	.....	.....	.....
127	468	104	Western.	1	1 66 $\frac{2}{3}$	520	10
128	104	.....	Maryland.	1	1 50	468	10
129	208	104	Western.	.....	.....	.....	.....
130	312	104	Western.	1	1 00	312	9
131	156	156	Western.	1	1 00	312	12
132	416	104	Western.	1	* 83 $\frac{1}{3}$	260	11
133	624	313	Western.	4	6 50	2,028	12
134	208	208	Western.	3	4 00	1,248	10
135	468	52	Western.	3	4 16 $\frac{2}{3}$	1,300	10
136	624	156	Western.	2	*2 33 $\frac{1}{3}$	728	10
137	416	.....	Western.	.....	.....	.....	.....
138	450	150	Western.	1	1 66 $\frac{2}{3}$	520	10
139	300	300	Western.	2	3 33 $\frac{1}{3}$	1,040	10
140	156	52	Western.	.....	.....	.....	.....
141	60	60	Western and Maryland.	1	1 66 $\frac{2}{3}$	520	10
142	1,040	520	Western.	1	9 16 $\frac{2}{3}$	2,860	12
143	939	939	Western and Maryland.	3	6 00	1,872	12
144	260	104	Western.	1	1 33 $\frac{1}{3}$	416	12
145	1,040	260	Western.	4	11 00	3,432	10
146	104	52	Western.	.....	.....	.....	.....
147	1,040	520	Western.	5	9 00	2,808	12
.....	122,982	26,093	127 Western. 18 West and Maryland. 2 Maryland.	534	.....	\$278,828	.....

PRICES.

The prices of these products, like the weights, are as varied as the establishments. There seems to be a general desire to get as near to five cents per loaf as possible for the average size loaf, but this does not pertain to all the establishments. We do not seek to make any basis for the price per pound, because of the insufficient data and the varied prices. We present the information secured for what it is worth, in the following table:

PRICES OF EACH KIND.

Number of Establishment.	LOAVES OF BREAD.			Buns Per Dozen.	Biscuits Per Dozen.	Doughnuts Per Dozen	Cakes Per Dozen.	Pies Each.
	Wheat Per Loaf.	Rye Per Loaf.	Pumpernickel Per Loaf.					
	Cents.	Cents.	Cts	Cents.	Cts.	Cents.	Cents	Cents.
1	5	5	6				6	3
2	5	5	10		5			3
3	4	6	10				6	
4	4	7	10		5		6	
5	5, 10	5, 10	8				8	
6	5, 8, 10	5, 8, 10						
7	10	10, 15						
8	4	4, 6	8				5, 10	
9	3	5, 7						3
10	4	6						
11	4	5	10		5	10		
12	5		10		10			
13	4	5						
14	5, 6	5, 7, 10						
15	5	6					10	
16	5	5	10				10, 15	
17	5	8	10					
18	5	6						
19	3	6	6		5		10, 15	3
21	5, 8, 10	5, 8, 10	10		5		6, 10	
22	5	5, 8, 10	10		5	10		
23	5	6, 7, 10, 12	10			10		
24	5	5, 6, 7, 8	10		5	10	10	
25	5	5	10		8			
26	5	5	10		10	10	6, 10	
27	3, 4, 5	5, 10	6		5	8	6, 10	
28	5	5	10		5	10	6, 12	5
29	5		10		6	10	6, 10	
30	2, 3, 4, 5	5	6		5	6	5, 10	
31	4, 7	4, 7	10		5	10	6, 10	
32	5, 6	5, 6, 8	10		5	10	6, 10	
33	4	7	10		5	10	6, 15	
34	3, 5, 6, 8	3, 5, 6, 8	10		5		6, 15	
35	5	5, 8, 10	10		5	10	6, 15	
36	5	5, 8	10		8	10	6, 15	
37	4, 5	5	8		5	8	5, 10	
38	4, 7, 10	4, 7, 10	10			10	6, 15	
39	3, 5, 8	3, 5, 8	10				6, 15	
40	4, 8	4, 8	8		5			
41	4	6	10		10		5	
42	5	7					5, 10	
43	3, 5	5, 8	10				5, 10	
44	3, 5	6, 8, 10	10		5	10	5, 10	
45	5	4, 6	10		5	10	5, 10	4
46	5							
47	5, 8	5, 8	10		6	10	6, 10	
48	5, 10	5, 10	10				8, 15	
49	4, 6, 10	4, 6, 10	10			10	6, 15	
50	4	4, 7	10		5			

PRICES OF EACH KIND—*Continued.*

Number of Establishment.	LOAVES OF BREAD.			Buns Per Dozen.	Biscuits Per Dozen.	Doughnuts Per Dozen.	Cakes Per Dozen.	Pies Each.
	Wheat Per Loaf.	Rye Per Loaf.	Pumpnickel Per Loaf.					
	Cents.	Cents.	Cts.	Cents.	Cts.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
51	6	6	.....	10	5	.....	5, 10	.....
52	5, 8, 10	5, 8, 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	8, 15	5
53	3, 5	5, 7	.....	10	8	10	6, 10	.....
54	5, 7	4, 8	.....	10	5	.....	5, 10	.....
55	10	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
56	2, 3, 6	3, 5, 7	.....	8	5	.....	5, 10	.....
57	5, 8	5, 8	.....	10	5	10	5, 15	.....
58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5, 10	.....
59	4	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
60	4, 5	5, 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	5, 10	.....
61	7, 14	7, 14	.....	8	5	8	6, 15	.....
62	3, 5, 10	3, 5, 10	.....	6	5	.....	5, 10	.....
63	5, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12	10	.....	.....	8	.....	6, 15	.....
64	5, 7	5, 7	.....	10	5	10	.....	.....
65	5	.....	.....	10	4	10	5, 10	.....
66	5	5, 10	10	.....	8	.....	6, 15	.....
67	5	5, 10	.....	10	5	10	5, 10	.....
68	5	6, 8, 10	.....	10	5	10	8, 15	.....
69	5, 7	5, 10	.....	10	5	.....	.....	.....
70	5, 7	5, 7	.....	10	5	.....	.....	.....
71	7	5, 7	.....	9	4	.....	.....	.....
72	3, 5	7	.....	10	5	.....	5, 10	.....
73	5, 7	6	.....	9	10	.....	5, 10	.....
74	5	7	.....	10	5	10	6, 15	.....
75	3, 5	5, 8, 10, 12	.....	6, 8, 10	5	6, 8, 10	5, 15	5
76	5	3, 5	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	10
77	5, 6	5, 8	.....	10	10	10	5, 10	.....
78	4	6	9	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
79	5	6	.....	8	5	8	.....	3
80	4, 6, 8, 10	4, 6, 8, 10	.....	10	5	.....	5, 10	.....
81	5, 7, 8, 10	5, 7, 8, 10	.....	10	10	10	5, 10	.....
82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5, 15	.....
83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5, 10	.....
84	4, 8	4, 8	.....	10	5	.....	5, 15	.....
85	4, 7	4, 7	.....	10	5	.....	5, 15	.....
86	4, 6, 8, 10	4, 6, 8, 10	.....	10	5	.....	5, 15	.....
87	.....	7	10	.....	10	.....	6, 15	.....
88	3, 5	5, 10	.....	6, 10	5	10	5, 10	.....
89	5	5	10	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
90	5	5	10	.....	10	.....	5, 10	.....
91	5	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	5, 10	.....
92	5, 6	.....	.....	10	5	.....	.....	.....
93	5	5	.....	10	5	.....	.....	.....
94	5	5, 8	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
95	5, 6	6	.....	10	5	10	.....	.....
96	5, 8	.....	.....	10	5	.....	.....	.....
97	5, 7	.....	.....	10	5	10	.....	.....
98	5, 8	5, 8	.....	10	5	.....	.....	.....
99	5, 7, 10	5, 7, 10	.....	10	5	10	6, 15	.....

PRICES OF EACH KIND—*Continued.*

Number of Establishment	LOAVES OF BREAD.			Buns Per Dozen.	Biscuits Per Dozen.	Doughnuts Per Dozen.	Cakes Per Dozen.	Pies Each.
	Wheat Per Loaf.	Rye Per Loaf.	Pumpnickel Per Loaf.					
	Cents.	Cents.	Cts.	Cents.	Cts.	Cents.	Cents	Cents
100	4	6	10		10			
101	5	5, 6		10	5			
102	5	4, 5, 6		10	4	8	6, 15	
103	4, 5, 8	4, 5		10	5	10	5, 10	
104	4, 5	4, 5		10	5		5, 15	
105	4, 5, 6	4, 5, 6		10	5		6, 10	
106	4, 5	5, 8		10			5, 15	
107	7	7		8	4		5, 10	
108	5	5		8				
109	4, 7	5, 7					10, 15	
110	5	6		10			5, 10	
111	5	5		8	8			
112	5	7		10	5			
113	5							
114	5, 7, 10	5, 7, 10		10	5		5, 10	
115	4	4, 6		8	4		5, 10	
116	5, 8, 10, 12	5, 8, 10, 12		10	10	10	5, 10	
117								4, 8, 15
118	4	4						
119	5			10				
120	5	6		10			5, 10	
121	4	7	10					
122	5	6	12					
122	4	8		10	5		5, 10	
124	4	7		8	5		5, 10	5
125	7	7		10			5, 10	3
126	7	7		10			5, 10	3
127	5	5		8			5, 10	3
128							5, 10	
129	5	5, 7		6		6		
130	4	5, 7		8			6, 15	
131	5	5		10	5	10	6, 15	
132	4	5		10			5, 10	5
133	5	5, 10	5					
134	4	8		10	5			
135	3	6		8	4			
136	4	5, 6		10	5			
137	5			10			5, 10	3
138	5	5		10	5			
139	5	6		10			5, 10	5
140	4	7		10	5	10	5, 10	
141	3	7						
142	5	7	13		10			
143	5	7	10		10			
144	4	5		6	6		5, 10	3
145	5	5, 7		8	5	8	5, 10	3
146	5	4		6				3
147	5	8		10	5			

CHARACTER AND NUMBER OF PIECES OF EACH KIND OF
PRODUCT.

These 146 establishments, according to the tables that follow, produce a total of 30,413 loaves of wheat bread, 14,828 loaves of rye bread, 1,685 loaves of pumpernickel, 37,440 pieces or buns, 35,280 biscuits, 18,972 doughnuts, 773,627 cakes and 3,953 pies. The pies are different weights. Loaves of wheat bread run from $\frac{3}{4}$ of a pound to 4 pounds in size, mostly being 1 or $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. The rye bread, of course, runs very much heavier in weight, and averages from 1 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. Pumpernickel, in nearly all cases, weighs about $3\frac{3}{4}$ pounds, running from 2 to 5 pounds in weight. Buns and biscuits run from 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds to the dozen, while doughnuts average about $1\frac{1}{4}$ pounds to the dozen and cakes about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a pound to a dozen. The average weight of pies is a little bit over $\frac{1}{2}$ pound. There is no uniformity in the weights of these products, and it is impossible to give any basis for a calculation as to the amount of material that goes into these articles by the returns made as to their weights in the table that follows:

CHARACTER AND NUMBER OF PIECES OF EACH KIND OF PRODUCT.

Number of Establishm't.	LOAVES OF BREAD.			Buns, Pieces.	Biscuits, Pieces.	Doughnuts, Pieces.	Cakes, Pieces.	Pies, Pieces.
	Wheat.	Rye.	Pumper- nickel.					
1	75	50	.....	600	.....	.....	480	40
2	200	150	.....	240	300	.....	.....	48
3	200	150	.....	600	.....	.....	744	.....
4	100	850	.....	600	600	.....	744	.....
5	80	60	.....	600	.....	.....	600	.....
6	200	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	50	175	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	30	30	.....	360	.....	.....	120	18
9	60	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
10	30	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	20	220	.....	720	240	360	.....	.....
12	.....	40	50	.....	300	.....	.....	.....
13	30	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	25	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	100	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....
16	20	20	.....	120	.....	.....	156	.....
17	100	150	.....	240	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	35	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	180	125	.....	60	65	.....	240	12
21	225	25	.....	240	360	.....	300	.....
22	15	85	.....	60	144	60	.....	.....
23	20	105	.....	144	.....	60	.....	.....
24	25	50	.....	96	96	180	300	.....
25	20	10	25	.....	480	.....	.....	.....
26	300	100	.....	480	300	240	392	.....
27	100	100	.....	240	180	216	150	.....
28	50	20	.....	192	120	1,260	672	72
29	75	.....	.....	144	72	180	150	.....
30	325	25	.....	360	300	144	120	.....
31	100	100	.....	240	120	144	120	.....
32	40	60	.....	240	600	144	150	.....
33	200	10	.....	300	180	144	60	.....
34	300	200	.....	180	240	.....	120	.....
35	40	35	.....	180	180	72	228	.....
36	175	100	.....	432	120	996	1,750	.....
37	60	20	.....	480	96	600	300	.....
38	300	200	.....	300	.....	36	744	.....
39	65	10	.....	180	.....	.....	260	.....
40	700	100	.....	600	480	.....	240	.....
41	40	30	80	600	1,800	.....	.....	.....
42	6	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	.....
43	50	50	.....	180	.....	.....	180	.....
44	120	100	.....	168	300	180	270	.....
45	100	100	.....	240	120	720	36	.....
46	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
47	450	75	.....	144	240	144	1,140	.....
48	15	50	.....	120	.....	.....	120	.....
49	200	150	.....	960	.....	1,200	1,200	.....
50	10	50	.....	144	48	.....	.....	.....

CHARACTER AND NUMBER OF PIECES OF EACH KIND OF
PRODUCT—*Continued.*

Number of Establishm ^t .	LOAVES OF BREAD.			Buns, Pieces.	Biscuits, Pieces.	Doughnuts, Pieces.	Cakes, Pieces.	Pies, Pieces.
	Wheat.	Rye.	Pumper- nickel.					
51	100	65	.....	120	120	.....	372	24
52	100	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	744	.....
53	125	75	.....	1,800	144	600	2,400	.....
54	100	80	.....	120	48	.....	516	.....
55	15	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	600	.....
56	200	30	.....	96	180	.....	744	.....
57	175	125	.....	120	60	1,320	744	.....
58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,350	.....
59	155	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	372	.....
60	100	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	.....
61	100	50	.....	120	180	.....	372	.....
62	260	40	.....	240	60	120	444	.....
63	25	150	120	.....	2,580	.....	.....	.....
64	300	200	.....	750	120	.....	444	.....
65	190	35	.....	240	600	120	1,140	.....
66	60	90	110	.....	600	.....	.....	.....
67	75	150	.....	300	240	240	180	.....
68	300	70	.....	300	240	540	1,068	.....
69	100	50	.....	720	840	.....	.....	.....
70	30	20	.....	180	120	.....	.....	.....
71	30	20	.....	120	120	.....	.....	.....
72	18	12	.....	48	36	.....	36	.....
73	200	60	.....	180	96	.....	96	.....
74	135	270	.....	192	60	300	150	.....
75	800	200	.....	1,440	2,400	1,680	1,880	250
76	760	15	.....	216	.....	.....	.....	15
77	400	200	.....	240	72	420	2,256	.....
78	50	75	75	.....	792	.....	.....	.....
79	25	75	.....	144	24	120	.....	72
80	800	200	.....	1,200	120	.....	744	.....
81	75	75	.....	744	60	120	36	.....
82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	744	.....
83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	720,000	.....
84	400	400	.....	120	480	.....	1,500	.....
85	100	100	.....	300	120	.....	300	.....
86	600	200	.....	720	576	.....	1,932	.....
87	.....	60	80	.....	1,800	.....	300	.....
88	450	150	.....	1,260	1,200	1,392	1,500	.....
89	100	100	300	.....	240	.....	.....	.....
90	50	50	100	.....	900	.....	300	.....
91	100	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	.....
92	150	.....	.....	240	96	.....	.....	.....
93	5	25	.....	60	60	.....	.....	.....
94	10	50	.....	48	.....	.....	.....	.....
95	30	40	.....	240	60	300	.....	.....
96	50	.....	.....	96	120	.....	.....	.....
97	30	.....	.....	96	60	120	.....	.....
98	40	60	.....	240	96	.....	.....	.....
99	20	130	.....	240	36	240	60	.....

CHARACTER AND NUMBER OF PIECES OF EACH KIND OF
PRODUCT—*Continued.*

Number of Establishm't.	LOAVES OF BREAD.			Buns, Pieces.	Biscuits, Pieces.	Doughnuts, Pieces.	Cakes, Pieces.	Pies, Pieces.
	Wheat.	Rye.	Pumper- nickel.					
100	30	235	80	.....	804	.....	.....	.....
101	50	40	.....	120	120	.....	.....	.....
102	130	30	.....	216	120	180	228	.....
103	250	50	.....	384	96	1,200	180	.....
104	80	20	.....	144	96	.....	75	.....
105	125	75	.....	360	360	.....	372	.....
106	100	50	.....	120	.....	.....	36	.....
107	25	25	.....	288	240	.....	72	.....
108	15	35	.....	600	.....	.....	.....	.....
109	250	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	180	.....
110	6	14	.....	36	.....	.....	72	.....
111	20	10	.....	120	48	.....	.....	.....
112	25	15	.....	144	120	.....	.....	.....
113	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
114	25	75	.....	120	48	.....	75	.....
115	3,000	500	.....	1,200	1,800	.....	4,800	.....
116	750	50	.....	1,800	1,800	1,800	4,200	.....
117	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,500
118	8,000	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
119	200	.....	.....	600	.....	.....	475	.....
120	75	100	.....	600	.....	.....	375	.....
121	100	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
122	65	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
123	100	100	.....	240	300	.....	150	.....
124	85	125	.....	120	120	.....	150	20
125	80	50	.....	360	.....	.....	75	24
126	50	20	.....	240	.....	.....	300	24
127	175	50	.....	1,200	.....	.....	2,244	150
128	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,500	.....
129	200	50	.....	300	.....	600	.....	.....
130	70	70	.....	300	.....	.....	300	.....
131	90	100	.....	300	180	120	150	.....
132	200	60	.....	300	.....	.....	1,500	100
133	175	250	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
134	160	200	.....	360	300	.....	.....	.....
135	200	100	.....	180	96	.....	.....	.....
136	263	141	.....	360	240	.....	.....	.....
137	400	.....	.....	120	.....	.....	150	36
138	150	75	.....	360	360	.....	.....	.....
139	100	100	.....	120	.....	.....	770	24
140	50	40	.....	360	360	240	300	.....
141	30	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
142	50	150	250	.....	1,200	.....	.....	.....
143	25	100	100	.....	1,800	.....	.....	.....
144	75	75	.....	240	360	.....	150	36
145	400	150	.....	96	120	120	150	36
146	30	16	.....	48	.....	.....	.....	12
147	100	300	.....	600	360	.....	.....	.....
<hr/>								
	30,413	13,903	1,495	38,130	35,285	18,972	775,147	3,553

DISTRIBUTION OF PRODUCT.

The product of these establishments is distributed in four different ways, namely: Through the shops where the bakery is located, through hand or wagon delivery at the homes of the people, or by being sold at other shops owned by the bakery, or to other shop keepers. We have not tabulated the products sold in other shops owned by the bakery baking the product, nor the amount sold to other shop keepers, because they are of small amounts, but have grouped them in the small table that follows the table. We have, however, brought together in tabular form how much is sold in the shop at the bakery and the amount sold by hand and wagon delivery, which very largely covers the entire product of the 146 establishments.

The totals of these various deliveries need not be repeated here, but suffice to say that nine-tenths of the entire product of the bakeries of Baltimore is delivered by hand or by wagon to the homes of the people, or is sold directly from the shops to the consumer.

Number of Establishment.	AMOUNT SOLD IN SHOP AT BAKERY.							AMOUNT SOLD THROUGH HAND AND WAGON DELIVERY.								
	Loaves Wheat.	Loaves Rye.	Loaves Pump'n'k'l.	Pieces Buns.	Pieces Biscuits.	Pieces Doughnuts.	Pounds Cakes.	Pieces Pies.	Loaves Wheat.	Loaves Rye.	Loaves Pump'n'k'l.	Pieces Buns.	Pieces Biscuits.	Pieces Doughnuts.	Pounds Cakes.	Pieces Pies.
1	75	50	...	600	...	...	30	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	100	75	...	120	180	...	...	24	100	75	...	120	120	...	...	24
3	75	50	...	120	...	...	10	...	125	100	...	480	...	...	40	...
4	33	300	...	240	240	...	20	...	67	550	...	360	360	...	30	...
5	25	25	...	240	...	...	15	...	55	40	...	372	...	...	20	...
6	75	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	125	125	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	175	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	30	30	...	360	...	...	7½	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	60	40	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	50	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	250	40	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	10	70	...	300	120	120	...	...	10	150	...	420	120	120	...	...
12	...	20	25	...	144	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	156	...	...	...
13	30	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...
14	25	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	50	150	...	...	...	...	3¾	...	50	150	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	10	10	...	60	...	...	3¾	...	10	10	...	60	...	...	3¾	...
17	35	50	...	120	...	...	...	...	65	70	...	120	...	...	...	...
18	15	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	40	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	180	125	...	60	60	...	15	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	...	2	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	55	6	...	60	84	...	5	...	170	19	...	180	276	...	15	...
22	5	30	...	24	48	24	...	...	10	55	...	36	96	36	...	...
23	20	105	...	144	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	25	50	...	96	96	180	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	7	4	8	...	156	...	...	...	13	6	17	...	324	...	...	...
26	100	30	...	156	96	84	8	...	200	70	...	324	204	156	17	...
27	75	75	...	240	180	216	10	...	25	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	12	5	...	48	30	300	11	18	38	15	...	144	90	960	34	54
29	75	...	...	144	72	180	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	325	25	...	460	300	144	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	50	50	...	340	120	144	8	...	50	50	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	40	60	...	240	600	144	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	100	75	...	150	90	72	1½	...	100	...	...	150	90	72	1½	...
34	50	25	...	120	84	...	...	...	250	175	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	40	55	...	180	180	72	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	50	25	...	120	120	300	25	...	125	75	...	312	...	396	75	...
37	45	15	...	360	72	444	15	...	15	5	...	120	24	156	5	...
38	75	50	...	72	...	12	13	...	225	150	...	228	...	24	37	...
39	65	10	...	180	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	100	25	...	240	...	...	50	...	600	75	...	360	240	...	50	...
41	10	10	12	180	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Number of Establishment.	AMOUNT SOLD IN SHOP AT BAKERY.							AMOUNT SOLD THROUGH HAND AND WAGON DELIVERY.								
	Loaves Wheat.	Loaves Rye.	Loaves Pump'n'k'l.	Pieces Buns.	Pieces Biscuits.	Pieces Doughnuts.	Pounds Cakes.	Pieces Pies.	Loaves Wheat.	Loaves Rye.	Loaves Pump'n'k'l.	Pieces Buns.	Pieces Biscuits.	Pieces Doughnuts.	Pounds Cakes.	Pieces Pies.
42	6	10	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	15	20	...	180	...	...	12	...	35	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
44	120	100	...	168	300	180	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45	50	50	...	120	60	360	2	200	50	50	...	120	60	360	2	200
46	60	...	...	...	...	...	22½	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	15	...
47	225	35	...	144	240	144	40	...	225	50	...	...	...	...	35	...
48	15	50	...	120	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49	100	75	...	480	...	600	40	...	100	75	...	480	...	300	40	...
50	10	50	...	144	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51	30	25	...	60	60	...	...	24	70	40	...	60	60	...	16	...
52	50	25	...	...	...	...	30	...	50	25	...	...	...	...	20	...
53	40	20	...	600	144	240	50	...	85	55	...	1,200	...	360	150	...
54	100	80	...	120	48	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
56	100	20	...	60	120	...	35	...	100	10	...	36	60	...	10	...
57	20	25	...	60	60	600	25	...	155	100	...	60	...	720	25	...
58	...	...	...	...	...	...	87½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59	27	5	...	...	...	...	10	...	128	15	...	...	...	...	15	...
60	100	25	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
61	100	50	...	120	180	120	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
62	100	20	...	180	60	...	30	...	160	20	...	60	...	...	...	...
63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64	100	75	...	240	60	120	15	...	200	125	...	480	60	120	15	...
65	152	30	...	192	480	480	60	...	38	5	...	48	120	120	15	...
66	12	15	22	...	120	...	...	...	48	75	88	...	480	...	...	...
67	25	30	...	120	84	60	12	...	50	120	...	180	156	180	...	...
68	200	45	...	180	168	360	50	...	100	25	...	120	72	180	20	...
69	30	20	...	240	240	...	...	...	70	30	...	480	600	...	...	...
70	30	20	...	180	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
71	30	20	...	120	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
72	18	12	...	48	36	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
73	80	20	...	96	60	...	6	...	120	40	...	84	36	...	...	...
74	45	90	...	60	24	96	3	...	90	180	...	132	36	204	7	...
75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
76	250	5	...	72	...	...	...	...	510	10	...	144	...	...	...	10
77	100	50	...	120	72	180	50	...	300	150	...	120	...	240	100	...
78	17	15	15	...	240	...	...	...	33	60	60	...	552	...	...	...
79	15	50	...	144	24	120	...	72	10	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
80	100	25	...	300	120	...	25	...	700	175	...	900	...	...	25	...
81	20	25	...	72	60	60	2½	...	55	50	...	72	...	60	...	...
82	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	...

Number of Establishment.	AMOUNT SOLD IN SHOP AT BAKERY.							AMOUNT SOLD THROUGH HAND AND WAGON DELIVERY.								
	Loaves Wheat.	Loaves Rye.	Loaves Pump'r'n'k'l.	Pieces Buns.	Pieces Biscuits.	Pieces Doughnuts.	Pieces Cakes.	Pieces Pies.	Loaves Wheat.	Loaves Rye.	Loaves Pump'r'n'k'l.	Pieces Buns.	Pieces Biscuits.	Pieces Doughnuts.	Pounds Cakes.	Pieces Pies.
83	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
84	100	100	....	....	240	....	100	....	300	300	....	60	240	....	....	....
85	50	50	....	120	60	....	20	....	50	50	....	180	60	....	....	....
86	100	50	....	360	300	....	50	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
87	....	10	15	....	180	....	20	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
88	100	50	....	300	240	300	25	....	100	25	....	360	240	372	25	....
89	15	10	20	....	60	....	....	....	85	90	280	....	180	....	....	....
90	25	25	50	....	300	....	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
91	10	10	....	....	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
92	25	....	....	120	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
93	5	25	....	60	60	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
94	5	10	....	48	....	....	....	....	5	40	....	....	....	....	....	....
95	28	20	....	120	24	180	....	....	10	20	....	120	36	120	....	....
96	50	....	....	96	120	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
97	30	....	....	96	60	120	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
98	15	15	....	120	48	....	....	....	25	45	....	120	48	....	....	....
99	20	130	....	240	36	240	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
100	10	10	12	....	84	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
101	50	40	....	120	120	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
102	90	20	....	144	36	48	4	....	30	10	....	72	84	132	11	....
103	120	25	....	204	96	600	50	....	150	25	....	180	....	600	25	....
104	80	20	....	144	96	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
105	50	25	....	180	180	....	15	....	75	50	....	180	180	....	15	....
106	25	15	....	60	....	....	2	....	75	35	....	60	....	....	....	....
107	25	50	....	288	240	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
108	15	35	....	600	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
109	30	30	....	....	....	....	12	....	220	220	....	....	....	....	....	....
110	6	14	....	36	....	....	3 3/4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
111	20	10	....	120	48	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
112	25	14	....	144	120	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
113	20	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	130	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
114	15	50	....	60	24	....	3 3/4	....	10	25	....	60	24	....	....	....
115	750	125	....	300	432	....	94	....	2000	330	....	840	1200	....	150	....
116	375	25	....	900	900	900	111	....	250	15	....	600	600	600	86	....
117	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
118	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
119	200	....	....	600	....	....	25	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
120	50	75	....	420	....	....	15	....	25	25	....	180	....	....	10	....
121	25	25	25	....	....	....	....	....	75	75	75	....	....	....	....	....
122	65	65	90	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
123	50	50	....	120	120	....	15	....	50	50	....	120	180	....	....	....

Number of Establishment.	AMOUNT SOLD IN SHOP AT BAKERY.							AMOUNT SOLD THROUGH HAND AND WAGON DENIVERY.								
	Loaves Wheat.	Loaves Rye.	Loaves Pump*rn*k'l.	Pieces Buns.	Pieces Biscuits.	Pieces Doughnuts.	Pounds Cakes.	Pieces Pies.	Loaves Wheat.	Loaves Rye.	Loaves Pump*rn*k'l.	Pieces Buns.	Pieces Biscuits.	Pieces Doughnuts.	Pounds Cakes.	Pieces Pies.
124	60	75	...	60	60	.....	10	10	25	50	...	60	60	.....	.....	10
125	60	30	...	240	.....	.....	3¾	15	20	20	...	120	.....	.....	.....	9
126	50	20	...	240	.....	.....	20	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
127	87	25	...	600	.....	.....	75	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
128	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
129	125	30	...	180	.....	360	.....	...	75	20	...	120	.....	240	.....	.....
130	70	70	...	300	.....	.....	20	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
131	20	25	...	120	96	120	10	...	70	75	...	180	.....	.....	7	.....
132	200	60	...	300	.....	.....	75	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
133	75	100	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	100	150	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
134	60	75	...	120	120	.....	.....	...	100	125	...	240	180	.....	.....	.....
135	100	50	...	120	96	.....	.....	...	100	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
136	100	41	...	120	120	.....	.....	...	163	100	...	240	120	.....	.....	.....
137	400	.....	...	120	.....	.....	7½	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
138	50	25	...	120	120	.....	.....	...	100	50	...	120	240	.....	.....	.....
139	50	50	...	120	.....	.....	25	12	50	50	...	.....	.....	.....	25	12
140	50	40	...	360	360	240	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
141	30	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
142	20	50	75	.....	300	.....	.....	...	30	100	175	.....	900	.....	.....	.....
143	10	25	25	.....	600	.....	.....	...	15	75	75	.....	1200	.....	.....	.....
144	75	75	...	360	360	.....	20	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
145	125	50	...	96	120	120	10	36	275	160	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
146	30	16	.....	48	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
147	25	100	...	300	180	.....	.....	...	75	200	...	300	180	.....	.....	.....
	9255	5434	919	20598	13868	9432	2022¾	804	11118	6400	890	13074	10344	6848	1227¼	319

In addition to amounts indicated in the table above, as sold in the shops at the bakery and delivered by hand and wagon to the consumer, the following amounts were sold in other shops owned by the bakery and to other shopkeepers.

These figures are not very full, but it is well that they be considered in connection with the table above:

AMOUNT SOLD IN OTHER SHOPS OWNED BY BAKERY.

Number.	Wheat Loaves.	Rye Loaves.	Bun Pieces.	Biscuits Pieces.	Doughnuts Pieces.	Cakes, Pounds.	Pies, Pieces.
75	400	100	720	1,200	840	277	125
88	250	75	600	720	720	50	.....
92	125	.....	120	.....	.....	.....	.....
115	250	45	60	168	.....	56	.....
127	88	25	600	.....	.....	75	75
128	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....
Total. ..	1,113	245	2,100	2,088	1,560	483	200

AMOUNTS SOLD TO OTHER SHOPKEEPERS,

Number.	Wheat Loaves.	Rye Loaves.	Pumper-nickel Loaves.	Bun Pieces.	Biscuits, Pieces.	Doughnuts, Pieces,	Cakes, Pounds.	Pies, Pieces.
41	30	20	68	420	1,200	.....	.....	.....
63	25	450	120	.....	2,580	.....	.....	.....
75	400	100	.....	720	1,200	840	196	125
83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48,333½	.....
86	500	150	.....	360	276	.....	75	.....
87	.....	50	45	.....	1,620	.....	.....	.....
90	25	25	50	.....	600	.....	10	.....
91	90	190	.....	.....	.....	.....	7½	.....
100	20	225	68	.....	720	.....	.....	.....
116	125	10	.....	300	300	300	45	.....
117	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,500
118	8,000	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total....	9,215	2,220	351	1,800	8,496	1,140	48,333½	2,625

Establishment No. 20 reports that it sells \$115,000 worth to other shopkeepers, but gives no detail.

AGRICULTURE.

In the three next preceding reports are various articles on special advantages offered by Maryland for agriculture and horticulture, together with itemized tabulated statements of the cost of production, showing prices obtained and profits realized. These articles and statements, though conservative, have been the means of bringing desirable settlers to the State. Because of this fact, and the desirability of having our farming sections subdivided by increased agricultural population, it is thought wise to republish some of these articles in a condensed and recapitulated form, showing cost of production, etc., on the farm. Since the publication of the Eleventh Annual Report it has been the pleasure and privilege of the writer to visit a farm of fifteen acres, managed and worked under highly intelligent and intensive culture. Without going into minor details, will state that about four acres of this fifteen are used for buildings, yards and roadways, leaving about eleven acres for actual cultivation. On this farm is twenty-nine head of cattle, two horses and implements of modern pattern necessary for working same. This farm and stock, under the direction of an intelligent owner, is worked and handled by one man and a boy, well paid, except that when filling soil, extra labor is employed. Of course, from the number of cows, it will be readily understood that this is a dairy farm. Everything used for the support of these cattle is grown on the farm, except bran, brewer sprouts and meals.

Frequently three crops of full grown timothy hay are mown from the same land in one year. The first cutting, season of 1903, from a lot of two and one-half acres yielded thirteen full two-horse wagon loads, and made a rick forty-two feet long, twelve feet wide and as high as a man could pitch from the wagon with a long-handled fork. In walking over the stubble of this timothy patch, in the latter part of November last, the new growth was so even and so thickly matted on

the ground that not only was there not a stubble visible, but so soft was the tread that one could compare it to walking upon a rich velvet carpet of a handsomely furnished drawing-room.

This gentleman and his family, from the proceeds of this farm, are supplied with all the necessary comforts of life and a constantly increasing bank account at the same time.

Another instance of intensive high culture and intelligent management that came under my observation and attention was the purchasing of six lots, aggregating less than one and one-half acres, by a party for \$500, in a village of my own (Caroline) county. This land was in a good state of cultivation, but was not highly improved.

It was planted in strawberries, and the first crop year the berries therefrom shipped to New York markets rewarded the intelligent management of this little farm by an income of \$1,132, from which deduct the amount of \$273.82 for labor, phosphate, interest on investment, etc., and you have a net income of \$858.18. This statement and these figures were not tabulated or mentioned in previous reports of this Bureau because of the incredulity of the average casual reader, and I do not now insert them simply to show possibilities by a system of intensive culture, but for the purpose of presenting it as a partial solution of the labor trouble and for the improvement of the social and financial condition of the laborer, as well as the entire community.

The cities are very much congested with persons, comparatively without means, and who are living "from hand to mouth," and in many cases are eking out an existence, while there is plenty of opportunity for independence and competency to the man of industry, who is willing to use his brain as well as his brawn.

In the following recapitulation of costs, gross receipts and profits of certain productions of Maryland soils (fully itemized and elaborated in the Bureau's reports of 1901-2), the same conservative lines will be followed, no attempt being made at intensiveness. Comparisons will be made with results from lands under ordinary and highly improved cultivation, and an acre will be taken as the unit.

RECAPITULATION.

COMMODITY.	Land Under Ordinary Cultivation.			Land Under Highly Improved Cultivation		
	Total Cost.	Gross Recp'ts.	Net Profit.	Total Cost.	Gross Receipts.	Net Profit.
Wheat.....	\$11 15	\$13 18	\$2 03	\$14 70	\$31 20	\$16 50
Corn.....	10 10	23 70	13 60	15 40	55 00	39 60
Oats	9 40	12 00	2 60	12 70	21 40	8 70
Hay	6 82	12 50	5 68	16 92	30 00	13 08
Tobacco.....	34 50	45 50	11 00	52 27	91 00	38 73
White Potatoes..	25 95	50 00	24 05	40 25	100 00	59 75
Sweet Potatoes...	29 05	74 80	45 75	30 65	150 00	119 35
Peas	23 82	45 00	21 18	36 92	90 00	53 08
Tomatoes	17 95	30 00	12 05	31 25	70 00	38 75
Cantaloupes	21 95	62 50	40 55	61 70	250 00	188 30
Strawberries	86 87	122 50	35 63	182 55	260 00	77 45
Lucretia Dew berries	84 77	130 00	45 23	105 40	195 00	89 60
Apples	30 20	45 00	14 80	49 80	90 00	40 20
Pears	24 30	52 50	28 20	48 90	120 00	71 10
	\$416 83	\$719 18	\$302 35	\$699 41	\$1,553 60	\$854 19
Average cost, gross receipts and net profit per acre of the 14 commodities above enumerated.....	\$29 77	\$51 37	\$21 60	\$49 96	\$110 97	\$61 00

There are many other fruits, grains and vegetables, besides those enumerated in the above table, that can be and are grown here with as much satisfaction and profit as those mentioned in the above recapitulation, but not having tabulated them, could not at this time properly include them in this exposition. Among those omissions are all manner and kinds of vegetables, grown anywhere else in this country, as well as apricots, raspberries, cranberries, whortleberries (commonly called huckleberries), cherries, plums, etc., in varieties almost without number, many of which grow wild and can be had for the gathering of them.

The luscious peach, and as fine as is grown in the known world, is also a profitable production in all sections of Maryland.

An analysis of the above figures shows the average cost, gross receipts and net profits per acre of the combined commodities to be \$29.77, \$51.37 and \$21.60, respectively, on land under ordinary state of cultivation; and that under a highly improved condition to average \$49.96, \$110.97 and \$61, respectively. This should clearly demonstrate the utility of the highly improved cultivation, as well as the great advantages of diversification of crops. The former should, as far as possible, be raised from a highly improved condition to the intensive, as the ratio of increase in net profits would be greater than that between the ordinary and the highly improved. The latter has been advocated and practiced by the writer for some time, and in the preceding reports dwelt upon. It is generally recognized by those who have an opportunity to know, that Maryland, because of her geographical position and climatic influences, offers greater opportunities for the successful and profitable growth of diversified crops than any other State in the Union.

Everything in the shape of grasses, grains, fruits and vegetables flourish in Maryland soil, hence the greatest possibility for diversification exists, the advantages of which are well understood by the intelligent farmer, and the masses are beginning to realize that if the year's planting is confined to one or two crops, and the season should prove unfavorable to them, their balance would be small, if indeed, not on the wrong side of the account.

The farmer who plants annually the variety of crops named in the preceding recapitulated table, or such of them as commend themselves to his markets and tastes of culture, and are within the scope of his ability to properly cultivate and handle, cannot have a total failure any year, because there is never a season in this State so unpropitious but that most of these crops mature and are profitable, and when the season is favorable to all of them, there can be no mistake on account of diversity.

ACREAGE, PRODUCTION AND VALUE

— OF —

PRINCIPAL FARM PRODUCTS IN MARYLAND
FOR 1903.

The acreage of corn decreased about 6,000 acres in 1903, as compared with 1902, and the production was less by nearly three million bushels. This was due to a reduction in its yield per acre of 3.7 bushels, as well as the smaller acreage, but the acreage of wheat was greater by 52,577 acres, though the yield per acre was less than in 1902 by 2.2 bushels. The price per bushel for corn in 1903 was the same as in 1902, but the price of wheat was seven cents higher in 1903 than in 1902. Some of the other staple Maryland crops show a decrease also, but on the whole the year was an average one.

The following table shows the production and value of the principal Maryland crops other than fruits and vegetables:

	Acreage.	Yield Per Acre, Bushels.	Total Production Bushels.	Price Per Bushel.	Total Value.
Corn	622,692	28.7	17,871,260	\$.51	\$9,114,343
Wheat	809,667	12.5	10,120,838	.79	7,995,462
Oats	38,340	20.6	789,804	.40	315,922
Barley	1,544	25.9	39,990	.50	19,995
Rye	20,732	13.7	284,028	.59	167,577
Buckwheat	8,374	16.3	136,496	.63	85,992
Potatoes (white)...	28,513	70.0	1,995,910	.60	1,197,546
Hay (tons).....	295,161	Tons 1.24	366,000	Ton 14.02	5,131,320
Tobacco (lbs.).....	33,059	Lbs. 650	21,488,350	Lb. 5.5	1,181,859

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PRICES OF WHEAT, CORN, OATS AND RYE AT BALTIMORE
FOR THE YEAR 1903.

Furnished by Mr. H. A. Wroth, Secretary of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce.

MONTHS.	Southern Wheat				Southern White Corn.		Southern Yellow Corn.		No. 2 White Oats.		No. 2 Mixed Oats.		No. 2 Rye.	
	By Sample.		On Grade.		Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.										
January	68	83	74	83	46 $\frac{1}{4}$	60	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	60	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	44	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 $\frac{1}{4}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$
February	70	81	75	81	40	55	40	55	41	43	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	59
March	70	81	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	81	42	52 $\frac{3}{4}$	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 $\frac{3}{4}$	42	43	40	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	58	.....
April	73	83	75	83	45	52 $\frac{3}{4}$	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 $\frac{1}{4}$	41	43	38	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	57	57 $\frac{1}{2}$
May	75	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	45	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	45	56	40	42	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	39	56	57
June	63	82	75	82	49	59	49	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	44	56	57
July	60	81	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	81	55	61	55	61	47	47	37	44	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$
August.....	60	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	55	60	55	61	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	41	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	39	55	57 $\frac{1}{2}$
September	65	83 $\frac{1}{4}$	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 $\frac{1}{4}$	53	60	53	61	41	43	39	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	59
October.....	65	86	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	86	50	55	50	55	42	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	40	41	58	59
November	70	87	74	87	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	40	42	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	59 $\frac{1}{2}$
December.....	72	88 $\frac{3}{4}$	77 $\frac{3}{4}$	88 $\frac{3}{4}$	39	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	39	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	43	39	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	59	60
Yearly average.....	60	88 $\frac{3}{4}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{3}{4}$	39	61	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{3}$	40 $\frac{2}{3}$	43 $\frac{1}{3}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{3}{4}$	58

MARYLAND AND ITS COUNTIES.

Maryland, one of the original thirteen States, has a history replete with interest to all students of American history, but in this work of reviewing the counties of the State, their resources, advantages and enterprises, it is not necessary to discuss this very interesting history.

It was in the year 1524 that the first European, Lucas Vasquez d'Ayllon, entered the Chesapeake Bay, 110 years before the settlement of Maryland, which, according to history occurred on March 25, 1634, on the banks of the St. Mary's river, now included in St. Mary's county.

On the 16th of June, 1632, the patent was signed by King James I, which gave all that territory and much more, now known as Maryland, to Cecilius Calvert, Baron of Baltimore. The province was named Terra Mariæ, that is, Maryland, in honor of his queen, Henrietta Mariæ.

The original boundaries of Maryland are thus described in McMahon's "History of Maryland:"

"All that part of the Peninsula or Chersonese, lying in the parts of America between the ocean on the east, and the bay of Chesapeake on the west, divided from the residue thereof by a right line drawn from the promontory or head land, called Watkins' Point, situated upon the bay aforesaid, and near the river of Weighco on the west, unto the main ocean on the east, and between that boundary on the south, unto the part of the bay of Delaware on the north, which lieth under the fortieth degree of latitude, where New England is terminated; and all the tract of land within the following limits, to wit, passing from the said Delaware Bay in a right line with the degree aforesaid, unto the true meridian of the first fountain of the river Potomac, thence running toward the south, unto the further bank of the said river, and following

the same on the west and south, unto a certain place called 'Cinquack,' situate near the mouth of said river, where it empties into the aforesaid bay of Chesapeake, and thence by the shortest line unto the aforesaid place or promontory called Watkins' Point."

Of course, these original boundaries of the State of Maryland have been very materially changed since the time the original patent was granted. A large portion of the territory east of the Delaware river and north toward Philadelphia has been ceded to Pennsylvania and Delaware, to say nothing about that portion which has been ceded to the National Government in the District of Columbia, and that portion now in dispute with Virginia, so that finally Maryland territory has dwindled down to a line bounded on the east by the State of Delaware, on the southeast by the Chesapeake Bay and Atlantic Ocean, on the south and southwest by the Potomac river, on the west by West Virginia, and on the north by Pennsylvania, covering a total area of 12,210 square miles, with a land surface of 9,860 square miles and a water surface of 2,350 square miles, and with an extreme width, from east to west, of 240 miles and an extreme length, from north to south, of 125 miles.

In 1763 the State employed two English surveyors, Messrs. Mason and Dixon, who worked continuously up until 1767 in establishing the boundary line of the State. These gentlemen progressed 244 miles west, where they were stopped by the dispute between Maryland and Virginia.

Within the borders of Maryland is grown nearly every conceivable fruit and vegetable produced in the North American climate, and within its borders abound such a variety of food fish and animals as can hardly be duplicated in any other State in the Union, from the toothsome canvass back and terrapin to the staple bovine.

Maryland was originally settled by Catholics, but in 1649, April 21, the "Act of Toleration" was adopted by the General Assembly of Maryland, giving equal rights to all citizens who believed in the Lord Jesus Christ.

The first newspaper in Maryland and the second in the United States was the Annapolis Gazette, issued in 1727.

The first post route established by the Government was from the Potomac river through Annapolis to Philadelphia, and was inaugurated in 1695.

The first electric telegraph line in the United States was erected in Maryland in May, 1844.

July 4, 1828, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, running from Baltimore to Ellicott's Mills by horse power, was inaugurated, and in 1830 the first locomotive used in the United States hauled trains over this route.

The first permanent fund for free schools was established by the General Assembly of Maryland in 1812, and the foundation of the present system of public schools dates from 1825.

To Maryland is also accredited the honor of establishing the second agricultural college in the United States, in 1856.

Among other noted institutions of learning within the borders of Maryland, established either through the munificence of private citizens, or by Acts of Assembly, are the following:

Washington College, near Chestertown, 1782.

St. John's College, Annapolis, 1789.

University of Maryland, 1807.

Maryland Institute, 1825.

Peabody Library, 1859.

McDonogh Institute, 1873.

Johns Hopkins University, 1876.

The Thomas Wilson Sanitarium, 1882.

Enoch Pratt Library, 1882.

Tome Institute, 1894.

These, with numerous elysmosnary and educational institutions, offer advantages rarely, if at all, equalled by any other State in the Union.

In the western part of the State lie the vast coal beds of the Georges' Creek region, while in other parts may be found the granite and lime quarries, almost equally as abundant as the black diamonds in the Alleghanies.

While our State is old, it is comparatively sparsely settled, there being only 25.6 inhabitants to the square mile of land surface.

According to the census of 1900, Maryland ranked in the list of States in gross value of products as follows:

Canning and preserving oysters, first.

Fertilizers, first.

Iron and steel shipbuilding, second.

Canning and preserving fruits and vegetables, second.

Clothing manufacture, fourth.

Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff, sixth.

Cigars and cigarettes, tenth.

Iron and steel, tenth.

Furniture, factory products, tenth.

Cotton goods, thirteenth.

Paper and wood pulp, thirteenth.

Manufacturing products, fourteenth.

Foundry and machine shop products, fourteenth.

Planing mill products, fifteenth.

Packing and slaughtering meat, fifteenth.

Agricultural products, twenty-ninth.

With this brief resume of Maryland as a whole, we now enter into a discussion of the various counties of the State, seeking to give their actual condition, both as to agriculture and manufacture, showing that each county possesses certain special advantages for the various industries already located within their boundaries, and suffice to say that each and all of them go to make up a homogeneous whole that makes Maryland one of the most favored States.

Maryland is practically divided into four districts by nature, viz: The Eastern Shore, Northern or Central Maryland, Southern Maryland and Western Maryland. The Eastern Shore comprises all that part of the State east of the Chesapeake Bay, bounded on the East by Delaware and North by

Pennsylvania. This territory comprises Cecil, Kent, Caroline, Talbot, Queen Anne, Dorchester, Somerset, Worcester and Wicomico Counties.

The Northern portion of the State, generally called Central Maryland, comprises Harford, Baltimore, Carroll, Howard and Montgomery Counties.

Lower, or Southern, Maryland is that part of the State which was first settled, and comprises those counties bordering on the Chesapeake Bay on the west, being Anne Arundel, Charles, St. Mary's, Calvert and Prince George's.

Western Maryland comprises those counties bordering on Virginia and West Virginia in the extreme west and north-western part of the State, viz.: Montgomery, Frederick, Washington, Allegany and Garrett.

Each section of the State possesses certain natural advantages not possessed by others. The Eastern Shore, often called the "garden spot of America," abounds in a wealth of agricultural and horticultural productions, as well as an abundance of fish and fowl, to say nothing about the luscious bivalve. The land on the Eastern Shore is especially adapted to the cultivation of small fruits. There is hardly a county on this side of the bay that does not raise a large proportion of vegetables.

Central or Northern Maryland is also an horticultural country, but is more adapted to the raising of grain and cattle.

Western Maryland is as well known for its horticultural productions as it is for its mineral output. The Georges' Creek coal is known the world over. Frederick, Washington and Montgomery Counties are among the richest in the State in their wealth of horticultural and agricultural productions, as well as manufactures.

Lower or Southern Maryland, at one time one of the richest sections of the State, is more adapted to the production of fruits, tobacco and grain. Though only sparsely settled, it has become famous in history and novel. The rivers and creeks are noted for their wealth of oysters and fish.

THE COUNTIES OF MARYLAND.

Their Natural Advantages and Manufactures.

Under the various headings that follow we have endeavored to give a brief description of the various counties of the State, with the advantages for industry of all kinds. Unfortunately, the figures for the manufactures of the counties are not as complete or as satisfactory as they ought to be, owing to the unwillingness of the proprietors of many of the manufacturing concerns to answer inquiries or furnish figures to the Bureau. This indifference to inquiries arises from a fear that the information will be used in some way to expose their business, or come under the eyes of the tax assessors, enabling them to raise assessments or tax unseen property. It is unfortunate that this is the case, and it may take some time to convince our farmers, manufacturers and business men generally of the fact that in no case will the information furnished this Bureau be published or used in any way to expose them or their business to public or private discussion, care being taken to so present it as to leave no opportunity for prying eyes to segregate the businesses or form an idea of what individual concerns are doing.

Where we have been unable to secure figures, we have endeavored to secure complete lists of the manufacturers in the counties, and trust that when the census of manufactures is taken by the National Bureau in 1904-5, with the co-operation of this Bureau, more complete data will be secured.

Had the figures furnished us been fuller and more complete, the magnificent progress made in the growing counties of the State would have been more apparent, and would, no doubt, have been a source of pride and gratification to all.

ALLEGANY.

Allegany County, lying between Garrett and Washington Counties, with the Potomac river separating it from West Virginia on the south, and Pennsylvania bounding it on the north, was first settled about 1735-41. Skipton, now called Oldtown, probably was the first settlement. It is next to the westernmost county of the State. It was formed from Washington County by Act of Assembly in 1789. The county has an area of 520 square miles, with numerous mountain streams running through it. The population of Allegany in 1900 was 53,694, and the tax rate in 1903 was \$1.23 on the hundred.

Capt. Thomas Cresap established Skipton, which was located about twelve miles east of Cumberland. Fort Mount Pleasant, afterwards called Fort Cumberland, was erected in 1753 by General Washington, and was afterwards reconstructed in 1754 at the junction of Will's creek and the Potomac river.

INCORPORATED AND OTHER TOWNS.

Cumberland is the county seat, the first court meeting there April 25, 1791. Frostburg, Lonaconing, Westernport and Midland are also incorporated, while Flintstone, Hazen, Ellersley, Oldtown, Little Orleans, Mt. Savage, Midlothian, Carlos, Lord, Borden Shaft, Ocean, Gilmore, Pekin, Moscow, Reynolds, Franklin, Barton, Dawson, Rawlings, Cresaptown, Morantown, Barrelville, Corrigansville, Kreigbaum, Eckhart, Vale Summit, Loartown, Hoffman and Milnes are among the other mining towns and villages.

THE COUNTY.

The county is mountainous, with a stretch of broad bottom land from Cumberland to Keyser, W. Va., along the Potomac river, about twenty-five miles in length. There are many small farms in the short valleys and on the plateaus, and three mountain streams and many rivulets furnish water in abundance for all purposes. The Potomac river, the southern boundary, is seventy-five miles in length.

NATURAL ADVANTAGES—COAL, ETC.

Among other blessings which the Creator has bestowed upon Maryland is the great deposit in this county of bituminous coal, fire clay, cement, rocks, iron ore, sandstone, limestone, etc., while the land, which is devoted to agriculture, readily yields to the production of corn, wheat, rye, buckwheat, oats and grasses. There are 881 farms in the county, with an acreage of 160,348.

About 1810 a very great demand arose in the East for the bituminous coal from this county, which had been discovered a few years before. It was shipped in flat scows down the Potomac river, and this method was pursued until 1842, when the B. & O. Railroad reached Cumberland. In 1846 fourteen miles of railroad were built from Cumberland to the Eckhart Mines, greatly facilitating transportation, and by 1857 the 50,000 acres of coal in this county were traversed by fifty-five miles of railroad. The Chesapeake and Ohio canal was extended to Cumberland to reach this coal field in 1850. The record, which began in 1842, shows that 60,000,000 tons of bituminous coal have been shipped from this region in the past sixty years by about twenty-five different companies, shipping from sixty different mines and employing about 5,000 miners.

Among the leading companies in this region are the American Coal Company, Barton & Georges' Creek Company, Consolidation Coal Company, Borden Mining Company, Davis Coal & Coke Company, Georges' Creek Coal & Iron Company, Maryland Coal Company, New Central Company, The Union Mining Company, with some few smaller ones.

Of course, the coal industry is the greatest industry in Allegany County, but on Dan's Mountain fossil ore and hematite, and also traces of silver are found in the eastern part of the county. The sandstone in this region is said to be of the best for the manufacture of glass, which article was manufactured here as early as 1816. In addition to these minerals there are also excellent qualities of fire clay and iron ore to be found.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

Six railroads now cross the county, namely: the B. & O. main line, the Pennsylvania Railroad in Maryland, Cumberland & Pennsylvania, the Georges' Creek & Cumberland, West Virginia Central, and Pittsburg, the latter recently absorbed by the Wabash system, and to be extended east from Cumberland by an extension of seventy miles to Cherry Run.

It will thus be seen that the transportation facilities of the county by rail and water, including the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, are excellent.

MANUFACTURES.

The manufacturing industries of Allegany County are extensive and increasing. According to the census of 1900 there were about 250 manufacturing establishments in the county, with a total invested capital of \$6,375,175; but this has materially increased in the past four years; Cumberland, the second largest city in the State, being a thriving industrial centre.

Glass, fire clay brick, rails and tin plate, also building brick are the principal products and manufactures in the county. Incidentally in the clay measures of the region there are eight veins of pure fire clay, and works for developing this clay are in operation at Frostburg, Mt. Savage and Ellersley.

In 1867 Cumberland presented to the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad forty acres of land for the erection of a rolling mill, which was built and gave employment to about 500 men until 1875. It is now leased by the Schonthal Iron & Steel Company, who employ about 150 men.

At Mt. Savage, a thriving little place, the repair shops of the Cumberland & Pennsylvania Railroad are located, also the Union Mining Company's Fire Clay Brick Works and the Mt. Savage Enameled Brick Works. These bricks are hand-made by a dry stock method, incorporating the enamel with the body of the brick.

Following is a list of the manufactures of the county, with total figures as far as it was possible to obtain the same:

Flour and Feed—L. D. Rohrer Company, R. D. Johnson, Cumberland; Excelsior Flour Mills, near Flintstone—Number of employes, 47; value of total product, \$500,000; capital invested, \$126,400; amount paid annually in wages, \$52,000.

Gas, Electricity, etc.—Cumberland Gas Light Company, Cumberland Electric Light Company, Cumberland; Frostburg Gas Light Company, Frostburg—Number of employes, 33; value of total product, \$56,000; capital invested, \$210,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$23,200.

Steel Cars and Machinery—Cumberland Steel Company, Mervin McKaig, Cumberland—Number of employes, 155; value of total product, \$460,000; capital invested, \$450,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$85,800.

Queen City Brick & Tile Company, building and paving brick, South Cumberland; Cumberland Brewing Company, beer and ice; Cumberland Sash and Door Company, sash, doors, etc.; Queen City Glass Company, glass; Allegany Furniture Company, bedroom furniture and chiffoniers; August A. Roeder & Company, monuments and building stone, Cumberland—Number of employes, 285; value of total product, \$420,450; capital invested, \$155,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$160,000.

Repair Shops—Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Georges' Creek & Cumberland Railroad, Cumberland; Cumberland & Pennsylvania Railroad, Eckhart mines; Cumberland & Pennsylvania Railroad, Mt. Savage; Cumberland & Pennsylvania Railroad, Westernport.

Bread and Other Bakery Products—Ferdinand Bland, F. A. Finkledey, Dietrich H. Lear, A. B. Fogle & Company, Farmakers & Greaves, C. M. Pferdout, John M. Street, Harvey Wilson, Dryer Brothers, Nickle Brothers, Cumberland; Wittig Brothers, John M. Street, John J. Ryan, Frostburg.

Printing and Publishing—James A. Young, J. J. Miller, Cumberland Free Press, Cumberland Daily News, The Independent, Times and Allegiance, Frank B. Jenvey, Queen City Courier, Jacob Gottlieb, Jenvey, Briggs & Company, Cumberland; Frostburg Forum, Frostburg Mining Journal, The Frostburg Herald, J. H. Zimmerly, Frostburg; Midland Press, Midland; The Star, The Review, Lonaconing.

Tin Plate and Steel—American Tin Plate Company, Steel & Tin Plate Company, Cumberland.

Steel Rails, etc.—Schonthal Iron & Steel Company, Potomac Steel Company, Cumberland.

Whiskey—J. B. Gunning, Jas. B. Clark Distilling Company, Cumberland.

Cement—Cumberland & Potomac Cement Company, Potomac; Cumberland Hydraulic Cement Company, Cumberland.

Hides—Payne Spring Tannery, United States Leather Company, Cumberland.

Rubber Stamps—Chas. T. Hayden, Cumberland.

Harness and Saddlery—W. T. Hoblitzell & Company, John H. Orandorff, Robt. H. Shearer, Cumberland; John J. Foster, H. B. Schaffer, Louis Staunton, Frostburg; S. E. Jarboe, Lonaconing.

Ice—Cumberland Ice Manufacturing Company, Cumberland; Mayer Brothers, Frostburg.

Glass—National Glass Company, Maryland Glass Etching Works, Cumberland.

Furniture—Cumberland Furniture Company, Cumberland.

Flour and Feed—J. O. Swain, Belle Grove; W. L. Dickens, Cumberland Valley Mills, Beall-Beasley, Bowling Green; Wolf Brothers, Evitt's Creek; Cumberland Cereal Company, Cumberland Milling Company, J. M. Clark, Fountain Mills, Ellerslie; Excelsior Flour Mills, Flintstone.

Ice Cream—N. Harrison, Cumberland.

Bricks, etc.—P. A. Bier, Bier.

Carpets, etc.—Ambrose McKenzie, Frostburg.

Carriages and Wagons—Richard Brothers, Cumberland; Wm. T. Parker, Frostburg; John R. McDonough, Lonaconing.

Confectionery—Reuben Taylor, Corriganville; A. J. Perris, Centreville.

Bottling—Paul Ritter & Son, Cumberland.

Flour and Grist Mill Products—Combs Mills, Mt. Savage; H. B. Shaffer & Company, Frostburg; James Cox, Oldtown.

Postal Cards—Albert Daggett, United Postal Card Factory, Luke.

Ship and Boat Building—F. Mertens' Sons, Windship; Meredith & Company, Cumberland.

Foundry and Machine Shop Products—Holmes Foundry & Machine Company, R. C. Paul & Son, Cumberland; Boughton Mfg. Company, Frostburg; Robert Smith, Luke; Patrick F. White, Westernport.

Lamps and Reflectors—Frederick Zais, Frostburg.

Leather, Tanned, Curried and Finished—Allegany Leather Company, Barton; C. F. Showacre & Brother, Oldtown.

Malt Liquors—National Brewery, German Brewing Company, Cumberland.

Lumber and Timber Products—Facenbaker Lumber Company, Ma-gruder Lumber Company, Warwick Brothers Lumber Company, Barton; Thos. F. Smouse, Warren C. White, Cumberland; Carey Lumber Company, Johnson Brothers, Jacob Nedrow & Son, Robeson Lumber Company, Wilhelm & Wright Lumber Company, Willison Lumber Company, Frostburg; H. H. Yonker, Little Orleans; Merrill Lumber Company, Lonaconing; H. J. Wilmoth, Mt. Savage; Garland & Hewitt, Pratt; Philips T. Michael, Westernport.

Planing Mill Products—Thos. Burger & Sons, F. Mertens & Sons, Lewis Weber, Cumberland; Willison & Brother, Frostburg; Dent Richter, Lonaconing.

Marble and Stone Works—A. H. Amick, Cumberland.

Mattresses and Spring Beds—Charles Tomasen, Cumberland.

Mineral and Soda Waters—Hering & Company, Michael J. Malamphy, Potomac Bottling Works, Cumberland; John Uhl Coles, Frederick Wehner, Frostburg; Emil Ritter, Lonaconing.

Monuments and Tombstones—Geo. F. Hoenicka, Cumberland; J. B. Williams & Company, Frostburg.

Paper and Wood Pulp—Cumberland Paper Company, Cumberland; West Virginia Pulp & Paper Company, Luke.

Photography—Clipper Art Studio, Thomas L. Darnell, J. R. Portmess, C. O. & W. H. Towles, Hiram M. Wertz, Cumberland; S. Groff Haverstick, Otto Marten, Frostburg; Chas. Gerkins, Lonaconing.

Pottery, Terra Cotta and Fire Clay Products—Gardner Brothers, Ellerslie; Mt. Savage Enameled Brick Works, Frostburg; Savage Mountain Fire Brick Works, Union Mining Company, Mt. Savage.

Tinsmithing, Coppersmithing and Sheet Iron Working—Chas. L. Rizer, John W. Cope, Habig & Stegmier, Harrison & Heron, Wm. Langer, William Morehead, Theodore Thumel, John L. Wolz, Cumberland; Henry Weigand, Catherine E. Wolfe, Frostburg; James I. Tement, Lonaconing.

Tobacco, Cigars and Cigarettes—John H. Helbig, Henry Helker, Hill & Walker, Frank C. Kuhn, Potomac Cigar Factory, Cumberland.

ANNE ARUNDEL.

Anne Arundel County, named for the Lady Anne Arundel, whom Cecilius Calvert married, was erected in 1650, and has an area of about 360 square miles, one-sixth of which is water surface. The county was first settled in 1649, two miles from the present site of Annapolis, by a band of Puritan refugees driven from Virginia by the persecution under the penal laws of England, then in force against Puritans.

The county contains the State Capital, Annapolis, in which is located St. John's College and the United States Naval Academy.

The county fronts eastward on the Chesapeake Bay, and within its territory are five rivers, one of them, the Severn, the most beautiful sheet of water of its size in the country; the Magothy, South, Rhode and West rivers. On the north and northeast is the Patapsco, and Howard County lies on the northwest; the Patuxent river separates it from Prince George's on the west, and Calvert County is on the south.

Anne Arundel is chiefly a level county, with a few tall and commanding elevations.

The tax rate for 1903 is \$1.05, with road tax added.

INCORPORATED AND OTHER TOWNS.

Annapolis, the State Capital, is the only incorporated town in the county, but there are others growing in size and importance, such as Brooklyn, South Baltimore, Galloways, Friendship, Eastport, Germantown and Camp Parole.

Annapolis was settled in 1649, but was not made the Capital until 1694. In 1696 King William's School was founded in this town, one of the first in the State. In the State House here some of the most important events of Revolutionary days took place. In the Senate Chamber Washington resigned his commission as Commander-in-Chief to the Continental Congress at the close of the Revolution. On the hill upon which the State House stands is erected a heroic statue of Baron DeKalb, commander of the Maryland Line.

Eden, the last of the Colonial Governors, died at Annapolis. The *Maryland Gazette*, first printed in 1745, is still one of the Annapolis newspapers. The United States Naval Academy, occupying the Government Reservation adjoining the city, is a place of great interest to visitors all over the country.

The population of Annapolis is 8,525. It was named for Queen Anne.

The new Court of Appeals building, the new annex to the State House, Postoffice and Naval Academy buildings, recently erected or in course of construction, have greatly added to the beauty and progressive spirit of the town.

AGRICULTURE.

It is estimated that there are 4,500 farms in Anne Arundel County, and the population of the county is a little over 40,000. Tobacco, corn, wheat, fruits and vegetables are the natural products of the farm in this county, which is chiefly an agricultural and horticultural county. Some of the earliest and finest berries and fruits find their way to the markets from here. The canning and packing of fruits and vegetables in connection with this industry is large and growing.

OYSTERS AND FISH.

Considerable numbers of oysters and fish are taken from the waters of Anne Arundel, and for the year ending May, 1903, it is reported that 37,794 bushels of oysters were packed or shipped.

About 2,000 persons are employed in the taking and canning or packing of oysters and fish, and find a good living in this industry. Among the leading firms may be mentioned: C. W. Martin & Company, Chas. H. Russell, Chas. A. DuBois, James Johnson, Walter Clark, Martin Wagner & Company, and a number of others, mostly located at Annapolis.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

In addition to the Tolchester Steamboat Company, the Annapolis, West and South Rivers Line of boats, the county is reached by the Annapolis, Washington & Baltimore Railroad, the Baltimore & Potomac, and the Annapolis & Baltimore Short Line, thus offering ample facilities for reaching the market with the products and manufactures of the county.

MANUFACTURES.

While the manufactures of Anne Arundel are not numerous, and are comprised in the following list, yet some of the biggest manufacturing concerns of the State are located in South Baltimore, Anne Arundel County, which is a manufacturing centre. Among some of the large industries in Anne Arundel may be mentioned the Martin Wagner Packing Company, packers and canners of all kinds of fruits, vegetables and oysters; the East Brooklyn Box Factory, the Monumental Chemical Works, the Chemical Chrome Works, the Maryland Car Wheel Works, the National Supply Company, the South Baltimore Steel Car Foundry, which together represent a capital of over \$3,500,000, and an output annually when all are running, of upwards of \$7,000,000, employing nearly 2,000 hands.

Other large concerns in Anne Arundel are: Noah H. Green, fruit packer, Benfield; David Wigley, canning factory, Gambrill's Packing Company, Gambrill's; W. L. Gardner & Sons, canning factory, C. G. Summers, fruit packers, J. H. Lowekamp, canning factory, Jessups; George M. Murray, canning factory, Odenton; Diamond Dust Soap Powder Company, Maryland Bolt & Nut Works, Ryan & McDonald Mfg. Company, manufacturers of contractors' supplies, South Baltimore Foundry, iron foundries; South Baltimore Harbor & Improvement Company, South Baltimore; K. Boswell, canning factory, Waterbury; C. Nocklitz, canning factory, St. Margaret's; Richard H. Maynard, canning factory, Woodwardsville.

BALTIMORE COUNTY.

Baltimore County, standing, as it does, first among the counties of Maryland in wealth, population and manufactures, and its area of 622 square miles being exceeded only by Garrett and Frederick Counties, was organized in 1659, and so named from the fact that Baltimore was the name of the Irish estates of the Calverts. It is bounded on the east by Harford County; on the west by Carroll County; on the south by the Bay; the city and Patapsco river separating it from Anne Arundel and Howard Counties. The Pennsylvania State line is the northern boundary.

The population of Baltimore County was reported by the last census as 90,755, and the tax rate for 1903 is 65 cents. Its proximity to Baltimore City, with a loss of territory and population owing to the annexing of a part of the county by the city, still leaves it the foremost county in the State both in population and in the number of farms, and third on the list in number of manufacturing industries, though largely the first in value of plants of manufactures.

COUNTY SEAT AND TOWNS.

The seat of government in Baltimore County is Towson, seven miles from Baltimore City, and the terminus of a city electric car line. It has a population of 2,500, and with the other small towns throughout the county adds to its industrial and commercial growth. Canton and Highlandtown, with their manufactures, adjoin the eastern limits of the city of Baltimore, while Catonsville, Mt. Washington and Roland Park are residential suburbs of Baltimore. Sparrows Point, about twelve miles from the City Hall in Baltimore, has the largest industrial plant in the State.

SOIL AND AGRICULTURE.

The surface is uneven and varied, the greater part elevated and rolling, traversed by numerous streams which create good water power. The soil is strong and fertile, yielding grain of all kinds, fruit in great variety and garden vegetables.

Much attention is paid to dairy products, the estimated value of which, in 1900, was nearly \$1,200,000, and there were at the same time 3,641 farms in the county producing these products. The proximity of Baltimore City furnishes a ready market and the excellent railroad facilities, by means of which the milk can be delivered in the city in a few hours, gives a great impetus to this branch of farm work.

Agriculture in Baltimore County has been carried, in many instances, to an intensive point, and the results have been both satisfactory and profitable.

The farms contiguous to Towson, the county seat, have been superbly developed. Corn, wheat, potatoes, vegetables and fruits are raised throughout the county in large quantities. About 25,000 gallons of milk daily find their way into Baltimore City from this county, the dairy business, as stated above, being one of the largest interests in the county. This milk finds its way over the Northern Central Railroad to the extent of about 5,500 gallons from 200 shippers; over the Western Maryland to the extent of about 7,800 gallons from 175 shippers; the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad brings in about 1,400 gallons from twenty-seven shippers, and the Maryland & Pennsylvania carries in about 4,200 gallons from eighty shippers, while about 5,000 gallons are hauled in on wagons from 125 shippers.

MINERALS, BUILDING STONES, ETC.

In mineral resources Baltimore County is particularly fortunate. From the early days of the colonies the iron ores attracted capital, and from time to time numerous iron manufacturing establishments have been in operation. Copper mines were formerly worked in the county, and from the industry grew the large copper works at Canton, which now use copper from Montana, the mining of the county deposits being very expensive.

The building stones of the county are widely known throughout the adjoining States. The famous Woodstock granite is found in the southwestern corner and has been quarried since the '30s. It has been used in many of the chief buildings in Baltimore City, and in the Congressional Library and the Washington Postoffice. It is quarried by the Guilford Granite Company.

The Beaver Dam marble has been used in the construction of the Washington Monuments in Washington and Baltimore, and also in federal, State and municipal buildings throughout the East. It is now quarried by the Beaver Dam Marble Company, at Cockeysville.

These companies have a capital of upward of \$200,000, employ about 250 hands, who receive about \$125,000 in wages, and the annual total output is about \$225,000.

The crystalline marbles of Baltimore County are said to be the most valuable found in Maryland.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

The position of Baltimore City has brought many railroads through the county. The B. & O., the P., B. & W. and the W., B. & P. Railroads traverse the southern portion, while the N. C. Railroad extends north throughout the county to Pennsylvania, and the W. M. and M. & P. in the same northerly direction, the former passing into Carroll, and the latter into Harford County.

The suburban towns are now in close connection with Baltimore City by a network of electric railways, which have given a tremendous impetus to suburban development, especially the railway connecting Reisterstown and Glyndon, which is over twenty miles in length. One of the handsomest suburbs in the East is Roland Park, where land is very valuable and much sought.

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES.

In her public school facilities Baltimore County stands high among the counties of Maryland. The course of instruction as now planned by the most efficient examiner will compare with the best equipped, as also the salaries of her teachers.

The enrollment of pupils for the last year was 14,607, while the average attendance was 10,445, the number of teachers employed being 402, to whom were paid salaries amounting to \$185,197.05. Among other educational institutions of the county are the Maryland College for Young Ladies, at Lutherville; the McDonogh School for Orphan Boys, on the Western Maryland Railroad; the Catholic Seminary at Woodstock, Notre Dame of Maryland, etc.

MINERAL WATERS, ETC.

Baltimore County has achieved a wide reputation for its mineral waters from the springs of Chattalonee, Roland, Strontia, Lystra and others. The water from these springs is bottled and sold throughout the country, the shipping of this mineral water having grown to be an important business in the county.

PLEASURE RESORTS, FISHING SHORES, WATER POWER.

Along the shores of the Chesapeake Bay and the numerous rivers, including the Patapsco, Back, Bush, Middle and Gunpowder rivers, are numerous and much frequented pleasure resorts, including many fishing and ducking shores.

The Little and Great Gunpowder rivers, Patapsco river and Gwynn's and Jones' Falls furnish excellent sites for extensive copper, cotton and woolen factories, paper and flour mills, furnaces and foundries.

MANUFACTURES.

Baltimore County is second only to Baltimore City in its importance as a manufacturing locality, nearly 400 such establishments being scattered throughout the county and on its water front. First in rank among these, of course, is the mammoth plant of the Maryland Steel Company, located at Sparrows Point, 12 miles from Baltimore, which

manufactures steel rails, coke, iron and their various products, some of the largest ships that plow the waters of the ocean being built at this plant. The building of the great dry docks for the United States Government by this concern has attracted the attention of the whole world to its unexcelled facilities for marine building work. This plant alone represents an invested capital of upwards of \$10,000,000, and gives employment to nearly 3,000 persons, with a total product reaching into many millions of dollars, and a yearly pay-roll of nearly \$4,000,000.

It is estimated that the principal manufactures of Baltimore County will foot up in amount as follows:

PRODUCT.	Capital Invested	Number of Employees.	Value of Total Product.	Total Annual Wage Paym't.
Flour, feed and cornmeal.....	\$500,000	150	\$800,000	\$75,000
Bread and other bakery products.....	25,000	15	25,000	6,000
Carriages and wagons.....	35,000	50	60,000	30,000
Canned fruits and vegetables.....	125,000	600	250,000	30,000
Lime and cement.....	125,000	200	200,000	90,000
Rye whiskey.....	1,500,000	150	2,500,000	75,000
Railroad ties, telephone and telegraph poles, bridge and framing timber.....	30,000	75	100,000	25,000
Paper.....	100,000	70	130,000	25,000
Printing and publishing.....	25,000	25	40,000	10,000
Harness and repairs.....	10,000	10	20,000	5,000
Butter.....	5,000	10	25,000	5,000
Cotton duck, jeans and cottons.....	500,000	300	350,000	100,000
Kersey, cashmeres and chevrons.....	350,000	625	600,000	110,000

These estimates are for only a few of the principal industries in the county, but will give an adequate idea of the immensity of the industries therein.

The following list of businesses and manufactures of the county, corrected from the census, adds to the strength of the statement heretofore made that Baltimore County is one of our foremost manufacturing centres.

Flour and Grist Mill Products—Black Rock Mill, Butler; J. M. Bryan & Son, Brooklandville; Franklin Flour & Grist Mill, Franklinton; Mantua Mills, Cockeysville; Manor Mills, Daubs; Joseph Y. Kenny, Freeland; J. L. Benson, Glencoe; David L. Kendig, Gwynnbrook; Keystone Mills, Hartley; Bushland Mills, Hereford; Meadowville Mill, Long Green; Jacob S. Gorsuch, Mt. Carmel; Harris' Mill, Heathcoate Brothers, Maryland Line; Atlanta Mill, Monkton Mills,

Monkton; Harry G. Luttgerding, North Branch; Eureka Mills, Aerhart Green, Owings Mills; Georges' Creek Roller Mills, Silas H. Shaw, Parkton; Curo Mills, Geo. K. Ensor, Philopolis; Carroll Mill, Phenix; Laurel Mills, Sweet Air; W. W. Hafer, Upperco; Merryman Roller & Flour Mill, Warren; Thomas Hunter, Whitehall; Lock Lynn Chopping Mill, Woodensburg.

Bread and Other Bakery Products—Louis N. Held, Towson; George W. Penn, Glyndon; Julius Botthof, Julius Wildt, Perry Hall; Wm. Storey, Cockeysville.

Carriages, Wagons, etc.—Aerhart Green, W. & J. Buckman & Company, Owings Mills; Samuel Roche, Jr., Mt. Washington; John Arthur, Fork; Phillip Markline, Gemmill's; Clarence Stansfield, Glyndon; Slade Brothers & Company, Long Green; Jason C. Flory, Geo. H. Stevenson, Reisterstown.

Canned Fruits and Vegetables—Alfred Crossmore, John L. Cullem, Bradshaw; Charles G. Snavelly, Fork; John B. Foard, Gittings; J. R. Price, Jacksonville; E. J. Bell, Chapman Brothers, G. W. Montgomery, V. B. Rittenhouse, Kingsville; Wm. A. Hanway, Timonium; A. M. Hutchins, Manor; Bell & Baxter, Lorely; Walter P. Reckord, Reckord; Thos. J. Jessop, Sweet Air; Wm. L. Clark, William E. Robinson, Vale.

Iron and Steel—Maryland Steel Company of Baltimore County, (Inc.), Sparrows Point.

Lime and Cement—Thomas Lee, Wm. P. Lindsay, Wm. C. Ditman, John Pollett, Texas; Charles Councilman, M. S. Friedenwald, John B. Harris, Glyndon.

Liquors, Distilled—Canton Distilleries, Carstairs Brothers, Canton; Sherwood Distilling Company, Cockeysville; Melvale Distilling Company, Melvale; Winans Distilling Company, Federal Distilling Company, Pikesville.

Lumber and Timber Products—Thomas Simms, Carny; Dilworth Brothers & Company, Fork; Francis Bull, Sylvester Hare, Freeland; Jacob D. Geist, Glyndon; Wm. Dunty, Jr., Perry Hall; Horace W. Strewig, Reisterstown; David M. Bucher, Louis Moorfoot, Upperco; Merryman Corbett; A. A. Sparks, Parkton; Edward D. Selby, Reisterstown.

Paper and Wood Pulp—Shrewsbury Paper Mill, Beckleysville; Coon Box Mill, Daniel & Jas. B. Young, Bentley Springs; Andover Mills, Freeland; Gunpowder Paper Mill, Parkton; Chas. H. Wise, Whitehall.

Patent Medicines and Compounds—Johnson, Erbe & Company, Reisterstown.

Paving and Paving Materials—Frank H. Zouck, Reisterstown.

Printing and Publishing—Baltimore County Democrat, Baltimore County Union, Maryland Journal, Towson; Catonsville Argus, Catonsville; Highlandtown Sentinel, Highlandtown.

Pumps—Orrick Naylor, Glyndon.

Roofing and Roofing Materials—G. S. Sandner, Gittings.

Saddlery and Harness—Henry Dienstbach, Towson; D. M. Wilhelm, Mt. Carmel; Thomas Kaufman, Samuel Miller, Monkton; Henry E. Waggoner, Reisterstown.

Tinsmithing, Coppersmithing and Sheet Iron Working—V. J. Brown, John W. Gormely, Reisterstown; L. P. Kraus Company, Keysville.

Tobacco, etc.—Morris & Stover, Phoenix; Frank M. Slack, Reisters-town.

Woolen Goods—W. J. Dickey & Son, Oella.

Foundry and Machine Shop Products—F. H. Hooper & Company, Glenarm.

Kaolin and Other Earth Grindings—P. G. Zouck, Reisterstown; Wilson & Bahn, Whitehall.

Powder and Dynamite—Rockdale Powder Company.

Leather, Tanned, Curled and Finished—Lewis O. Eckhardt, Glen Morris.

Cheese, Butter, etc.—John E. Myers, Boring; Thos. M. Corcoran, Butler; Richard Kelbaugh, Parkton; Hale & Rhoten, Upperco; J. P. Jorden, Henry C. Schilling, Whitehall.

Confectionery—J. W. Beacham, Avondale; J. T. Whittle, Glyndon; R. S. B. Gore, George Naylor, Reisterstown.

Cotton Goods—Ashland Manfg. Company, Dickeyville; Mt. Vernon Cotton Duck Company, Franklinville; Oella Mills, Oella; Warren Mfg. Company, Warren.

Dyeing and Finishing Textiles—Rockland Bleach & Dye Works Company, Brooklandville.

Fertilizers—Nitrogen Company, St. Helena.

CALVERT.

Calvert County is one of the oldest counties in the State, but owing to its isolation and perhaps to the difficult means of access, there has been little immigration into it. Many of the names of the families are the same as those who settled here over 200 years ago. The county was first settled in 1654 and contains an area of 222 square miles, and it is therefore also the smallest county in the State. Its eastern line is washed by the Chesapeake Bay, and its southern and western sides are washed by the Patuxent river curves. The cliffs of Calvert, which overlook the bayside, attract much attention among students of geology.

The court house was burned in 1882 and many valuable ancient records were thus destroyed.

INCORPORATED AND OTHER TOWNS.

The county seat is Prince Frederick, while Chesapeake Beach and Solomon's are also incorporated towns. Other towns of importance in the county, not incorporated, are Barstow, Broome's Island, Dunkirk, Huntingtown, Lower Marlboro, Plum Point and Drum Point. They are small in population, but with an influx of immigrants promise well for the future.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTY, SOIL, ETC.

The county is practically a peninsula, bounded on the east by the Chesapeake Bay, the land being undulating and interspersed with many creeks and rivulets.

The soil is productive and divided between sandy and clay loam, and, with a mild climate, is responsive to cultivation.

Tobacco and cereals are the chief crops. Fruits and vegetables, which are grown quite plentifully, mature early along the waterways which have a southern exposure. The oyster grounds surrounding Calvert County are among the best in the State. Timber is plentiful, and iron ore and silica are found in extensive deposits.

Tobacco has for nearly two hundred years been the principal product of Calvert County, in consequence of which the land at one time became slightly impoverished, until the use of fertilizers again restored it to its natural qualities of productiveness. Corn, wheat and fruits are also raised in liberal quantities. In late years, live stock and poultry raising have become a part of the farmer's occupation. The number of farms in the county reaches about 800.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

The first railroad to enter the county was the Chesapeake Beach Railroad, which runs to Hyattsville. With this exception no other railroad runs through the county, though all the bay lines of steamboats touch along the shores of Calvert's rivers and on the bayside.

Drum Point, at the mouth of the Patuxent, is one of the finest harbors in the United States, and it is believed in time will become the shipping location of a great railroad system.

While there are not many packing houses in Calvert County, the catch of oysters and the employment given to its citizens by this industry is quite large. Upward of 1,000 men are employed on in-shore or boat fisheries, and some 300 to 400 in other capacities, taking and transporting oysters and fish. It is estimated that 65,000 bushels of oysters were taken in the season of 1902-3 in the waters of Calvert.

MANUFACTURES.

While there are not many manufacturing establishments in the county, there are some of a little importance, and, industrially, when the population of the county is considered with that of others in the State, gives evidence of progress. What is mostly needed is an influx of white laborers and settlers, who will utilize the natural advantages of the county and develop its industries.

The following list of manufacturers, with the figures, gives an idea of the approximate values of the manufactures of the county and the business industries:

Lumber and Grist Mill Products—Calvert Rolling Mills, Smithville; Trott & Bryant, Lower Marlboro; Geo. P. Ross, C. H. Dorsey, Mutual; John T. Bond, St. Leonard's; Isaac P. Bowen, Wallville; Wm. H. Robinson, Prince Frederick; Frederick Helb, Bertha; Oliver J. Hammett, Bowen; John W. Fowler, Chaneyville; James S. Fowler, Wm. A. Grierson, Huntingtown; Chas. E. Hardesty, Port Republic; Birckhead & Owings, Owings; James A. Dalrymple, Buena Vista—Number of employees, 55; capital invested, \$38,000.

General Stores—John F. Webster & Brother, Geo. W. Johnson, Wm. H. Crockett, Solomon's—Number of employees, 5; value of total product, \$68,000; capital invested, \$19,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$2,200.

Shipbuilding—James T. Marsh, Mill Creek; M. M. Davis, Thomas Moore, Solomon's—Number of employees, 25; value of total product, \$20,000; capital invested, \$15,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$11,000.

Wm. H. Files, ice cream, Solomon's; James W. Bellows, sailmaking, James T. Marsh, lumber; Roberts Brothers, canned goods, Mill Creek—Number of employees, 89; value of total product, \$18,500; capital invested, \$12,700; amount paid annually in wages, \$3,950.

Flouring and Grist Mill Products—Webster Tabbs, Prince Frederick; Gantt Dixon, St. Leonard's.

CAROLINE.

Caroline, the most inland and one of the smaller counties on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, was established in 1773. The Delaware State line binds it on the east, Dorchester County on the south, the Choptank and Tuckahoe rivers on the west, and Queen Anne's County on the north. It was named in honor of Lady Caroline Eden, and its first seat of government was at Melvin's wharf, just north of the site of Denton, the present county seat. It is the only county except Wicomico on the Eastern Shore that has no extensive Bay front.

The area of Caroline is about 320 square miles, and its population nearly 17,000, and the increase in this population during the past decade has been upwards of sixteen per cent. The county tax rate for 1903 is ninety-five cents.

COUNTY SEAT AND OTHER TOWNS.

Denton, with a population of nearly 1,500, is the county seat, and is growing in manufacturing importance.

Among the other live towns of Caroline County can be named Ridgely, Greensboro, Federalsburg, Preston, Hillsboro, Burrsville and Choptank.

TRANSPORTATION AND EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES.

Caroline has as good transportation facilities as any county in the State, and in some respects much better. The Delaware & Chesapeake Railway, the Queen Anne's Railroad, the B., C. & A. Railway, the Cambridge & Sea ord Railroad, and the steamboat lines on the Choptank and Tuckahoe rivers afford excellent shipping conveniences. and make it possible to place the crops of the county in the best markets in the country in less than a day.

The educational facilities of Caroline County are most excellent and include, in addition to the public school system, with its high school and manual training school, several private institutions.

LAND, AGRICULTURE, Etc.

The lands are level, but well drained, and the soil is more diversified than that of most counties in the State, ranging from heavy clay to sandy loam, being in some sections very light and producing many kinds of profitable crops. The heavy lands have been known to yield fifty bushels of wheat per acre, while from lighter soils over one hundred bushels of corn per acre have been repeatedly gathered.

In recent years Caroline agriculturists have devoted much of their farms, while growing cereals and hay, to fruits, and in this way chiefly have distinguished themselves and the county. They have been remarkably successful. A large per cent. of intelligent tillers of the soil have made small fortunes in the past decade. Twenty-four years ago there was not a bank in the county; now there are five, which show heavy deposits subject to check. As they derive their support principally from the business of the county, which is chiefly agricultural, this fact is cited as a trustworthy index of the prosperity which the county has attained in recent years in the varied lines of farming. It is often said, and the fact is proven, that each of many of Caroline acres pays for itself annually when tilled and managed by the more progressive farmers. Indeed, there are scores of industries where the net returns each year have been more than double the price paid for the land less than a dozen years ago. These instances are pointed out most frequently among the strawberry, blackberry, raspberry and tomato-growing lands. There are a large number of well-established packing-

houses to take at fair prices all the tomatoes grown in the county, and the facilities of transportation are most favorable conditions to the growers. The remarkable success of the Caroline farmers has, of course, been heralded abroad, and several hundred substantial agriculturists from the North, principally from Pennsylvania, have purchased tracts in this county.

The price of real estate has doubled in ten years, but is still quite low considering the profits and the attractions offered by the soil, climate and productions.

THE PACKING INDUSTRY.

Caroline was a pioneer county in the packing of fruits and vegetables. Early in the seventies the late Andrew B. Roe had a well-equipped establishment at Greensboro, which point is still a packing centre. Not until the latter part of the eighties, however, did the industry reach large proportions. It has grown very rapidly in the last few years and is now a chief industry. This year the advance has been greater than in any preceding year, last year's high prices inducing a general expansion. About a dozen additional houses of large capacity were erected and the number of small concerns was increased. Quite a number of farmers profitably operate small plants on their own land, growing their own supply of fruits. Several of the long established plants were enlarged and supplied with better machinery, in some cases almost doubling their capacity. Growers generally, in this county, accepted, for tomatoes the price of \$8.00 per ton, which is considered here a fairly remunerative price, but in some instances higher figures were obtained. In most sections the yield of tomatoes was surprisingly heavy.

There were no peaches to pack in Caroline this year, and only two or three of the houses put up peas. A careful estimate of the year's work shows that Caroline occupies first place in the list of tomato packing counties in the State. The business, while it is thought to temporarily disorganize to a considerable extent farm and household labor, attracting it to the canning centres of Denton, Ridgely, Preston, Greensboro, Federalsburg, Choptank and elsewhere, has on the whole vastly benefited the county. It distributes generally among the people, particularly the farmers and working class, several hundred thousand dollars annually.

The following is a trustworthy estimate of the operations of the year 1903:

Number of Canning Houses.....	58
Capital Invested	\$454,000
Number of Employes, (men, women and children) ..	3,710
Wages Paid	\$150,000
Tomato Acreage Contracted for.....	8,260
Cases Packed	1,000,000
Value of Product	\$1,500,000

The following is a fairly complete list of the packers and growers of Caroline:

W. M. Wright & Company, W. J. Wright & Son, O. C. Blades & Son, Choptank; Dennis & Carroll, Preston Canning Company, J. F. Lednum Company, Alexander Noble, Williamson & Rieck, Thos. Taylor, J. P. Patchett, Preston; R. M. Messick, R. I. Lednum & Company, Bethlehem; Wm. H. Dean, Chas. H. Todd, Fowling Creek; O. M. Hignutt, John McKee, W. C. Todd, Williston; H. T. Nuttle, Andersonstown; Robt. Patton, T. V. Redman & Son, American Corners; W. R. Breeding, Thos. H. Chambers & Company, H. B. Messenger, Federalsburg; Brown & Peters, *Hickman; H. C. Hobbs, Hobbs; H. A. Roe & Brother, Geo. T. Redden & Company, Denton Canning Company, B. W. Parker, Gary & Company, Denton; D. K. Crouse, Griffin; Stewart & Jarrell, Thos. W. Jones, Hillsboro; Alliance Preserving Company, Saulsbury Brothers, T. L. Day, Swing & Company, Euker & Company, Swann & Herr, T. W. Smith, Holsinger Brothers, Ridgely; Roe Brothers, T. L. Day, Greensboro; Robt. Jarrell, Alex. McKnatt, Goldsboro; J. H. Geiger & Company, Marydel; W. H. Jacobs, Henderson; Wesley Porter, Burrsville; J. Olan Clark, Oakland.

FISH.

The taking and shipping of fish, while not a large industry, might be made profitable and much larger if some restrictions were placed on the use of pound nets and fikes in the rivers and creeks, where the fish go to spawn, and wherefrom they are kept by these contrivances. At least 100 persons are employed in the business, which amounts to about \$20,000 annually, and in which \$8,000 capital is invested, and wages to the amount of about \$4,500 are paid annually.

TIN AND CAN MAKING.

Of course, the manufacture of cans progresses with the packing industry, and in Caroline five firms are manufacturing a large number of these for their own packing houses and for sale to other packers. These firms are Geo. T. Redden, Denton; T. L. Day, Swing & Company, Saulsbury Brothers, Ridgely, and Robert Jarrell, Goldsboro. They manufacture \$90,000 worth of cans a year with an investment of \$15,000, and pay wages to the amount annually of \$5,000 to about sixty men.

OTHER INDUSTRIES.

Caroline County has, in addition to the packing of fruits and vegetables, some other manufacturing interests worthy of mention in this report. There are sixteen rather small, but well-equipped flour mills,

driven principally by water power, with turbine wheels, and operating quite profitably to their owners, who make for the home and outside market over one hundred thousand dollars' worth of flour annually, and give steady employment to about fifty men and boys who have knowledge of the business. These employes receive wages aggregating \$14,000. The mills some years ago were equipped with the roller process machinery.

BRICK AND TILE.

There are five small brick and tile plants, the products of which amount to about \$12,000, and which afford employment for about forty days in the year to thirty men, who altogether for this work receive \$2,000 or thereabout. This little business is likely to grow steadily, nearly all the farmers recognizing the value of the use of tile in draining and reclaiming wet lands, and bricks being used more and more for building purposes.

CHARCOAL.

Charcoal burning is also worthy of notice. The output of the Caroline kilns brings to the county from the New York and other markets over \$6,000 annually. The burners and laborers employed for about two months in the year, numbering twenty-five, receive in wages about \$1,500 for the season.

WAGONS AND OTHER VEHICLES.

Wagon making as now conducted is a profitable business at Denton and other points. One company, at Denton, recently established, gives steady employment to a number of skilled mechanics, paying in salaries and wages about \$6,000 annually, and putting more than \$12,000 worth of vehicles on the market. The demand for the manufactures of this company is far beyond the capacity of its plant, necessitating extension. Four other small firms are engaged in cart and wagon building.

NEW ENTERPRISES.

With a plant valued at \$8,000 a Ridgely firm, J. H. & R. E. Smith, patentees and manufacturers, are, with a small force of workmen, putting about \$6,000 worth of corn harvesters on the market each season. They, too, are unable to make the machines fast enough, and greater facilities must be provided. Their present annual pay-roll amounts to more than \$2,500. Labor conditions are such that all labor-saving machinery is likely to grow in demand.

Still another noteworthy enterprise with a promising future, recently started at Denton by four young men, is the preserving and packing establishment known as the K. N. Hardcastle Company. Its specialties are mincemeat, English plum puddings, brandied fruits, pickles, marmalades, jams, etc., tastefully put up according to the recipes obtained from Mrs. K. N. Hardcastle. The company has a large and substantial new building and has a growing business through leading grocers with many first-class hotels, whose tables it supplies.

FRUIT PACKAGES, LUMBER, ETC.

There are twenty-three lumber mills (five of good size) in Caroline County. These include saw and planing plants, basket and fruit package factories, established at a cost of about \$75,000. Their total products yield nearly \$200,000 a year, and the 150 employes receive over \$50,000 in wages annually. The largest of these plants, owned and operated by Day, Swing & Company, is located at Ridgely. It has an extensive trade on the peninsula and in the State of New Jersey and elsewhere.

At Denton, Federalsburg, Hobbs and Henderson there are also factories engaged for a considerable part of the year in the making of fruit packages.

Veneer works are to be opened at Greensboro in the near future.

THE PRINTING BUSINESS.

There are five printing establishments in the county, those of the Denton Journal at Denton, the J. W. Stowell Printery at Federalsburg, and the Caroline Sun at Ridgely, having steam power. The Greensboro Free Press and the American Union use hand power machinery.

SHIRT FACTORIES.

There are three shirt factories in the county, employing about 100 operators, with an output of about \$30,000 in shirts and other garments annually. Wages aggregate \$18,000.

A MANUFACTURING COUNTY.

In the foregoing enterprises, not including the regular packing business, the investments amount to nearly \$200,000 and the output yields are about \$500,000 a year, wages paid being over \$100,000. Taken together with the packing industry, of which special mention has been made in this article, it is seen that Caroline must be considered one of the important manufacturing counties of Maryland. The facilities for shipping which favor Caroline's varied fruit and general farming interests assist greatly in the maintenance and growth of the manufacturing business.

The following list of manufactures, while not entirely complete, gives a clear idea of the progressive industry and business thrift in Caroline:

Lumber—B. W. Parker, Hughes Lumber & Coal Company, Roe & Redden, Denton; W. H. Cheezem, J. G. Rittenhouse, Bethlehem; W. J. Wright, Choptank; Thos. E. Blades, A. L. Fishell, Wright & Foster, Federalsburg; Alex. McKnatt, Goldsboro; Gottwalls & Hutson, Geo. H. Russell, Greensboro; W. H. Casho, Henderson; A. B. Pitman, Hynson; Gootee S. Liden, Oliver S. Reese, Smithville; George K. Wright, Phillips & Douglas, Preston; Chas. E. Carroll, Two Johns; Fred. H. Johnson, Andesontown; Day, Swing & Company, Ridgely; W. P. Willis, Fowling Creek—Number of employees, 141; value of total product, \$168,000; capital invested, \$55,500; amount paid annually in wages, \$49,900.

Printing—Melvin & Johnson, Union Publishing Company, Denton; J. W. Stowell, Federalsburg; Henry Wilkinson, Ridgely; Free Press Publishing Company, Greensboro—Number of employees, 14; value of total product, \$21,000; capital invested, \$16,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$3,150.

Shirts—W. M. Wright & Company, Choptank; Nuttle & Elliott, Federalsburg; Denton Shirt Company, Denton—Number of employees, 90; value of total product, \$30,000; capital invested, \$9,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$18,000.

Sugar Refining—T. H. Everngam, Concord; Gottwalls & Hutson, Greensboro; Slaughter Brothers, Hobbs—Number of employees, 6; value of total product, \$1,500; capital invested, \$900; amount paid annually in wages, \$240.

Tin, Copper and Iron Shops—A. T. Reichman, H. A. Rowe, G. T. Redden, Denton; J. W. Boardly, Saulsbury Brothers, T. L. Day, Swing & Company, Ridgely—Number of employees, 34; value of total product, \$15,500; capital invested, \$7,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$5,400.

Vinegar and Cider—Amos & Fishell, Federalsburg; A. Detwiler, Ridgely—Number of employees, 3; value of total product, \$800; capital invested, \$600; amount paid annually in wages, \$120.

Flouring and Grist Mill Products—Edward Roe, Henry Medford, M. J. Cohee, Denton; H. B. Messenger, Phillips & White, J. F. Disharoon, Federalsburg; W. H. Deen & Son, Fowling Creek; W. T. Sewell, D. J. Zacharius' Sons, Greensboro; Ernest Downes, Hillsboro; Beauchamp & Brother, Linchester; Stephen Fluharty, Newton; Jacob D. Bowers, James D. Wilson, Ridgely; John P. Wilson, Smithville; W. C. Todd, Williston; Saunders Brothers, Goldsboro—Number of employees, 48; value of total product, \$162,000; capital invested, \$57,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$14,400.

Brick and Tile—Nichols & Still, Federalsburg; Bilbrough Brothers, Greensboro; Edward Halbert, Hynson; David S. Stayer, T. W. Smith, Ridgely—Number of employees, 30; value of total product, \$12,500; capital invested, \$3,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$2,000.

Carriages and Wagons—Wm. H. Collins, Fowling Creek; Chas. S. Roop, Hobbs; J. Wesley Bradley, Linchester; Anklam Manufacturing Company, Denton; J. E. Williamson, Smithville—Number of employees, 18; value of total product, \$16,000; capital invested, \$7,900; amount paid annually in wages, \$6,100.

Charcoal—H. F. Trice, T. Williams, Federalsburg; A. W. Sisk, Preston—Value of total product, \$6,500; capital invested, \$800; amount paid annually in wages, \$1,450.

John T. Blades & Company, carpets, Choptank; J. H. & R. E. Smith, agricultural implements, Ridgely; The K. N. Hardcastle Company, food preparations; L. B. Towers, ice, Denton; W. H. Davis, photography, Federalsburg—Number of employees, 27; value of total product, \$39,000; capital invested, \$22,800; amount paid annually in wages, \$6,660.

Carriages and Wagons—Frank H. Thomas, Bethlehem; Jos. H. Price, Tan Yard.

Charcoal—Robert M. Meads, Concord; Richard Porter, Denton; H. B. Messenger, Federalsburg.

Flouring and Grist Mill Products—J. M. Anthony, Spring Mills, Denton; Eagle Mills, Federalsburg; Hog Creek Grist Mill, Newton.

Lumber and Timber Products—E. W. Parker, American Corners; W. H. Brown, W. J. Downing, Smithville; Martin Griffith, Fowling Creek.

CARROLL.

Carroll County was formed from Baltimore and Frederick Counties in 1837, and was named in honor of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, the last survivor of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. The county government was organized on April 11, 1837. In the territory now embraced in the county the first patent for land was issued in 1724. The earlier settlers were Scotch-Irish, Germans and the descendants of the English from Southern Maryland. The federal census of 1840 gave the population at 17,241, and that of 1900 at 33,860. The tax rate for 1903 is 45 cents, with road tax added.

AREA, FARMS, ETC.

The area of Carroll is 426 square miles, and the number of farms is 3,352. It is located in Middle Northern Maryland, adjoining Pennsylvania on the north, with Baltimore County on the east, Frederick on the west and Howard on the south. It is a fine agricultural and graz-

ing county, the principal farm crops being wheat, corn, rye, potatoes and hay, though buckwheat and oats are grown to some extent and the southern section is well adapted to growing tobacco. In one section considerable wormseed oil is made. Fruits of all kinds do well, and dairy farming and cattle fattening are important industries. Much pork is also raised. Carroll is adapted to all sorts of crops, and the numerous towns furnish ready markets for butter, eggs, vegetables and fruit.

The county lies high and is healthy, the annual death rate being about 9 to the 1,000. The land is rolling, and is well watered by numerous streams, which also furnish excellent water power for mills and manufactories. Good land ranges in value from \$25 to \$100 per acre and ordinary from \$10 to \$20. Farm labor is from \$10 to \$15 per month, with board.

SOILS.

There is a variety of soils. In Taneytown district the red lands are found; in Uniontown district, limestone, slate and flint; in Myers' district, gray rock, flint and loam; in Manchester district, limestone, yellow slate and rotten rock; in Middleburg district, red land and gravel soil; in New Windsor district, slate and limestone; in Union Bridge district, gray rock and blue and yellow slate. These districts are all in the northern section of the county. In Woolery's district, the land is gray rock, flint and loam; in Freedom district, gray stone, slate and rotten rock; in Westminster district, limestone and yellow and blue slate; in Hampstead, clay and some slate; in Franklin, slate and clay; in Mt. Airy, gray rock and blue and yellow slate. The upper part of the county is more hilly than the lower and is more highly improved. The lower part has much highly improved land also, and all of it is susceptible of high cultivation.

MINERALS, STONE AND TIMBER.

Iron ore, copper, lead, gold, marble, soapstone, brown stone, blue and gray limestone are found in the county, and there is much fine timber of all varieties, principally oak, hickory, chestnut and locust.

INCORPORATED AND OTHER TOWNS.

Westminster, the county seat, is located centrally in the county, and has a population of 3,496. The other incorporated towns are Taneytown, population 665; Union Bridge, 663; New Windsor, 430; Manchester, 609; Hampstead, 480; Mt. Airy, 532. The unincorporated villages, ranging in population from 75 to 300, are Sykesville, Uniontown, Union Mills, Silver Run, Frizzellburg, Patapsco, Gamber, Finksburg, Harney, Melrose, Warfieldsburg and Greenmount.

RAILROAD FACILITIES.

The railroad facilities of Carroll are good. The Western Maryland Railroad, now a part of the Wabash system, crosses the centre of the county from east to west; the Baltimore & Ohio crosses the extreme lower part of the county; the Baltimore & Hanover branch of the Western Maryland runs along the eastern border and the Frederick branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad runs along the western border, while the Bachman Valley Railroad extends into Carroll about five miles to the Chestnut Hill iron ore mines, which furnishes the most of its traffic. Surveys have been made for the Washington, Westminster and Gettysburg Railroad, from Washington, via Westminster, to Gettysburg, and it will cross the centre of the county, from north to south.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

The administration of county affairs, by a board of three County Commissioners, is most excellent. The tax rate is 45 cents on the \$100 for county purposes, and a special rate of from 8 to 18 cents for roads and bridges, fixed by district road commissioners. The tax rate is the lowest in the State and has been for years. Last year \$21,134.79 were spent on roads and small bridges; \$1,660 for outdoor pensioners, and an excellent home and farm is maintained for the poor. The county debt is but \$8,175.

CHURCHES.

The people of Carroll are generally moral and upright, and a majority are religious. Churches are numerous, many of them being large and of handsome architecture. All the leading denominations are represented—Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Lutheran, Reformed, Methodist Protestant, Methodist Episcopal and Presbyterian. There are also German Baptists, United Brethren and Church of God houses of worship.

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES.

Carrroll County has fine educational facilities, ranging from the primary school of the strictly rural district to Western Maryland College, where the county has twenty-six pupils in addition to the two State pupils. There are 140 public schools in the county and 180 teachers, and the county owns 130 schoolhouses. The Westminster High School is at the head of the public school system. To this school some scholars outside of the school district are admitted. In addition there is a manual training school in Westminster, and there are graded schools at Manchester, Hampstead and Union Bridge; Western Maryland College; at New Windsor is New Windsor College, the

successor of Calvert College; Maryland Collegiate Institute, at Union Bridge; Warfield College, near New Freedom; the Westminster Theological Seminary, at Westminster, and 140 public schools, a high school, three graded schools, a manual training school and four colleges shows that Carroll is well supplied with educational facilities.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

No community anywhere is better supplied with banking facilities. There are three national banks, a savings bank and a trust company bank in Westminster, a national bank in New Windsor, and two State banks in Taneytown, one each in Uniontown, Union Bridge, Manchester, Hampstead, Union Mills and Sykesville, besides a private bank in Westminster and one in Mount Airy. The combined capital of the banks is \$583,000; surplus and undivided profits, \$382,606; deposits, \$2,904,968. The deposits with the private bankers would probably bring the total deposits up to \$3,000,000.

MANUFACTURES. *

While Carroll is generally known as an agricultural section, numerous industries are carried on and the output is over \$2,000,000 in value, not counting two whiskey distilleries, one of small and the other of large capacity, and about fifty mills which make flour, cornmeal and feed; nor the product of saw mills, which turn out lumber and railroad ties in large quantities; nor canning establishments. The canning industry in Carroll is getting quite large, and this year a new one has been established and two that have been idle several years have been put in operation. The capital invested in plants is probably \$225,000, and the output is about \$275,000. The canning season is short and about 1,000 persons are employed in the busy season. About \$145,000 are paid in salaries and wages.

The largest factory in the county is the Oakland Woolen Mills, in Freedom district, which employs 154 men, twenty-six women and thirty-two children, a total of 212 persons, with an annual pay roll of \$70,000. Next comes the railroad shops of the Western Maryland Railroad, at Union Bridge, with 150 employees and a pay roll of \$156,000. The tannery of England & Bryan, three miles east of Westminster, comes next in importance. The employees number fifty men; the capital invested is \$200,000, the output is large and the annual wages \$25,000.

Seven steam flour mills have an invested capital of \$108,000, employ fifty-seven men, pay \$24,410 in wages, and the value of their products is \$172,500. There are probably fifty more grist mills in the county, in value \$100,000, and whose products perhaps reach \$200,000. Butter and ice cream factories are numerous. Some establishments make both

butter and ice cream and others butter alone, while there are numerous small ice cream factories. Reports from twelve of the larger factories show a combined capital of \$37,600, an output of \$97,136, twenty-seven employees and an annual pay roll of \$7,530.

In the three large fertilizer factories \$51,000 are invested. The value of the output is \$108,000, the employees number eighteen and \$4,240 are paid in wages annually.

The cigar making industry is an extensive one, and the factories are mostly located in the upper districts. In fourteen of the more important ones the capital invested is \$47,000, the value of the product is \$278,000, and they employ 143 men, eighty-three women and twenty-nine children, a total of 254, whose wages amount to \$47,000. There are a number of small factories, located in villages or on farms, which would make the whole number of persons engaged in the business about 274, and show an additional capital of \$3,000 and an output of \$20,000.

Ladies' wrappers are made at Union Bridge and men's shirts at Westminster. The capital of these establishments is about \$18,000, the employees number 113, \$15,800 are paid out in wages, and the value of the product is \$182,300.

There are lime kilns, stone quarries, harness factories, confectioneries, bakeries, marble yards, broom factories, brick yards and a great variety of small industries, and room for many more. The various streams of the county are capable of turning the wheels of great factories, in addition to furnishing power to many mills now located on them, and it is a wonder that the excellent and never-failing power afforded has not been availed of. There are numerous eligible sites for large mills on the banks of Patapsco Falls, along which runs the Western Maryland Railroad, which is now a part of the great Wabash system, and which will afford excellent shipping facilities.

Among the other industries of Carroll County may be included the following:

Flour and Feed—C. A. Runkles & Company, Mount Airy; Rein-dollar & Company, Taneytown; Roberts, Roop & Company, Nathan G. Gorsuch, Son & Company, Milling Ice and Cold Storage Company, Westminster; D. H. Millinder, Hampstead; R. B. Myers, Union Bridge—Number of employees, 61; value of total product, \$270,391; capital invested, \$96,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$21,250.

Ice and Water—Ice and Cold Storage Company, Citizens' Water Company, Westminster—Number of employees, 7; capital invested, \$57,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$3,341.

Canned Goods—Smith, Yingling & Company, B. F. Shriver & Company, Westminster; B. F. Shriver & Company, Union Mills; B. F. Shriver & Company, New Windsor; Spencer & Baldwin, Hampstead; Elias B. Arnold, Smallwood; Lewis Shipley, Gamber; Miller & Moore,

New Windsor—Number of employees, 900; value of total product, \$338,000; capital invested, \$227,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$165,350.

Ice Cream and Butter—Pleasant Valley Creamery Company, Pleasant Valley; Lantz Brothers, New Windsor; I. David Crowl, Westminster; Ivan H. Sayers, Smallwood; J. U. Beacham, Avondale—Number of employees, 15; value of total product, \$46,000; capital invested, \$10,100; amount paid annually in wages, \$3,568.

Butter, Milk and Eggs—Spring Lake Dairy Farm, Greenmount; Myers & Arthur, Frizzellburg; Wakefield Creamery, Wakefield Station; Clay & Clary, Mt. Airy; C. M. Murray, Hampstead; R. N. Fleagle, Melrose and Cranberry—Number of employees, 16; value of total product, \$108,000; capital invested, \$26,500; amount paid annually in wages, \$3,310.

Cigars—Geo. A. Bixler, Harvey W. Stein, John Leffert, Westminster; John Esteline, W. H. Shoemaker, Heineman Brothers, Hampstead; E. C. Sauerhammer, F. S. Staley, Taneytown; W. D. Hanson, C. E. Bette & Company, Chas. Brillhart, C. M. Masenheimer, W. L. Hoffman, W. N. Gettier, Manchester—Number of employees, 254; value of total product, \$278,050; capital invested, \$47,900; amount paid annually in wages, \$46,990.

Carriages and Wagons—J. E. Eckenrode, Herr & Babylon, J. H. Sullivan, Westminster; Chas. G. Sprecker, Mount Airy; Maisenheimer & Burgman, G. L. Manrath, Manchester; J. H. Reindollar, Taneytown; R. C. Snell, Hampstead—Number of employees, 52; value of total product, \$94,500; capital invested, \$53,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$21,570.

Tombstones—Amos R. Schultz, Hampstead; John Beaver, Westminster—Number of employees, 4; value of total product, \$28,500; capital invested, \$2,500; amount paid annually in wages, \$1,500.

Ladies' Wrappers—I. Walderman, Union Bridge; Strauss, Eiseman & Company, Westminster—Number of employees, 115; value of total product, \$182,300; capital invested, \$14,500; amount paid annually in wages, \$15,300.

Bricks—Oursler, Mount Airy; Robt. E. Frizzell, Chas. Graft, Westminster—Number of employees, 11; value of total product, \$4,825; capital invested, \$2,500.

Fertilizers—Farmers' Fertilizer Company, Chas. Schaeffer, Westminster; Fred. Mering, Bruceville—Number of employees, 17; value of total product, \$107,000; capital invested, \$51,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$3,200.

Oakland Manufacturing Company, woolen goods and kerseys, Oakland; England & Bryan, sole and belting leather; Westminster Hat Company, hats; Goodwin Lime Company, lime; Westminster Abattoir Com-

pany, meat; L. A. Haller, machine repair shops; Atlantic Machine Company, can labeling machine; Carroll County Electric Light and Power Company, Westminster Gas Light Company, Westminster; W. H. Shower, threshers, Manchester; Wakefield Mills and Lime Company, lime and crushed stone, Wakefield Station; W. E. T. Smith & Son, John H. Klees, harness, Mount Airy—Number of employees, 307; value of total product, \$627,500; capital invested, \$641,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$107,350.

Furnishing Water—Westminster Water Company, Westminster.

Plumbing—Heating and Plumbing Company, Westminster.

Freight Cars and Repair Shops, W. M. R. R. Shops, Union Bridge.

Cigar Boxes—Chas. F. Myers, Union Bridge.

Bread and Other Bakery Products—J. T. Koontz, Mrs. Clarinda Shoemaker, Taneytown; Morris Mitten, John B. Saylor, J. P. Wohlegemuth, Westminster.

Lime and Cement—Edwin G. Gilbert, Joseph L. Haines, Linwood; Edward Roop, Medford; Myers Lime Kiln, New Windsor; E. E. Roop, Wakefield.

Rag Carpet—H. Faud Lynch, Patapsco.

Whiskey—A. S. Burkholder, Westminster; Meginnis & Company, Carrollton Station.

Carriages and Wagons—Elmer S. Koontz, Middleburg; Chas. E. Simpson, Mount Airy; Edward H. Humbert, Pleasant Valley; Frank E. Michaels, Union Bridge; Levi Pliffer, Preston Waltz, Westminster.

Butter, etc.—Basil Gardner, C. C. Wooden, Hampstead; Walnut Grove Creamery; Hood's Mills Creamery Company, Hood's Mills; John M. Nelson, Mount Airy; Taneytown Creamery Company, Taneytown; Danner & Frizzella, Thomas H. Garther, Union Bridge; Crouse & Smeak, Jos. Yingling, Howard Zile, Westminster.

Confectionery—Orlando Reese, Westminster.

Fertilizers—Englar & Rhinehardt, Linwood; David Englar, Medford; Jos. A. Stouffer, New Windsor.

Foundry and Machine Shops—John J. Fleming, Geo. Driver, Watersville; E. H. Sharretts & Brothers, York Road.

Oak Tanning—Schlosser Oak Tanning Company, Westminster.

Flour and Grist Mill Products—Devilbliss & Myerly, S. P. Englar & Sons, Chas. J. Hibberd, Beard & Shimmel, Campers' Chopping Mill, New Windsor; Jas. F. Tracey, Patapsco; Bradenburg Grist Mill, Springfield Roller Mills, Sykesville; Noah H. Arters, Malvern Mills, Monocacy Mills, Andrew Stonereifer, Taneytown; Bollinger Mills, Jeremiah W. Etzler, L. F. Miller & Sons, Shrinerea Mills, Milton O. Valentine, John W. Spahr, Union Bridge; Edward E. Roop, Wakefield; Wm. Bachman, Elias Bollinger, Cedar Grove Mills, Milton Chew,

Josiah Crowl, Wesley J. Hahn, Noah Hollinger, Klee Milling Company, Levi F. Lee, John H. Leister, William Lucabaugh, Mrs. Jennie McKinstry, Meyer's Mill, Pipe Creek Mills, Theo. F. Shearer, B. F. Shriver, Smith, Yingling & Company, Walnut Grove Mills, Wentz's Flour and Grist Mill, Pius C. Wolf, Joseph Yingling, John W. Edmondson, Joseph Fornwalt, Fridinger Roller Mill, Westminster; Buckman Mill, Lewis T. Fout, Woodbine; Spring Grove Mills, York Road; Warren L. Shipley, Deep Run Mill, Abraham Lohn, Wm. E. McKelvey, Meadows Lawn Mill, Jacob Richards, Hampstead; Drechler's Grist Mill, Carrollton; Comet Flouring Mill, Finksburg; George Grose, Greenmount; Hood's Mills Milling Company, Hood's Mills; Big Pipe Creek Mills, Kump; John W. Tracey, Linesboro; John W. Few, Samuel E. Harris, South Branch Mill, Trevanion Mill, Lucy Weigle, Linwood; Oscar Wagner, Medford; Wilson L. Crouse, New Rochester Mills, Middleburg; L. H. Gosnell, Morgan; Vernon W. Nicodemus, Mount Airy.

Lumber and Timber Products—Chas. E. Wamfer, Finksburg; Benjamin F. Bosley, Greenmount; Chas. Ed. Mullinix, Rumpkells & Company, Mount Airy; H. B. Jones, A. M. Kalbach, New Windsor; Jonas M. Wagner, Wakefield; Jacob J. Edmondson, Klee & Edmondson Lumber Company, Edgar McQuay, Ben. F. Poole, Franklin T. Welk, Westminster; Fleming Brothers, Edgar M. Powers, Woodbine.

Mineral and Soda Waters—C. H. Brown, Westminster.

Monuments and Tombstones—Geo. W. Slonaker, Linwood; Cornelius Miller, Westminster.

Paper and Wood Pulp—Gunpowder Mill, Rockdale Mill, Westminster.

Photography—Theodore J. Myers, Pleasant Valley; J. H. Kuchton, Westminster; J. A. Haugh, York Road.

Printing and Publishing—Enterprise, Hampstead; Carroll Record, Taneytown; Banner of Liberty; Union Bridge Pilot, Union Bridge; American Sentinel, Democratic Advocate, Westminster.

Pumps—Frank Palmer, Linwood.

Saddlery and Harness—G. W. Harbaugh, Linwood; Wm. E. T. Smith, Mount Airy; Milton D. Reid, New Windsor; John Deckebaugh, John Harris, Sykesville; Harry A. Heck, Stanley C. Reaver, Taneytown; Chas. E. H. Schrivner, Daniel C. Derr, C. I. Lindsey, Union Bridge; J. Walter Shunk, Harry M. Smith, Wm. H. H. Zepp, Westminster.

Shirts—Strauss, Eiseman & Company, Westminster.

Tinsmithing, Coppersmithing and Sheet Iron Working—John McNeal, Hampstead; Charles E. Myers, Linwood; L. P. Schultz, Sykesville; Pius J. Fink, Harry S. Koons & Company, Taneytown; Henry S. Wagner, Union Bridge; Otto Elder, Gilbert & Gehr, Wm. H. Grumbine, Wm. H. Myers, Westminster Hardware Company, Westminster.

Tobacco, Cigars and Cigarettes—Snyderburg Cigar Manufacturing Company, J. T. Uttermahlen, C. V. Wantz, S. J. Wareheim, G. A. Bixley, J. W. Cunningham, C. C. Dudrear, A. P. Helwig, Westminster; William E. Rupp, Greenmount; Grogg & Crampton, G. W. Hauck & Company, Hampstead; Clara V. Miller, Miller's; J. V. Eckenrode, Jacob Newcomer, Taneytown; Progress Cigar Factory, Union Bridge; Samuel Meant, York Road.

Vinegar and Cider—James C. Hoffman, Hampstead; Jos. R. Lind, Mount Airy; T. S. B. Fridinger, Levi T. Lee, Westminster.

Slaughtering and Meat Packing—Isaac M. Stover, Medford.

CHARLES.

Charles County forms the southwestern portion of the western shore of the State, and is bounded on the west and partly on the south by the Potomac river, on the east, in part, by the Wicomico and the Patuxent rivers.

Charles County was one of the earliest settled counties of the State, being organized in 1658, and given its name by the second Lord Proprietary. Its area is 460 square miles, and it has most important resources in oysters, fish and water fowl.

It is traversed by the Wicomico river, Nanjemoy, Port Tobacco and Mattawoman creeks. The county has probably as much, if not more, water front than any other county in the State.

Historically, Charles County is one of the most important. Port Tobacco, from colonial times the county seat, is noted in the history of the Revolution, and Marshall Hall, opposite Mt. Vernon, is closely connected with the memory of Washington, though it is now an excursion resort. The grave of General William Smallwood on the ancestral estate was marked on July 4, 1898, by the Maryland Society of the Sons of the American Revolution with a massive monument. The county was also the home of Thomas Stone, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and of other distinguished men.

The population of Charles County is 18,316, according to the last census, and the total value of lands is estimated at \$2,775,240, and the improvements at \$1,216,610. The tax rate of the county for 1903 is \$1.05.

The soil is loam, highly productive under cultivation, the land being mostly favorable to farming, and generally level in the centre of the county, while on either side there are small hills and valleys. In some sections of the county marl is found.

AGRICULTURE, ETC.

There are 1,900 farms, with an acreage of 263,255 acres in the county, and the important agricultural productions are tobacco, corn, wheat, oats, rye, fruits and grasses.

The scarcity of farm labor, the sparse settlement, and the susceptibility of the land to intensive cultivation make Charles a desirable county for immigrants to settle in.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

Nearly all the steamboat lines that run out of Baltimore and Washington stop at some point in Charles County, in addition to which water transportation facilities the middle section of the county is traversed by the Pope's Creek branch of the P. B. & W. R. R., while the eastern section is traversed by a short line of railroad under the management of the Washington and Point Lookout Company.

These manifest shipping advantages and numerous water products make Charles County a most desirable location for thrifty settlers.

OYSTERS AND FISH.

The oyster and fish industries of Charles County furnish occupation for about one-tenth of the laboring people. Large quantities of fish and oysters are annually shipped from the waters of the Potomac, Wicomico and Patuxent rivers, there being nearly 200 vessels and boats engaged in this industry, with upwards of 450 people employed therein.

• INCORPORATED TOWN.

The only incorporated town in Charles County is La Plata, now the county seat, the change having been made some time since, when La Plata succeeded Port Tobacco. It has a population of 450, and is the business centre of the county.

The Government Naval Proving Ground and Powder Factory furnish employment for about 350 laborers and mechanics and twenty clerks, and necessitates an annual expenditure by the Government in this county of upwards of \$140,000.

The Government Reservation at Indian Head aggregates 2,200 acres.

BUSINESS AND MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.

Charles County is manifestly not a manufacturing county, there being only forty such in the county, with an invested capital of \$105,000.

The principal business interests of the county are represented in the following lists, which includes manufacturing, financial and other institutions:

Bread and Other Bakery Products—Luther Dement, La Plata.

Flour and Grist Mill Products—Chapel Point Flour Mill, Charles F. Hayden, Bel Alton; La Plata Milling Company, La Plata; Hancock & Cooksey, Dentsville; Adrian Posey, Faulkner; Lemuel B. Owen, McConchie; Edward E. Milliard, Mason Springs; Geo. T. C. Gray, Nanjemoy; Pomonkey Milling Company, Pomonkey; C. A. Wright, Wayside; Bryantown Flour Mills, Bryantown; Hughesville Milling Company, Hughesville; A. M. Gates, Waldorf.

Lumber and Timber Products—Chas. T. Hayden, Bel Alton; Frederick Croft, Cross Roads; Marcellus Bowie, Pisgah; J. Preston Tippet, Newport; Hawkins & Digges, C. Malcolm Berry, J. Benj. Mattingly, La Plata; Pomonkey Milling Company, Pomonkey; C. A. Wright, Wayside; Bryantown Flour Mills, Bryantown; A. M. Gates, Waldorf; Charles M. Phillips, Nanjemoy; Jabez Wright, Cross Roads; Thos. L. Twiford, Port Tobacco.

Printing and Publishing—Maryland Independent, The Times-Crescent, La Plata.

Tinsmithing, Coppersmithing and Sheet Iron Working—John S. Button & Company, J. R. Nevitt, La Plata.

Tobacco Packing and Rehandling—J. W. Albrittain, T. R. Farrall, La Plata; H. M. Thomas, J. W. Waring, Pomonkey; G. E. Lyon, McConchie; Robt. D. Wills, Bel Alton; Hamilton Brothers, Port Tobacco; Geo. W. Carroll, Gallant Green; C. Posey Herbert, Hughesville; J. I. Naylor, Waldorf.

Banking and Financial—Southern Maryland Savings Bank, La Plata.

Canning and Packing—R. H. Pollock, La Plata; Roberts, Moore & Company, Benedict.

Oyster Shucking and Shipping—Benj. F. Henderson, Benedict.

Painters and Paperhangers—Wm. T. Maurice, La Plata; Downs Brothers, Pomonkey.

CECIL.

Cecil County, the most northeastern county in the State, was first settled in 1658, near the mouth of Principio creek, and the county was organized in 1674. Capt. John Smith and his companions were the first white men to visit the territory. Capt. William Clayborne erected a trading post on Watson's Island, in the Susquehanna, just prior to 1634.

Cecil is bounded on the east by Delaware, on the north by Pennsylvania, on the west by the Susquehanna river and on the south by the Sassafra river, separating it from Kent County.

It has an area of 375 square miles, and is a prosperous, growing county in agriculture and manufactures. The population of Cecil County at the last census was 24,662, and its tax rate for 1903 is 90 cents.

Cecil County was named in honor of the second Lord Baron of Baltimore, and was the tenth county in order of formation.

EDUCATION.

This county was one of the first to engage in school work. In 1723 the Legislature appointed a committee to open free schools. St. Stephen's Church opened a public school in 1734 and the Friends' Meeting House at Calvert, which was organized by William Penn in 1702, shortly afterward opened a school. It was not until 1859, however, that the system of free public schools was organized in the county, antedating the public school system of the State by six years. Among the prominent private schools in the county are the West Nottingham Academy, opened in 1741, and the Tome Institute at Port Deposit, endowed by the late Jacob Tome with several millions of dollars.

LAND.

Cecil is one of the smaller counties, much of which, however, is under water, being intersected by the North East, Elk and Bohemia rivers. The surface throughout is rolling, and towards the Pennsylvania line very hilly, thus giving considerable water power, which is utilized very largely in manufactures.

INCORPORATED AND OTHER TOWNS.

Elkton is the county seat and the other incorporated towns are Port Deposit, Chesapeake City, Perryville, Rising Sun, Cecilton, North East and Charleston, while those not incorporated include Warwick, Frederick, Earleville, Cherry Hill, Baldwin, Providence, Colora, Farmington, Sylmar, Zion, Calvert, Principio, Leeds, Mechanics' Valley, Singerly, Blithedale, Leslie, Furnace, Woodlawn, Oakwood, Conowingo, Bay View, St. Augustine, Pilot, Childs, Fair Hill, Barksdale and Cowantown.

NATURAL ADVANTAGES.

The natural advantages of Cecil County are generally good soil, adapted to farming, trucking and fruit growing, with considerable mineral resources in stone, clays, fair timber supply, very good water power, and navigable streams, with a great shad and herring fishery.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

The transportation facilities are exceptionally good, consisting of the P. B. & W. R. R., the Baltimore & Philadelphia, the Philadelphia & Baltimore, the Central, and the Columbia & Port Deposit Railroads, while the Susquehanna, Sassafras, Bohemia, North East and Elk rivers, with the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal afford constant rail and water transportation, with a considerable mileage of main and minor public roads.

AGRICULTURE.

There are 1,633 farms, with an acreage of 200,629 acres reported in the census for 1900 for Cecil County, and no doubt these figures have been augmented considerably within the past four years.

The soil generally is fertile, varying from a yellow clay to a disintegrated rock, and wheat, corn, hay, tomatoes and potatoes are largely produced, in addition to which creamery products in great quantities find their way to the markets of Philadelphia and Baltimore, the amount of these being estimated at about \$275,000 per annum. The hay crop of Cecil County is noted as the highest grade in America, and is large and remunerative.

MANUFACTURES.

The excellent water power of the county has been an incentive to the establishment of numerous factories, including the third largest pulp and paper mill in the United States, located at Elkton. The Principio Company's Iron furnaces were at one time among the largest in America. The water power is utilized by large cotton, flour, phosphate, kaolin, paper, pulp, and other mills.

The stone quarried at Port Deposit is considerable, and make excellent building material when polished, and is really excelled by no other stone in the country.

According to an estimate made by one well versed in the condition of the county and its products, the following figures, showing the value of the yearly manufactures of the county, may be taken as nearly correct:

Barge and Boatbuilding.....	\$150,000
Brick, Fire Brick, Clay, Minerals.....	300,000
Canned Goods	360,000
Cotton Cloths	75,000
Creamery Products	275,000
Fertilizers	325,000
Flour, Feed and Meal	500,000

Iron Forgings and Castings	450,000
Lumber and Timber	300,000
Paper	600,000
Pulp	225,000
Quarried Stone	500,000
Miscellaneous	250,000
Total	<hr/> \$4,310,000

Iron Castings, etc.—The Jas. F. Powers Foundry Company, Elkton; The B. C. Bibb Stove Company, Port Deposit—Number of employees, 80; value of total product, \$100,000; capital invested, \$119,200; amount paid annually in wages, \$43,237.

Flour, Feed and Meal—Geo. M. Christie, Rowlandville; Jethers, Johnson & Company, Bay View; Armstrong, Squire & Company, North East—Number of employees, 8; value of total product, \$69,000; capital invested, \$23,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$4,500.

Butter and Creamery Products—S. England & Son, Rising Sun; Middleton Farms, Cecilton; Harmony Creamery, Sylmar—Number of employees, 17; value of total product, \$86,000; capital invested, \$17,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$7,400.

Canned Goods—Wilson & Merritt, Warwick; A. H. Owens & Brothers, Perryville; Ularly & McNamee, Elkneck; Logan & Brothers, W. T. Fryer, Colora—Number of employees, 240; value of total product, \$89,500; capital invested, \$32,800; amount paid annually in wages, \$12,286.

Fertilizers—The Scott Fertilizer Company, Elkton; The Eureka Fertilizer Company, Perryville—Number of employees, 85; value of total product, \$250,000; capital invested, \$175,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$28,000.

Paper, Pulp, etc.—Wm. T. West & Company, Rowlandville; C. S. Garrett & Son Company, Childs—Number of employees, 170; value of total product, \$280,000; capital invested, \$95,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$33,000.

E. T. B. Day, oak and bamboo and baskets, Green Hill Fire Brick Company, stove linings, North East; Chas. L. Carter, binders and boards, Singerly; Deibert & Wilson, turkey red and table damask, Elkton; The Rowland Manufacturing Company, flooring and ceiling, Port Deposit; Jos. S. Payne, Sons & Company, buggies and carriages, Rising Sun—Number of employees, 122; value of total product, \$155,365; capital invested, \$83,600; amount paid annually in wages, \$35,740.

Cheese, Butter, etc.—D. Evelin, Cherry Hill; Chas. A. Kirk, Chesapeake City; Elwood Balderston, Colora; John H. Groves, Elkton.

Cotton Goods—Baldwin Manufacturing Company, Alfred Kershaw & Company, Bank.

Flouring and Grist Mill Products—Whittaker Mill, Blythedale; Eureka Flour Mills, Friendship Roller Mills, Calvert; Clayton Roller Mills, Chesapeake City; Wilna Roller Mills, Childs; E. A. Clendinen & Brother, Colora; Cecil Roller Mills, Cowantown; William Freeman, Earleville; Little Elk Mills, Rickett's Mill, Davis & Vinsinger, Elkton; J. P. Kirk, Liberty Grove; Chas. S. F. Mearns, North East; Rock Run Mills, Port Deposit; E. J. Jackson & Son, Principio; Rock Valley Mills, Walnut Valley Mills, Providence; Jos. R. Coates, Richard's Mere; John A. Hunter, Stone Run Mill, Sycamore Mills, Rising Sun; Eureka Mills, Zion.

Brick and Tile—John Gilpin, Elkton.

Carriages and Wagons—James F. Rutter, Woodlawn.

Foundry and Machine Shop Products—Enterprise Machine Works, Elkton; Armstrong Stove and Manufacturing Company, Perryville.

Canned Fruits and Vegetables—Baker & Arthur, Stanley Brothers, Elkton; John Futtty, Jr., Elkneck; Henry Deckman, W. Scott Hanby, North East; John Whelan, Oakland; W. C. Andrews, Conowingo; E. E. Dawson, Rockasprings; W. A. Canaday, Iron Hill.

Lumber and Timber Products—Albert R. Strahorn, Appleton; Thos. H. Warburton, Bay View; A. Stanley & Brother, Elkton; Ed. H. Strahorn, Fairhill; Hardwood Lumber Company, North East; Phillip T. Bell, Oakwood; Locustdale Mills, Iven W. Richards, Octoraro; Wm. T. West & Company, Rowlandsville; Wm. P. Chubbs, Zion.

Marble and Stone Works—Wm. Gray & Sons, Aikin; McClannahan Granite Company, Port Deposit.

Monuments and Tombstones—Jos. H. Sloan, Elkton.

Paper and Wood Pulp—Jas. B. Ramsey & Son, Rising Sun; Southern Pulp Company, Kenmore Pulp and Paper Company, Elkton; Harlan's New Leeds Mill, Leeds.

Pottery, Terra Cotta and Fire Clay Products—Cecil Fire Brick Company, Wakefield Fire Brick Company, The United Fire Brick Company, North East.

Illuminating and Heating Gas—Elkton Gaslight Company, Elkton.

Iron and Steel—Principio Forge Company, Principio Furnace.

Kaolin and other Earth Grindings—Harford County Flint Company, Conowingo; Maryland Clay Company, North East.

Printing and Publishing—Cecil County News, Cecil Democrat, Cecil Whig, Elkton Appeal, Elkton; Cecil Star, North East; Port Deposit Press, Port Deposit; Midland Journal, Rising Sun.

Saddlery and Harness—John W. Perkins & Company Wm. H. Cole, Elkton.

Boat and Shipbuilding—Ed. Deibert & Brother, Henry Deibert, Elkton.

Stationery Goods—J. H. White & Company, North East.

Tinsmithing, Coppersmithing and Sheet Iron Working—J. E. Alexander & Son, H. R. Boulden, Elkton; Richard B. Conrey, J. W. Johnson & Son, Chesapeake City; Stephenson & Reynolds, Port Deposit; Scott Wilson, Rising Sun.

Vinegar and Cider—Z. Gray & Son, Colora.

Woolen Goods—Providence Mills, Johnson & Son, Bay View.

DORCHESTER.

In the year 1669 Anthony LeCompte, a distinguished Frenchman, is said to have entered the Choptank river with a few friends and settled on the southern shores of the river at a place now known as Horn Point. He is supposed to have been the first settler in Dorchester County. A few years later he was followed by others, and so on until the northern part soon became thickly populated.

There is very little known of the early history of the county prior to the breaking out of the Revolutionary War, at which time local feeling was divided between sympathy with the idea of the new republic and allegiance to the mother country. However, many men from Dorchester County enlisted in the American Army, as will appear from the records now in possession of the Maryland Historical Society, and gave of their lives and property to the cause. Since then the young men of the county have time and again enlisted as soldiers in the country's wars, and in many instances have been of signal service to the republic.

AREA, SOIL, ETC.

Dorchester County covers an area of 610 square miles, has a population of 28,000 and a tax rate of \$1.03 for 1903.

The surface of the county is slightly undulating, with but little elevation, the highest point in the county being but thirty feet above the sea level. That part bordering on the Chesapeake Bay and the inland rivers and creeks is very low and marshy and is rapidly decreasing in value. Small rivers and creeks penetrate far into the interior of the county.

Wheat, corn, tomatoes, hay, melons, fruits and berries are the principal products of agriculture. Agriculture is the principal business of the people, to which the advantages of the county are naturally adapted. This is also true with the oyster business. There are many square miles of river and bay bottoms close at hand, which the people work during certain months of the year, and from which a large number of people derive their living.

The soil is heavy in some portions, and light in others, the county being well adapted to the raising of small fruits, berries, tomatoes, etc.

FARM STATISTICS.

The number of farms in this county is 2,074, the principal products of which are cereals, hay, vegetables, fruits and melons. The estimated value of these products amounted during the year of 1903 to \$1,347,650. The number of hands employed on said farms is 5,122—classing the tenants and employees, since it is now necessary that the tenant must do a great deal of his own work, besides managing the property.

INCORPORATED AND OTHER TOWNS.

The incorporated towns in this county are Cambridge, East New Market, Hurlock and Secretary.

The other towns that are not incorporated are Vienna, Church Creek, Madison, Taylor's Island, Linkwood, Williamsburg, Airey's, Reid's Grove, Brookview, Eldorado, Drawbridge, Wingates.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

The transportation facilities through Dorchester County for reaching the markets of the East, as well as Baltimore, are excellent, and include the Cambridge & Seaford Branch of the P., B. & W. Railroad, B., C. & A. Railway, Eastern Shore Transportation Company, and other packet vessels, with ample freight and passenger facilities.

INDUSTRIES.

Oyster taking, marketing and shipping enters largely into the daily life of the people of this county, and makes one of its most important industries. The number of persons engaged in catching, marketing, shucking and planting of oysters is 5,541, including 925 men engaged in shucking. 650 licenses were issued to dredgers, averaging five men to each boat, and 1,266 tongers were reported as taking oysters during the past season.

As far as ascertainable the total oyster pack for the season of 1902-3 was 477,843 bushels, the value of which was \$248,843.

The following firms were engaged in packing oysters in Dorchester County during the season: G. W. Woolford & Company, W. G. Winterbottom & Company, Tubman, Mills & Company, John H. Phillips, I. L. Leonard & Company, J. C. Leonard & Company, H. L. Harris & Company, Cambridge Packing Company, J. J. Phillips, Geo. M. Phillips & Company, L. B. Phillips & Company, J. F. Adams, Wm. Price, W. E. Blades, D. J. Murphy & Son, Eastside Packing Company.

FISH BUSINESS.

While the people of Dorchester County have been for years interested in the shipping of fish, yet not until recently have many given the business the best of their time and attention. To-day this business is a more important one than heretofore and is rapidly growing in proportion.

A conservative estimate of the number of barrels of different kinds of fish shipped annually from different points in this county puts it at 1,220 barrels, at a value of \$11.00 per barrel, which makes a total of \$13,420. H. L. Harris & Company, J. H. Phillips & Company, C. Lee Seward and C. H. Seward and Lewis Kemp are about the only firms who make a business of buying and shipping fish, but there are at least six hundred men engaged in the business, many of whom ship to the markets their individual catch. There is no way to compute the extent of what this amounts to during a year. On account of the fact that the men engaged in the business are otherwise employed in various pursuits, there is no way of estimating the number of hours per day each man works or the amount paid annually in wages.

TOMATO CANNING BUSINESS.

The number of cases of tomatoes, each containing two dozen cans, packed in this county during the season of 1903 is reported as about 695,874, which is the largest amount that has ever been packed in this county. The average value per dozen will amount to about 69 cents, or \$960,106.12 for the whole output. The value of canning houses, fixtures and real estate in the county is \$133,257. The duration of the season varies from 50 to 55 days. The amount paid annually in wages is about \$62,820. The number of men, women and children engaged in the business of packing the output—not counting the proprietors of the different establishments—is 3,493.

The different firms engaged in the business are: James Wallace Packing Company, T. M. Bramble & Company, Phillips Packing Company, W. W. Roberts & Company, the Hearn Company, Johnson & Radcliffe, P. W. Moore & Son, all of Cambridge; Carmine & Sherman, Thompsons; Weight & Willey, Aireys; R. E. Roberts & Company, Linkwood; Charles Webster, and East New Market Packing Company, of East New Market; J. B. Andrews & Son, F. W. Carroll, Harper & Company, Wright & Carter, Hurlock; Noble & Kennedy, Williamsburg; Hubbert & Conway, Williamsburg; Harrington Brothers, Madison; B. E. Harrington & Company, Taylor's Island; George C. Insley, Crapo; Moore & LeCompte, J. W. T. Webb & Son, Vienna; Howard P. Spedden, James; Toddville Canning Company, Toddville; J. Frank Hearn, Bishop Head; Bradley & Wheatley, Jordan & Spencer, Secretary; Messick & Dolby, Hurlock; W. T. Andrews & Son, Crapo; Draw-

bridge Canning Company, Drawbridge; Z. H. Brinsfield & Son, Eldorado; Josiah T. Wheatley, Finchville; Phillips & Douglas, Elwood; Galestown Canning Company, Galestown; L. A. Insley & Brother, Wingates; Ralph Brothers, Vienna; Seward & Company, Swards.

FUR BUSINESS.

The fur business is rather an important industry and a growing one in this county. Those engaged in it are W. T. Willis, Church Creek; W. F. Applegarth, Golden Hill; A. G. Robbins, Lakesville; Jesse Wall, Bepitch; C. L. Seward, Swards.

During the year about \$65,000 worth of furs have been handled in the county and the number of people engaged in the business is 450.

LUMBER BUSINESS.

The firms in Dorchester County engaged in the manufacture of timber products are: Cambridge Manufacturing Company, J. H. Neal, W. H. Radcliffe, R. T. Wright, Wright & Smith, James N. Sherman, E. M. Skinner & Brother, all of Cambridge; S. R. Linthicum, Cornersville; B. J. Linthicum, W. A. Linthicum, J. W. Brooks & Son, Church Creek; Smith & Harrington, Madison; L. D. Travers, Taylor's Island; Joseph W. Bradshaw, Wm. F. Applegarth, R. L. Simmons, J. R. Ritzenhouse, Mills Brothers, Golden Hill; Wm. H. Kirwan, Lakesville; Sullivan & Ellis, Swards; J. Holliday Murphy, Drawbridge; Windsor & Mowbray, Aireys; Thos. Higgins & Son, Vienna; Wright & Andrews, J. W. Blake, S. S. Andrews, Geo. A. Thompson & Son, Benj. F. Carroll, F. W. Carroll, J. B. Andrews, Hurlock; J. R. Coulbourne, W. R. Hurst, Secretary; J. W. Blake, Williamsburg; Z. H. Brinsfield, Eldorado.

The value of the mills, including real estate and fixtures, is \$422,000. The number of men and boys employed in the business as employes is 203. The amount paid annually in wages is \$40,600. Estimated value of product will be about \$197,000.

COUNTY'S GREATEST NEEDS.

Better roads are the most important needs of Dorchester County, and our correspondent says some method to show the people of the lower districts of the county that oysters and the oyster business is having a demoralizing effect on the industry in the State will do much to change the sentiments of the county in favor of some practical system for State aid in making better roads.

PRINCIPAL MANUFACTURES.

The principal manufactures of the county are as follows:

Shirts—Cambridge Shirt Company, Strauss, Eiseman & Company. Cables & Kohn, Cambridge; Jasper Harper, Hurlock; Wm. E. Seward,

Hills Point; Chas. Webster, East New Market; James A. Conkel, Secretary—Number of employees, 373; value of total product, \$360,940; capital invested, \$56,316; amount paid annually in wages, \$49,134.

Bricks—James C. Leonard, Robinson & Barnett, Cambridge; Enoch W. Wilson, Vienna—Number of employees, 45; value of total product, \$16,212; capital invested, \$29,525; amount paid annually in wages, \$5,042.

Butter and Ice Cream—Cambridge Creamery Company, Cambridge; East New Market Creamery Company, East New Market; Enterprise Creamery Company, Hurlock—Number of employees, 5; value of total product, \$7,120; capital invested, \$4,575; amount paid annually in wages, \$1,356.

Creamery Products—S. L. Webster & Company, East New Market; S. L. Webster & Company, Beulah—Number of employees, 3; value of total product, \$4,284; capital invested, \$2,900; amount paid annually in wages, \$840.

Flour, Feed, etc.—R. W. Randall, Cambridge Manufacturing Company, L. K. Warren, Cambridge; S. Merrick & Son, Hurlock Milling Company, Benjamin Merrick, Hurlock; Walter Beckwith, Vienna; F. P. Cockran, Henry Hubbert, Williamsburg—Number of employees, 44; value of total product, \$276,825; capital invested, \$113,113; amount paid annually in wages, \$15,402.

Shipbuilding—Richardson & Davis, Cambridge Manufacturing Company, Cambridge; James W. Brooks & Sons, Madison; Cannon & Simmons, Golden Hill—Number of employees, 51; value of total product, \$140,300; capital invested, \$74,460; amount paid annually in wages, \$18,465.

Harness—A. J. Hitch, Vienna; J. E. Sewell, Cambridge—Value of total product, \$2,025; capital invested, \$500.

Printing and Publishing—Democrat and News, Dorchester Standard, Item, Daily Banner and Cambridge Chronicle, Dorchester Era, Cambridge; Advance, Hurlock—Number of employees, 18; value of total product, \$25,000; capital invested, \$12,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$4,433.

Machinery, etc.—Edgar Shackleford, T. Hudson, Cambridge; Barber & Maxwell, Hurlock—Number of employees, 5; value of total product, \$10,990; capital invested, \$5,290; amount paid annually in wages, \$225.

Barrels and Baskets—Cambridge Manufacturing Company, J. E. Wright, Cambridge—Number of employees, 11; value of total product, \$2,880; capital invested, \$3,495; amount paid annually in wages, \$1,555.

Weatherboarding and Boxing—R. T. Wright, W. H. Radcliffe, Cambridge Manufacturing Co., Cambridge; S. W. Linthicum, Comersville—Number of employees, 20; value of total product, \$13,551; capital invested, \$64,500; amount paid annually in wages, \$2,228.

Among other industries may be grouped: Perry & Eskridge, sails and awnings; Cambridge Gas Company, illuminating gas; S. L. Webster & Son, fertilizer; W. T. Stevens, painter, Cambridge—Number of employees, 14; value of total product, \$42,376; capital invested, \$43,250; amount paid annually in wages, \$3,462.

Canned Fruits and Vegetables—I. J. Leonard Packing Company, James Wallace & Son, Cambridge; Wilbur F. Jones & Company, Church Creek; Zora H. Brinsfield, East New Market; Phillips & Douglass, Ellwood; Josiah T. Wheatley, Finchville; Jos. B. Andrews, Fred. W. Carroll, Hurlock; Howard P. Spedden, James; Jos. H. Conkle, Secretary; Chesapeake Canning Company, Benj. E. Harrington & Company, Taylor's Island; Percy & Phillips, Ralph Brothers, J. W. T. Webb, Vienna; Alex. Noble, Williamsburg.

Lumber and Timber Products—Windsor & Mobray, Aireys; James M. Sherman, Bucktown; Wooten Brothers, Cambridge; Linthicum & Baker, Church Creek; G. S. Thompson & Son, East New Market; Wm. F. Applegarth, Jos. H. Bradshaw, Hastings Brothers, Geo. W. Miller, Golden Hill; Benj. F. Carroll, Benj. Conway, Hurlock; Clarence Baker, Lakesville; Keys, Layton & Company, Lloyds; Benjamin W. Brooks, W. W. Harrington, Madison; C. G. Jackson & Company, Reeds Grove; John W. Gordy, Rhoadsville; J. J. Bennett, Joseph Batte, Thos. Higgins & Sons, Annie C. Taylor, Robert A. Vane, Vienna; Samuel F. Poole, Williamsburg.

Lumber Products, Sash, Doors and Blinds—Jas. H. Hubbard.

Oysters, Canning and Preserving—T. M. Bramble Company, Cambridge.

Bricks—Lynn W. Rea, Cambridge.

Fertilizers—Cambridge Manufacturing Company, H. Gaston, Louis K. Warren, Cambridge.

Flour Mills—Wm. F. Williamson, Hurlock.

Shipbuilders—Wilford Tyler, Fishing Creek.

Shirts—Andrew J. Foble, Cambridge; Thomas L. M. Payne, East New Market.

Butter Dishes—Dorchester Butter Dish Manufacturing Company, Cambridge.

FREDERICK.

Frederick County is one of the most populous and prosperous sections of the State of Maryland by reason of its geographical position, and the thrift and enterprise of its inhabitants. It was formed in the year 1748. There are 633 square miles in Frederick County, of which three-fourths are under cultivation. According to the census of 1900 it had a population of 51,920, and the tax rate of the county for 1903 is 87 cents.

Its chief town, Frederick, was laid out by one Patrick Dulaney, in 1745, and the first house erected in 1746 by Thomas Schley. Prior to that time it was a part of Prince George's County, which was formed in 1695. Frederick County was peopled by sturdy Germans and Scotch-Irish, who came down from Pennsylvania, and since then it has had a solid and substantial, if not rapid, growth.

The historical possessions of Frederick County are rich and priceless, and there is nothing its people prize higher than the stirring deeds of their ancestors in the Colonial days, the Revolutionary period, during the terrible strife of the war of the States, and as late as the war with Spain.

In 1765 the first official protest against the British Stamp Act came from the Frederick County Court. In 1775 Governor Schoope, Gen. Braddock and Colonel George Washington had a conference in Frederick City, prior to the fatal expedition against the Indians, in which Braddock lost his life; Benjamin Franklin came here to confer with Col. Washington, and in 1818 General Lafayette was welcomed by the people on his triumphal tour of the country, after the war of the Revolution had been won by the American people, through his aid. Frederick City was a theatre of action during the Civil War, and its citizens took part in that momentous struggle, either on the one or the other side.

Frederick numbers among her illustrious men Francis Scott Key, the author of the "Star Spangled Banner," Thomas Johnson, the first governor of the State of Maryland, William Cost Johnson, Roger Nelson, John Hanson, John Hanson Thomas, who figured in the early period of our government as members of Congress and the State Legislatures, and who were in touch with the weighty matters during the times in which they lived. Later during the Civil War Frederick had Bradley T. Johnson, a fearless and intrepid Southern soldier, and in more modern times, Admiral Winfield Scott Schley, who conquered Admiral Cervera's fleet at Santiago during the war with Spain, and Gen. Otis, who was the head of the army in the Phillippines.

The first railroad ever built connected Baltimore and Frederick, and developed into the great Baltimore & Ohio system.

These and many more interesting personages and incidents, which could be narrated if space permitted, show why the people of Frederick County hold dear the memories of the past.

But it is with the modern Frederick County that we are to deal. Frederick County to-day ranks as one of the first in the United States in the quality and quantity of its agricultural products, and until the great wheat and corn raising sections of the Middle West made such rapid strides in cultivation and the adoption of modern methods, was a leader in the production of the two aforementioned products.

COUNTY SEAT AND OTHER TOWNS.

Frederick City, with its ten thousand inhabitants, is situated in a beautiful valley behind the Cotoctin spur of the Blue Ridge Mountains and the picturesque Linganore Hills, and is the natural market for these products, and many thriving industries add their share to the prosperity of its people. The city has an up-to-date government, a medium rate of taxation, and although burdened with a war debt of \$200,000, which the Federal Government has refused to take off its shoulders, annually pays interest on the same, and has enough left for internal improvements, such as smooth streets, sewers, etc. With better railroad facilities, Frederick would easily become one of the most important manufacturing cities in the State, but with this handicap it has a number of very successful concerns of a varied nature that earn profitable dividends for the owners.

Frederick County in 1900 had 353 manufacturing industries, of which Frederick City contained about 200, with a total capitalization of \$2,386,538. Only one other county had more industries and only four surpassed it in the amount of money invested.

The banks of Frederick City, of which there are five National and two savings institutions, are of the most substantial character. In the five National banks in Frederick, according to the last statements in June, there was \$3,261,394.92 on deposit, subject to check, and in the two savings institutions the sum of \$1,039,261.29. The surplus and undivided profits of the above institutions are \$614,427.43.

Frederick, being the chief town in the county, is the seat of the Circuit Court, the county offices and the trading place for the agricultural community surrounding it, but of later years several of the more important towns in the county, such as Emmitsburg, Middletown, Brunswick, Thurmont and Walkersville, vie with Frederick in offering inducements to the country people for their trade. Towns along the railroads have established elevators and grain depots, thus saving farmers long hauls to Frederick with their produce, and incidentally taking much of their trade away. These towns have coal and lumber yards and handle all sorts of building materials, besides having good retail stores.

Frederick County has kept pace with the electric railroad development of the country and boasts of one of the first passenger and freight trolley lines, traversing a mountainous section where grades are met of seven and eight per cent. This road, the Frederick & Middletown Electric Railway, taps the rich Middletown valley as far as Myersville, fifteen miles from Frederick, and is in a prosperous condition. It has developed Braddock Heights, a summer resort on the mountain, and enjoys a large and growing commuters' patronage.

A trolley line from Frederick to Baltimore is projected, and may yet be built.

The incorporated towns of Frederick County are Middletown, Thurmont, Brunswick and Emmitsburg. There are about eighty towns that are not incorporated in the county, ranging from a handful of people to populations of from five hundred to over a thousand.

CLIMATE, ETC.

The climate of Frederick is healthful and invigorating. The summers are at times warm, but there are generally refreshing breezes at night to make sleep comfortable. Rains are variable. The winters are pleasant, except some severe spells, that rarely last but a few days at a time. Farmers usually get a good supply of ice in December and January.

THE COUNTY LEADS IN WHEAT AND CORN PRODUCTS.

A report of the United States Census Department recently shows that in 1899 the acreage, bushels and percentage of yield of corn in Frederick County was greater than any county in the State. From 57,484 acres was grown 2,279,040 bushels of corn.

The census report on wheat the same year shows that Frederick was the banner county in the State in the acreage, amount and percentage of yield of wheat. From 92,620 acres was grown 1,314,280 bushels, or 11.4 per cent. of total yield of the State.

This year's crop is rather of an uncertain quality on account of the terrible weather during harvest, and the corn has been damaged much by rainy weather.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

The transportation facilities of Frederick County are ample. The Northern Central, the Frederick & Middletown, and the Baltimore & Ohio, also the Western Maryland Railroads traverse various parts of the county and give easy access to the markets of the East and West, in addition to which there is one trolley line running and one contemplated.

There are several fine streams of water running through the county, the Potomac river being part of its southern boundary.

WHAT FREDERICK COUNTY NEEDS.

Coal, timber and excellent water power are at hand for development, and while there are many good roads in the county, its greatest need is a better road system. Much complaint is made of the wagon roads throughout the county and there is a great need for improvement in this respect.

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With all the natural and artificial advantages in and surrounding Frederick, there is room here for many industries that could occupy almost an exclusive field and find ready encouragement from the city and its citizens.

But recently a large iron and machine works accepted the advantageous offer of the Business Men's Association, and workmen are now engaged in erecting commodious buildings for its occupancy.

Among the industries that we call to mind, that would find raw material in abundance in this fertile country, are: Woolen mills, iron and foundry shops, fruit and canning companies, shoe factories, broom factories, implement and wagon factories, cake and cracker factories, pickling factories, silk mills, truck gardens, the culture of grape and fruit along our mountain sides, and the development of natural ore beds of copper and iron. The Cotoclin Furnace was at one time one of the most flourishing industries of the county.

Dairies and creameries thrive in Frederick County, and many farmers now sell all their milk to these concerns, doing away with the trouble and expense of making butter and getting the same to market.

Canning factories for corn, tomatoes, beans, peas, etc., are extending their operations in the county, and no more profitable industry can be found. The raising of sugar corn has greatly increased since the starting of these factories. This year quite an acreage is out in this much-in-demand cereal.

There are five active canning factories in operation, three in the city and two in the county. There is room for more in the outlying districts, where the crop could be utilized at the farmers' doors without long hauls, as now, to market.

The stone and lime industry is a thriving one in this county and much capital is invested in this line. There are five large concerns and a number of smaller ones engaged in the business, and all are doing well. The limestone deposits in this county are of considerable quantity and excellent quality, and some of the best building and agricultural lime in the State is made here. Stone crushing is also taking on an impetus of late years.

MANUFACTURES.

The principal manufactures of Frederick County, which follow, are probably more varied and more extensive than those of any other agricultural county in the State, and give evidence of enterprise and thrift in their business.

In the list that follows we have estimated the value of their annual product, and add to these a list of the various business firms of the county according to the last census, and corrected up to date.

Canned Goods—C. Ruland, Monocacy Valley Canning Company, Frederick—Number of employees, 317; value of total product, \$73,000; capital invested, \$45,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$9,400.

Printing, etc.—Marken & Biefeld, Baughman Brothers, Frederick—Number of employees, 27; value of total product, \$29,500; capital invested, \$30,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$7,500.

Lumber Products—Wilcoxon & Brown, Bowers Lumber Company, Frederick; Maryland Excelsior Company, Thurmont—Number of employees, 75; value of total product, \$166,000; capital invested, \$93,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$22,500.

Whiskey—Pure Rye Distilling Company, The Outerbridge Horsey Company, Twenty-second Election District—Number of employees, 17; value of total product, \$40,000; capital invested, \$110,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$6,500.

Lime and Crushed Stone—Samuel W. Barrick & Sons, The John W. Tabler Lime and Stone Company, Frederick; Le Gore Combination Lime Company, Woodsboro; M. J. Grove Lime Company, Lime Kiln and Frederick—Number of employees, 282; value of total product, \$126,000; capital invested, \$230,500; amount paid annually in wages, \$59,600.

Among other industries may be grouped the following: Brunswick Furniture Company, bedroom suits and sideboards, Brunswick; G. F. S. Zimmerman, shutter fasteners; Palmetto Fibre Company, palmetto brushes; Frederick Starch and Manufacturing Company, starch, salt and brick plant; Ramsburg Fertilizer Company, fertilizers; Hygeia Ice Company, ice; Union Manufacturing Company, hosiery, Frederick—Number of employees, 466; value of total product, \$484,000; capital invested, \$434,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$101,953.

Ink—Frederick Manufacturing Company, Frederick.

Gloves and Mittens—Daniel G. Eissler, Frederick.

Gas—Isabella Gas Works, Frederick.

Baskets, Rattan and Willow Ware—John W. Younkins, Middletown; Gelsey Brothers, Woodsboro.

Bottling—Wm. A. Shipley, James R. Warfield, Frederick.

Cigar Boxes—Chas. M. Engler, Rock Ridge.

Bread and Other Bakery Products—James A. Slagle, Emmitsburg; John Hershberger, E. J. Hudson, Adolph A. Neidhart, Chas. F. Schvodel, Henry G. Shell, Frederick; Sylvanus M. Posts, H. S. Wisotzkey, Woodsboro.

Brick and Tile—John M. Stouter, Emmitsburg; Peter Brookey, Frederick Brick Works of Frederick County, Frederick; D. W. Zentz, Thurmont.

Brooms and Brushes—Winegardner & Hawk, Emmitsburg.

Carriage and Wagon Materials—Marshall Font, Frederick.

Carriages and Wagons—Dukehart & Chismer, James M. Kenigan, Jacob L. Topper, Emmitsburg; David A. Castle, Geo. C. Crum, Augustus H. Erab, Hagen Brothers, D. Chester Kemp, Frederick; T. A. Stevens, Monrovia; Isaac M. Fisher, Motters; Chas. J. Bittle, Myersville; David De Gruchy, Perry Hall; John A. Gesey, Chas. W. Gilbert, Walkersville; Excelsior Carriage Works, Woodsboro.

Cheese, Butter and Condensed Milk, Factory Products—W. F. Burns, Bartholows; A. W. Nicodemus & Sons, Buckeystown; Isaac S. Armon, Emmitsburg; Walter B. Stevens, C. E. Zimmerman & Company, Frederick; Blue Ridge Creamery Company, Knoxville; Chas. M. & Martin L. Shank, Middletown; Lewis C. Frizzell, B. O. Frizzell, Monrovia; Rocky Ridge Creamery, Rocky Ridge; Chas. P. E. Smith, Chas. E. Zimmerman & Company, Thurmont; J. L. McMaster, Chas. M. Myers, Geo. M. Oyster, Jr., Walkersville.

Women's Clothing—Walderman & Maxell, Emmitsburg.

Confectionery—Joseph D. Caldwell, Christian T. Zacharias, Emmitsburg; S. C. Beckley, Oscar M. Burucker, R. S. J. Dutrow, Frederick.

Cars and General Shop Construction and Repairs—Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Repair Shop (incorporated) Brunswick.

Foundry and Machine Shop Products—Fraily Brothers, Emmitsburg; J. H. Abbott & Son, John Gomber, H. H. Hoke, The Montrose Iron Works, Frederick; Blue Mountain Iron and Steel Company, Thurmont.

Canned Fruits and Vegetables—Louis McMurray Packing Company, Bartholows; Buckeystown Packing Company, Buckeystown; Frederick City Packing Company, Louis McMurray Packing Company, Frederick.

Furniture and Factory Products—C. H. Fette & Brother, Brunswick.

Flouring and Grist Mill Products—E. A. Shriner Milling Company, Willow Glen Mills, Newton M. Zentz, Carroll Creek Mills, Ballanger Creek Mills, Thos. L. Miller, Mountain City Milling Company, Frederick; Allen D. Hoover, Graceham; Franklin's Grist Mill, Harmony Grove; William H. Turner, Ijamsville; W. D. Bell, Wm. F. Steiner, Willow Grove Mills, Lander; S. E. Kinney, Lantz; Catocin Roller Mills, National Steam Mills, George W. Slifer, Middletown; Jacob Shawbaker, South Star Mills, Monrovia; Marcellus Duvall, Myersville; Hunting Creek Mills, Myrtle Roller Mills, Rocky Ridge; Eutaw D. Neighbors, John W. Rhine, Daniel R. Rouzer, Sugar Camp Mills, A. S. Zentz, Thurmont; Fountain Rock Mill, Walkersville; Andrew H.

Etzler, Woodsboro; Jesse Kraig, F. Lightner, Three Springs Mill, Adamstown; B. P. Crampton & Company, Brunswick; Monocacy Mills, Buckeystown; Four Points Flouring Mill, Daniel A. Hartman, Locust Grove Mills, Emmitsburg.

Leather, Tanned, Curried and Finished—Geo. K. Birely, Eclipse Tannery, Frederick; W. D. Byron, Williamsport.

Lime and Cement—Chas. F. Crawford, Adamstown; O. J. Keller Lime Company, Buckeystown; Ceresville Lime Kiln, Frederick City Lime Company, Gilmore Schley, Frederick; David K. Cramer, Mt. Pleasant; Daniel F. Roddy, Mt. St. Mary's, Fountain Rock Kiln, Glade Valley Lime Kilns, Walkersville; Chas. L. Hill, Isaac E. Strine, Woodsboro.

Liquors Distilled—Mountain Spring Distillery, Gapland.

Looking Glass and Picture Frames—H. F. Knock & Son, Frederick.

Lumber and Timber Products—Geo. F. Springer, John M. Stonter, Samuel Waggeman, Emmitsburg; Jefferson Keller, Ijamsville; Jacob H. Ahalt, Wm. H. Leatherman, Middletown; Broadhurst & Brother, Walker & Grubbs, John L. Watkins, Monrovia; Geo. W. Rumpkells, Plane No. 4; A. J. Colbert, Point of Rocks; James G. Stevens, Rocky Ridge; J. W. Creeger, Thurmont.

Lumber and Planing Mill Products—Hardt & Keefer, Frederick.

Mineral and Soda Waters—Frank J. Schrader, Frederick.

Monuments and Tombstones—Hoke & Anon, Emmitsburg; Excelsior Monument Works, Thos. W. Eyler, Frank S. Suman, Frederick; Wm. G. Boileau, Middletown.

Patent Medicines and Compounds—Victor Remedies Company, Frederick.

Paving and Paving Materials—Willard C. Keller, Frederick.

Perfumery and Cosmetics—Rose Jelly Manufacturing Company, New Midway; Rosebud Company, Woodsboro.

Photography—Maxwell Dixon, Emmitsburg; W. C. Bell, W. A. Burger, Chas. W. Byrly, John F. Greh, Frederick.

Printing and Publishing—City Printing Works, Examiner Publishing Company, Great Southern Printing and Manufacturing Company, Frederick; Chronicle, Emmitsburg; Valley Register, Middletown; Monitor Publishing Company, Myersville; Catocton Clarion, Thurmont; Advance, Woodsboro.

Roofing and Roofing Material—John M. Hartman, Frederick.

Saddlery and Harness—John H. Stokes, Emmitsburg; C. A. Castle, L. S. Clingan, C. E. Houck, John E. Schell, Chas. L. Stokes, Frederick; A. T. Doty & Son, Lander; Chas. E. Moberly, Alex. T. Weaver, Middletown.

Wholesale Slaughtering and Meat Packing—Patterson Brothers, Emmitsburg; Abraham Hemp, Jr., Lander.

Tinsmithing, Coppersmithing and Sheet Iron Working—E. A. Adelsberger, Jas. T. Hays & Son, Emmitsburg; Excelsior Stove House, Henry K. C. Fox, T. F. Kennedy, C. P. Smith & Son, S. D. Thomas & Company, Wm. J. Thomas, Frederick; Thos. G. Davis, Valley Stove House, Middletown; Clemence J. Willhide, Myersville; V. B. Osler, Thurmont.

Tobacco, etc.—Climax Cigar Factory, Chas. W. Miller, Emmitsburg; T. G. Buckey, E. J. Elkins, H. T. Kline, Kussmaul, S. L. Lilly, N. M. Nusz, F. K. Schmidt, John E. Shipley, Wertheimer Brothers, Frederick; East End Cigar Factory, Walkersville.

Toys and Games—Zimmerman Flying Machine Company, Frederick.

Vinegar and Cider—Gideon Bussard, Ijamsville.

GARRETT.

Garrett is the westernmost county of Maryland, and was created by an Act of the General Assembly in 1872, which divided Allegany County into two sections, naming the western end Garrett, after John W. Garrett, the well-known President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and contained a population of 17,701 in 1900. There are 681 square miles of area in the county, but with little, if any, water surface. It will be thus seen that Garrett is one of our youngest counties, and needs much development. The tax rate of Garrett for 1903 is 90 cents.

INCORPORATED AND OTHER TOWNS.

Oakland is the county seat, with a population of 1,170; Deer Park, Mountain Lake Park, Grantsville and Loch Lynn are other incorporated towns.

Other towns in the county not incorporated are Accident, New Germany, Bittering, Friendsville, Swanton, Bloomington, Altamont, Hutton, Crellin, Thayerville, Avilton, Sunnyside, Kitzmillersville, Jennings, Beckman, Finzel, Hoyes, Grug and McHenry.

These numerous towns indicate rapid settlement of the county in the brief period that the county has been actually in existence, and is also an indication of great natural wealth, which lies to hand for development.

GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION.

Garrett is bounded on the north by the Mason and Dixon Line, which separates it from Pennsylvania; on the west by West Virginia; on the south and southwest by West Virginia, and on the east by Allegany

County. The geographical survey divides the county into the Potomac Valley District, the Savage Valley District, the Glades Valley District, the Castleman Valley District and the Youghiogheny Valley District. Along the western boundary of the county there is an elevation of over 3,000 feet above sea level. This includes the crest line of the Great Backbone and Big Savage Mountains. Between these mountains lie a range of broad, flat-topped or gently arching hills.

The entire county is mountainous, but everywhere over the surface, covering hill and valley alike, is found a coating of soil varying in depth and grading imperceptibly into the underlying or resting directly upon the surface of the rocks. In the valleys the soil is usually deep and productive, and on the mountain slope it is shallow and stony. In some places the soil is stained a deep red, not altogether unlike the underlying beds of shale and sandstone. In other places the productive clays seem to bear no relation whatever to the deeply buried limestone, while on the mountain tops the soils seem but a mass of broken gray sandstone, mixed with small amounts of sand and clay. It is this soil covering with which the farmer has to deal.

This description is partially taken from the volume on Garrett County issued by the Geological Survey:

Mr. Clarence W. Dorsey, in his article on Garrett County, says: "Its surface is that of a broad, rolling plateau. * * The greater part of the county is well drained, but there are several areas of considerable size in the central portion which is swampy; these are known as glades. * * * A large portion of the county is included within farm boundaries, and more than half of the farm area is not improved. The average sized farm is about 150 acres, but there are many which are over 1,000 acres. * * * The soils consists mostly of sandy loams."

Taken as a whole, the soils of Garrett County, in the valleys, yield easily to cultivation; and the principal products of agriculture are buckwheat, oats, hay and potatoes, and a fair yield in some sections of wheat, rye and corn.

The principal manufactures of the county emanate from the forests, which are plentiful, and consists of lumber, shingles, staves and the mining of coal and shale.

CHIEF SOURCE OF WEALTH.

One of Garrett's chief sources of wealth is her minerals, coal, fire-clay and limestone. The George's Creek coal fields lie along the boundary line between Garrett and Allegany Counties, the major portion being in the latter county, but considerable of the coal being in Garrett. The George's Creek coal is known all over the United States as being

of a superior quality. Along the Potomac River, the southeastern boundary of Garrett, lies another field of coal, which is just being developed, it may be said.

While practically throughout the entire county coal may be found, as yet it is undeveloped, it being the smaller veins, and only being worked where it lies near to railroads. It can be said Garrett's resources are inexhaustible. It is only within the past few years that the small seams of coal are being worked, and as the years pass and the large veins become exhausted, it naturally follows that the small veins will be opened up more extensively.

Fire-clay is found in abundance in some portions of the county, notably the northeastern section. Limestone is plentiful.

FARMS.

According to the census of 1900 there were 1,788 farms in the county, the estimated value of which, in 1903, is about \$4,671,500, and the total assessed value of property in the county amounts to \$7,612,488.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

Garrett is favored by good facilities for reaching the markets of the East and West, being traversed by the main line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from east to west. The West Virginia Central and Pennsylvania Railroad follows the Potomac River along the southeastern boundary of the county. The Confluence and Oakland Railroad runs from Confluence, Pa., to Krug, and Jennings' Brothers Railroad from the Baltimore and Ohio, at West Salisbury, up to Castleman Valley to a point near Bittinger.

The old National Turnpike traverses the northern part of the county from east to west, while wagon roads throughout compare favorably with any other section of the State with a like mountainous nature.

THE COUNTY'S GREATEST NEEDS.

Being a new county, the question as to what the county mostly needs is hard to answer. Unquestionably, farmers would add greatly to its prosperity. It is an agricultural county and its future lies largely in that direction. While the deposits of mineral are large, they are not as compact and clean as in other places, while farming can be carried on even in the mining regions, and much land there is naturally drained and of a smooth surface. On account of the vast amount of humus in the soil in the "Glades" the land is of great value for producing such crops as require a moist and cool climate. There is great opportunity for truck farming in Garrett County, as well as the raising of stock. Dairying could be profitably engaged in. Land is plentiful and can be

bought cheap, say from \$5 to \$40 per acre, and as the county offers considerable advantages for the raising of fruits, berries and vegetables, these industries could be profitably engaged in. Oakland, being but 11 hours from New York, and less to Baltimore and Washington, the mountain fruits and vegetables of a vigorous character, by reason of the pure air of the mountain tops, could be easily transported at profitable prices to these markets.

MANUFACTURES.

The manufacturing and mining industries comprise the principal industries of the county, and the following list may be of value for reference, though meagre in the figures furnished as to the amount of products:

Lumber and Timber Products—Yough Manor Lumber Company, North West Corners; Jennings Brothers, Jennings; Wilson Lumber Company, Wilson; Preston Lumber and Coal Company, Crellin; Meadow Mountain Lumber Company, Friendsville—Number of employees, 915; value of total product, \$608,000; capital invested, \$926,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$399,200.

Tanneries—Number of employees, 40; value of total product, \$260,400; capital invested, \$150,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$21,800.

Cheese, Butter, etc.—Accident Creamery Company, Accident.

Carriages and Wagons—A. D. Naylor, Oakland.

Flouring and Grist Mill Products—Henry A. Kaese, Accident; Noah S. Garlitz, Avilton; Stark & Ouster, Bittering; Engle Mills, Cove; Yough Roller Mills, Friendsville; Eli Stanton, Grantsville; Geo. M. Mason, Rasche Roller Mills, Oakland; May & Leighton, Swanton.

Liquors, Distilled—M. J. Miller's Sons, Accident.

Lumber and Timber Products—Frederick Hoffman, Accident; Lancaster Manufacturing Company, Zachariah McKinzie, Avilton; Louis Littman, Peter J. Lohr, Murray, Rauch & Condron, Beckman; Durst & Youmer, Bevansville; Silas C. Beachy, C. J. Breneman, Bittering; C. Holliday & Company, Cove; Jos. P. Moores, Cove Point; Solomon Hoge, Deer Park; Isaac Savage, Fearer; Crowe Brothers' Lumber Company, Finzel; Andrew Rhodes, Floyd; Bear Creek Lumber Company, Friendsville; P. C. Boucher, Herchberger Lumber Company, Grantsville; Frank J. Folk, Keyser; Yough Manor Lumber Company, Krug; Carney & Pendergast, Hutton; McAndrews & Simpson, Christian Otto, Bittering & Wiley, New Germany; John R. Bowman, Brewmaker Company, Margaret Kerns, D. E. Offutt, Jas. E. Skipper, Oakland; Chas. C. Wilhelm, Sang Run; Ed. J. Frantz, Selbyport; M. D. O'Haver & Sons, Oss Brothers, West & Mosser, Swanton; North American Lumber Company, Bond.

Lumber and Planing Mill Products—F. G. Fox, Friendsville; Kinsinger, Grantsville; Clarence W. Rathbun & Sons, Mountain Lake Park; Oakland Manufacturing Company, Oakland.

Photography—Hoffman, Friendsville; G. H. Pritchard, Oakland.

Printing and Publishing—Garrett Journal, Mountain Democrat, Republican, Oakland.

Saddlery and Harness—Henry Schubel, Friendsville; Jas. W. Leathers, Oakland.

Tinsmithing, Coppersmithing and Sheet Iron Working—A. D. Naylor & Company, G. A. Shirer, Oakland.

Toys and Games—Hartzell, Cressler & Company, Friendsville.

Tanning—Commonwealth Tanning Company, Hutton.

HARFORD.

Harford County was originally a portion of Baltimore County, where the old county seat at Joppa was located. This was intended to be a large city, but in 1768 Baltimore was selected and the old place was abandoned. This caused great inconvenience to the people of this section of Maryland, as it required a two days' journey to go and return to have any legal matter adjusted, so in 1773 a petition was presented to the Legislature, which resulted in the passage of a law for a new county, to be known by the name of Harford, so called after Henry Harford, who was then proprietary of Maryland. He was the natural son of Frederick, the sixth Lord Baltimore.

The original county seat of Harford was what is now known as Bush. It was called Harford Town in those days, and being located on the Philadelphia and Baltimore Turnpike, was a well known place during the Revolutionary War, and even up to the time when the railroad supplanted the ancient highway. Many persons claim that it was here the first Declaration of Independence was signed, even antedating the famous Mecklenburg resolutions. As the county became more populous the inconvenience of the location of the county seat became more apparent, and efforts were made to have the legal machinery located in a more central position. The dispute was settled by a vote, and Belair, the present country seat, was chosen.

Harford is one of the northernmost counties of the State, being bounded on the north by the State of Pennsylvania, on the east by the Susquehanna River, and on the west by Baltimore County. The lower part of the county is level, and is bounded on the south by the Chesapeake Bay. This part is also traversed by Bush River (named Willoughby, by Captain John Smith, who explored it during his first trip to America). It is also bounded on the Western side by Gunpowder River. The upper portion of the county is rolling, and near the Pennsylvania line is rocky.

The Rocks, situated on Deer Creek, is a large, mountainous formation, several hundred feet high. Here the Susquehanna, a powerful Indian Tribe, held their councils of war, and the ancient seats of the king and queen, hewn out of solid rock, are still to be seen.

The population of Harford County is reported to be about 29,000, and the county tax rate for 1903 is 95 cents.

COUNTY PRODUCTS.

The people of Harford County have long been noted for their thrift and prudence, and it is regarded as one of the foremost agricultural regions in the State.

The number of farms in the county in 1900 was 2,431, with an acreage of 248,925.

The principal products of the county are corn, wheat, hay, oats, rye and tomatoes, the total value of which, canned and sold in the raw state, for the year 1903, will approximate \$3,500,000.

In the past thirty years canning has been engaged in more and more, until now it forms one of the chief industries of the county. The value of the finished product in this industry alone approximates from \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000, according to the conditions of the market. The number of canning establishments in this county is largely in excess of those of any other county in the State.

The county is also rich in other agricultural products, and a large number of beef cattle are raised for the market. This is of a high grade in quality, and finds a ready sale for export purposes.

Tobacco raising was followed some years back to a limited degree, but has been abandoned for the more profitable crop of potatoes.

Considerable slate and serpentine rock are found near the Pennsylvania line, and the demand for the slate is always greater than the supply, though the serpentine rock has not been heretofore marketed at a profit.

Deposits of chrome have also been found in the upper parts of the county, but the demand for the same having fallen off, the quarries are not now worked.

Throughout different parts of the county there is an excellent grade of building stone.

DUCKS AND FISH.

In the history of Harford County the famous Susquehanna flats should not be forgotten. Here congregate annually millionaires from all parts of the country in quest of the famous canvasback ducks. The hunting of this wild fowl gives subsistence to a number of people and is supposed in one way and another, together with the fishing industries in the spring at Havre de Grace and Lapidum, to yield \$150,000 annually.

INCORPORATED TOWNS.

The incorporated towns of the county are Belair and Aberdeen. Havre de Grace is a city situated at the mouth of the Susquehanna River. It failed from being the capital of the United States by the lack of ten votes in Congress, which chose Washington in its stead. Other towns in the county not incorporated are Abingdon, Churchville, Harford Furnace, Perryman, Forest Hill, Fallston, Darlington, Jarrettsville.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

The Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railroad, the Baltimore and Ohio, and the Maryland and Pennsylvania Railroads traverse the county and make excellent facilities in reaching the market with the products of the farm and the factory.

NEEDS OF THE COUNTY.

At the present time Harford County is particularly prominent because of the foremost part that her citizens have taken in the movement for good roads, which are so much needed, not only here, but in all portions of the State of Maryland.

Through the munificence of the late William Woolsey, the County Commissioners have constructed a modern highway from Belair to Churchville, a distance of five and one-half miles. It is equal to any boulevard of any of the larger cities, and is now being greatly patronized by modern travelers who use automobiles as a means of transit.

MANUFACTURES.

The manufactures of Harford County number upwards of 300, in which are invested over \$2,300,000. It is impossible to give accurate details as to these industries, but the following list of canners and other manufactures will prove of value of reference, and will indicate the variety of industries growing in the county.

Bread and Other Bakery Products—Frederick W. Kiefber, Frederick Rauscherk, Havre de Grace.

Brick and Tile—Whiteford & Silver, Whiteford.

Carriages and Wagons—Burns Brothers' Carriage Factory, Havre de Grace; Enterprise Carriage Company, Wiley J. Waters, Belair; Oliver R. Thomas, Berkley; A. D. Grafton, Forest Hill; E. L. Grier, McIntyre; August Bechtold, Harry F. Carroll, Frederick W. Hoppe, Havre de Grace.

Boots and Shoes, Factory Products—Havre de Grace Shoe Manufacturing Company, Havre de Grace.

Cheese, Butter and Condensed Milk, Factory Products—Thos. Hoopes & Price, Churchville; Daniel P. Hollingsworth, Fallston; H. E. Harkins, Forest Hill; Jarrettsville Creamery Company, Jarrettsville; Jos. T. Hoopes, Street; Geo. H. Ehlen, Shawsville; Charles C. Schuster, Taylor.

Cotton Goods—Gambrill & Melville Cotton Mills, Havre de Grace.

Flouring and Grist Mill Products—Swansbury Flour Mill, Aberdeen; Halls Mills, Abingdon; G. B. Moores, Henry Reckord Manufacturing Company, Belair; W. T. McNut, Berkley; James Webster, Calvary; Walter Proctor, Cardiff; Isaac Amoss, Carea; Wm. S. Noble, David E. Wilson, Darlington; Deep Run Grist Mill, Dublin; Meadow Valley Grist Mill, Dublin; Edgewater Roller Mills, Havre de Grace; W. A. Wilson, Jerusalem; John M. Maklem, Lapidum; John R. Baldwin, Level; Broad Creek Roller Mills, John Roberts, Macton; Ivory Mills, Norrisville; Union Mills, Pleasantville; Falling Branch Mills, Pylesville Milling Company, Pylesville; Eden Mills, Rocks; Chrome Valley Mills, Sharon.

Flouring and Grist Mill Products—P. D. Clark, Singer; Eli Houck, Taylor.

Canneries—H. L. Arthur, C. W. Baker, James B. Baker, W. B. Baker, Baker & Morgan, I. W. Bayless, E. W. Bonnett, E. E. Carsins, George W. Evans, Ivins & Carr, Thomas Jamison, O. C. Jewens, E. F. Kirwan & Company, Conrad Krouse, John M. Michael, F. O. Mitchell, Jr., F. O. Mitchell, Sr., Morgan Mitchell, J. S. Mitchell & Brother, R. F. & G. H. Mitchell, Charles B. Osborn, W. D. Osborn, Henry Z. Silver; Strasbaugh, Steckel & Hewitt, A. Thompson, F. Wells, John Finney Wells, J. A. Wells, Aberdeen; P. D. Clark, Edward H. Hall, Geo. A. Kimble & Brother, C. K. Sewell & Brother, Abingdon; A. J. Famous, J. W. Famous, G. W. Walker, Aldino; Alphonso Bagley Robinson, Ady; J. F. Deckman, C. C. Rouse, C. A. Dietrich, C. A. Andrew, Belair; G. A. Mitchell, T. P. Mitchell, J. S. Mitchell, Boothby Hill; E. M. Kehoe, J. M. Lynch, Bynum; W. L. Derrickson, George D. Gorrell, W. S. Hamby, Peter Student, Calvary; I. W. Botts, E. E. Carsins, R. C. Greenland, A. Smith & Company, Carsins; P. F. Cole, W. H. Mahan, Churchville; D. T. Archer, L. M. Archer, George W. McComas, Clayton; T. Kirby & Sons, T. & F. Mitchell, Cole; C. A. Andrew, Conowingo; G. F. Burkley, D. T. Callahan, B. T. Hanway, John McKee, F. W. Smith, J. F. Webster, Creswell; John Andrew, C. R. Jourdan, D. E. Price, Darlington; G. E. Silver, Deer Creek; T. J. McCausland, Dublin; William J. Forsythe, Poole; T. Gunther, Edgewood; John T. James, Poole; A. Cooley & Brothers, U. S. Evans, J. G. Evans, J. M. Macklem, T. Miller, E. Thompson, Earlton; Bevard Wakeman & Sons, David Callahan, George B. James, J. W. Spencer, Emmorton; W. H. Anderson, August Martin, Fallston; Lemuel Beall, Federal Hill; Johnson Brothers, G. H. Johnson, W. F. Scar-

borough, Forest Hill; W. D. Harward, Mrs. C. A. Wilkinson, T. M. Wilkinson, C. M. Wilkinson & Company, Fountain Green; C. W. Harward, Fulford; E. L. Wilkinson, Garland; G. A. Wilkinson, Garland; H. L. Cullum, J. J. Cullum, J. Dalton & Sons, J. Elsner & Son, T. Gordon, D. J. Lynch, Christian Smith, J. O. Sullivan, Harford Furnace; American Can Company, A. F. Brown, Coulehan & Hogan, H. A. Osborn, S. J. Seneca, Wm. Z. Silver & Sons, G. A. Baker, J. H. Ward, Havre de Grace; J. B. Hanway, J. Leight & Sons, Joppa; Barney Wheeler, Kalmia; A. F. Anderson, H. N. Baldwin, W. S. Bowman, Jr., J. R. Walker, Level; J. W. Brown, Hanson & Lantz, Magnolia; I. W. Botts, I. Cole, Michaelsville; J. W. Bay & Company, M. F. Bayless, J. F. Botts, E. V. Stockham, J. F. Towner, Perryman; Michael Fisher, Sewell; C. C. Slee, Stepney; W. E. Robinson, Vale; Finney & Robinson, Belair; J. T. Norris, Van Bibber, A. F. Anderson, Webster; T. D. Miller, Webster; J. S. Whiteford, Whiteford; George Archer, Wilua; Joseph W. Archer, Benson.

Gents' Furnishing Goods—Wm. H. Towles, Manufacturing Company, Havre de Grace.

Housefurnishing Goods—C. J. Parker & Son, Havre de Grace.

Kaolin and Other Earth Grinding—Hannah P. Husband, Deer Creek; S. H. & H. C. Whiteford, Flirtville; Trenton Flint and Spar Company, Whiteford.

Lumber and Timber Products—Delmar Lumber Company, Havre de Grace; Billingsley & Brother, Merrick & Pennington, Samuel G. Peters & Son, Aberdeen; Lee & Finney Company, Churchville; David Clement, Dublin; E. M. Clement, Lee Cullum, John W. & Juno H. Mitchell, Level; James M. Baird, John T. Dalton, Geo. Fouble, Upper Cross Roads.

Lumber and Planing Mill Products—John E. DuBois, Havre de Grace.

Monuments and Tombstones—Wm. N. Foster, Havre de Grace; John G. Hawkins, Jesse C. Taylor, Jarrettsville.

Patent Medicines and Compounds—George Bunce, Havre de Grace.

Printing and Publishing—Aberdeen Enterprise, Aberdeen; Aegis and Intelligencer; Harford Democrat, Belair; Democrat Ledger, Havre de Grace Republican, Havre de Grace.

Roofing and Roofing Materials—Proctor Slate Company, Cardiff; La Berta Everist, John T. Murphy, Havre de Grace; Excelsior Slate Company, Peerless Slate Company, Pylesville; Peach Bottom Slate Company, Delta.

Saddlery and Harness—Wm. A. Harkins, Aberdeen; John R. Farley, Belair; Wm. Chandlee & Son, Darlington; Ellwood Anderson, Fallston; J. W. Bauer, Havre de Grace; Rubin P. Rogers, Level; John Bauer, Belair.

Ship and Boat Building, Wood—James T. Holly, George H. Howlett, Havre de Grace.

Shirts—George W. Gladden, Cardiff.

Textile Products—Textile Works, Havre de Grace.

Tinsmithing, Coppersmithing and Sheet Iron Working—John G. Dollman, Darlington; Reynolds Brothers' Can Company, S. J. Seneca, Havre de Grace.

Vinegar and Cider—D. D. Rogers, Level; Chas. E. Nelson & Son, Street.

HOWARD.

Howard County ranks among the first in Maryland from a historical standpoint, her sons having become famous at home and abroad and her agricultural and mineral industries combine to make good the claim of the natives of this county to a position second to none in the sisterhood of counties. Her history dates from 1692. Early in that year Sir Lionel Capley, the first Royal Governor of the province, laid out three parishes, one of which, Queen Caroline, entered a part of what now is Howard County, then a section of Anne Arundel County. In 1729, when Baltimore was laid out, Elkridge, Howard County, was a seaport of no mean consideration. Up to the Revolution tobacco was the principal, almost the exclusive, product of agriculture. The coming of the Ellicotts, however, changed that. These brothers, who played such an important part in settling and improving Howard County, came from Pennsylvania in 1734. They stopped at Elkridge Landing. By 1774 they had spacious buildings built and were ready to grind wheat. The planters were, however, reluctant to raise anything except tobacco. They looked upon the enterprising Ellicotts as visionary men, and refused to raise wheat for their mill. Nothing daunted, these untiring men built roads at their own expense for the transportation of grain to their mill, and then began a gradual change. Tobacco was given up and wheat grown. This may be considered to have produced important changes in the county, and since that time Howard County has been a wheat-raising instead of a tobacco-raising county.

Up to 1840 all legal business of the county had to be transacted at Annapolis, Howard being a part of Anne Arundel. Dr. William W. Watkins introduced a bill in the session of the Legislature of 1839 for the creation of the Howard District of Anne Arundel County, with judicial powers, county commissioners, sheriff, and other regular officers, though without representation as a county. The convention of 1851 made this district a distinct county, naming it Howard county, after Col. John Eager Howard, whom the Revolution, and especially the battle of the Cowpens, have made everlastingly famous.

From that time until 1868 Howard County history is one of uninterrupted and continuous progress and prosperity.

The county is triangular in shape, being the heart of the western shore of the State, between Baltimore, Carroll, Frederick, Montgomery, Prince George's and Anne Arundel Counties. The Patapsco river forms its northern border, and it is partly traversed by two small branches of the Patuxent river, which, in 1851, flooded the county and caused great loss. Another branch of the same river separates the county from Montgomery. The area of Howard County is about 250 square miles, and its topography is hilly and broken, with forests and fertile hillsides. The land of the county is especially adapted to raising wheat, corn and hay.

The population of the county was 16,715 in 1900. There are 1,214 farms in the county, embracing 147,000 acres in round numbers. Very little tobacco is now raised in Howard, the principal products being as heretofore stated, wheat, corn, hay and dairy products.

The county tax rate for 1903 is 75 cents.

MINERALS, STONE, ETC.

As far back as 1800 iron ore deposits were profitably worked in Howard, leading to the building of the Avalon Iron Works, and it is still profitably mined.

But it is in granite, marble, and building stones and feldspar that Howard is especially rich. The granite deposits are of importance and deserve special mention. Immense quantities of this stone are being quarried annually from Ellicott City, Guilford and other localities. The stone varies in texture; that quarried at Ellicott City and Guilford being suited for building purposes, while the quarries of Atholton produce a fine, white stone suited for monumental uses. Several well-known buildings in and out of this State are constructed of Howard County granite. The Cathedral in Baltimore, the new Custom House, and in parts of the Baltimore Court House this stone is used. The steps of the Capitol in Washington were cut from Atholton granite. This stone has competed successfully in our national expositions and won enviable distinctions. Geologists say a large proportion of parts of this county is a solid mass of granite, showing that the valuable deposits are practically inexhaustible.

A new industry, and one of growing value and importance, is the development of the deposits of feldspar. Five quarries are now in operation between Ellicott City and Alberton, and large quantities of this stone are being turned out with considerable profit to the promoters. New companies are being capitalized, and it is possible that this industry will rival in importance the granite works. Thousands of dollars are being invested, and the work of increasing facilities for working up this valuable mineral is being pushed forward rapidly.

MANUFACTURES.

The value and number of manufactures of various kinds in Howard are considerable, when these quarries, etc., are considered. An estimate of these, made by a careful citizen of Howard, is as follows:

Cotton Goods—Capitalization, \$350,000; employees, 700; amount annually paid in wages, \$160,000.

Granite Quarries—Capitalization, \$200,000; employees, 500; annual wage payment, \$200,000, the men earning \$2.50 per day.

Feldspar Works—Capitalization, \$100,000; employees, 500; annual wages paid, \$50,000.

While the above are the largest industries of the county other than farming, there are a number of flour and grain mills scattered throughout the county, the mill of the C. A. Gambrill Manufacturing Company, at Ellicott City and Orange Grove, being considered the most important, though they are really geographically not situated in Howard, though of Howard County origin, and supplied largely with wheat from this county.

The business and manufacturing industries of the county are mainly as follows:

Brick and Tile—Charles T. Neepier, Ellicott City.

Cheese, Butter, etc.—Peddicord & Townsend, Gary; Day & Sharp, Glenelg; J. N. Purvis, Highland.

Cooperage—Frank C. Higginbotham, Ellicott City.

Cotton Goods—Gary Manufacturing Company, Albertain; Savage Manufacturing Company, Savage.

Electrical Apparatus and Supplies—Viaduct Manufacturing Company, Elkridge.

Brooms and Brushes—Joseph Flynn, Marriottsville.

Canned Fruits and Vegetables—John N. Gurney, John H. Herbert, Victor Iglehart, Ellicott City.

Flouring and Grist Mill Products—Valley Mills, Daisey; Samuel F. Burgess, Ellicott City; Vine Rock Mill, Florence; Samuel K. Johnson, Highland; Joseph J. Brunsman, C. A. Gambrill & Company, Ilchester; Pleasant Valley Mills, Lisbon; Hobbs Mill, Rover; Stephen A. Bradenburgh, Roxbury Mills; Charles R. Simpson, Simpsonville; Hayfield Mill, West Friendship.

Lumber and Timber Products—Thomas D. Bazzell, Cooksville; John L. Carroll, Hamilton Oldfield, Wernor Brothers, Ellicott City; Howard C. Selby, Lisbon; Elizabeth Fleming, Mayfield.

Patent Medicines and Compounds—P. S. Powell & Company, Annapolis Junction.

Printing and Publishing—Ellicott City Democrat, Progress, Times Publishing Company, Ellicott City.

Saddlery and Harness—John W. Bell, Lisbon.

Shirts—Oppenheim, Oberndorf & Company, Ellicott City; Browning & Company, Jessups.

Silk and Silk Goods—Thistle Mills Company, Ilchester.

Wholesale Slaughtering—Mrs. D. Craft, Ellicott City.

Tinsmithing, Coppersmithing and Sheet Iron Working—J. C. Fisher, Ellicott City.

KENT.

Kent County occupies an area of 315 square miles, of which about sixty-five miles are water surface, which include excellent mill creeks and small streams. It is located in the northern portion of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and named after the English shire from whence came many of its early settlers. Many claim it is the oldest county on the Eastern Shore. The first settlement within the present limits of Maryland was made on Kent Island in 1628 by Protestants from Virginia, under the leadership of William Clayborne. Calvert claimed the island as part of his grant, and the contention was not ended until 1647, when Clayborne was dispossessed. The Maryland Proprietary, having established his authority over the island, in 1650 organized Kent County, it then embracing the upper Eastern Shore. In the Assembly of 1649 Robert Vaughan was the only one who resided in Kent. He was one of the six privy councilors. In 1648 the county was supposed to have 135 persons. It now has a population of 19,000. The county town, Chestertown, was laid out in 1706 by Act of Maryland, and named "New Town." Its charter was revised in 1780, and the name Chestertown given to it.

During the anti-Revolutionary period, Kent was active in opposition to the oppressive measures of Parliament. Chestertown, then a port of entry, had a "tea party." A vessel, the "Geddes," brought a cargo of tea into the Chester river for the neighboring counties, and was seized and the cargo thrown overboard by the indignant citizens.

In the war of 1812 the British, under Sir Peter Parker, landed a force in Kent for an important operation. They were nobly met by the local militia, under Col. Philip Reed, and driven back to their ships with heavy loss, Parker being among the killed.

The county tax rate for 1903 is \$1.35.

INCORPORATED AND OTHER TOWNS.

The only incorporated towns of Kent County are Chestertown, with three thousand inhabitants; Galena, with five hundred, and Millington, with seven hundred. Other towns (not incorporated) are Rock Hall, Still Pond, Kennedyville, Chesterville, Batterton, Lankford, Pomona, Worton Station, Lynch, Massey, Fairlee, Melitota, Edesville and Golts.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.

Kent County occupies an area of beautiful farming country, located in the northern portion of the Eastern Shore of Maryland. The county is separated from Delaware on the east by a line run by Mason and Dixon, and marked by mile posts set in the latter half of the eighteenth century. The western boundary of the county is formed by the upper portion of the Chesapeake Bay, while the Sassafras river separates it from Cecil County, and the Chester river divides it from Queen Anne's County.

The county is located between the parallels of 39 degrees and 39 degrees 22 minutes north latitude, and between the meridians of 75 degrees 45 minutes and 76 degrees 16 minutes west longitude.

AGRICULTURE.

While wheat and corn are the staple crops, the county is well set in peach and pear trees, and nearly every farmer has five or more acres in tomatoes. Asparagus beds are found on many farms, while dairying, stock raising and sheep raising enter largely into the industries of the county.

The natural advantages of the county consist in lands that answer promptly to every effort, of a situation more than eligible, of waters that teem with fish, oysters, crabs, terrapin and turtle, and of transportation facilities equal to every demand.

The number of farms in Kent County is estimated to be 956, of an average acreage of 179 acres. The value of these farms is from \$25 to \$60 per acre. The number of hands will average four to a farm.

CRABS, FISH AND OYSTERS.

The crab, fish and oyster industry supply a means of livelihood for many persons. There are no oyster or fish packing factories in the county. There are over a thousand persons engaged in this industry, besides 160 persons employed on transporting vessels, of which there are forty-eight. The oyster catch is estimated at 800,000 bushels.

The cull law has been of great benefit to the oyster beds, and if strictly enforced will be the solution, in part, of the perpetuation of the industry.

NEEDS OF THE COUNTY.

The county's greatest needs are better labor and improved roads. Many of Kent's farmers have been driven to quit the business because of inferior and unreliable labor. The negroes are the principal labor, and they demand high wages and give in return poor service. Some are trying foreign labor, but owing to their isolation from their fellow-countrymen these hesitate to make their homes in the country.

The county's roads need a master hand, but until these are divorced from politics there is little hope of improvement. The roads in Kent cost about \$60 per mile *every year*.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

Kent County is well situated with respect to transportation facilities, both for internal communication and for egress to the centres of commerce and trade along the Atlantic seaboard. The county is bounded by over eighty miles of coast line. The head of navigation on both the Sassafras and Chester rivers is not reached until near the Delaware line, and the entire western limit of the county is formed by the Chesapeake Bay.

Five or six steamboat lines carry freight and passengers to Baltimore and Philadelphia, and during the grain and fruit seasons, extra freight steamers are provided. Ice only interferes with navigation during periods of excessive cold. In addition to the opportunities for navigation, two railroads cross the county, one having its terminals at Chestertown and at Townsend, while the other connects Centreville, Queen Anne's County, with the trunk lines farther north, entering Kent County at Millington, and crossing the Delaware line at Golts. The railroads cross each other at Massey, and together furnish rail communication with trunk lines.

MANUFACTURES.

The manufactures of Kent County are numerous, if not exceptionally large, and are of diversified character. Of course the canning of fruits and vegetables is the main industry of the county, but there are several large establishments manufacturing crates and baskets, straw boards, etc., the latter being one of the largest establishments of its kind in the State.

The following list and attached figures give some idea of these industries, and give evidence of promise of growth on these lines in Kent, otherwise a most prosperous and enterprising county:

Canned Goods—Canning & Mercantile Company, Still Pond, Hebron and Chestertown; Geo. Numsen, Chestertown; C. S. Hurlock, Massey; H. H. Baldwin & Company, Kennedyville; Ivins & Carr, Lynch's and Worton's Station; W. S. Armstrong & Brother, Millington; Swing & Company, Black's Station—Number of employees, 785; total value of product, \$180,500; capital invested, \$35,500; amount paid annually in wages, \$48,250.

Boots and Shoes—Wm. Robinson, Wm. A. Burke, Chestertown—Number of employees, 3; value of total product, \$8,000; capital invested, \$3,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$2,500.

Fertilizers—Beck, Walker & Brown, W. N. Hubbard, Chestertown—Number of employees, 9; value of total product, \$50,000; capital invested, \$30,500; amount paid annually in wages, \$6,000.

Bread—Geo. Haberland, Chas. S. Smith, Chestertown—Number of employees, 3; value of total product, \$7,000; capital invested, \$4,500; amount paid annually in wages, \$2,250.

Clothing—H. Kaplan, J. I. Evans, Chestertown—Number of employees, 5; capital invested, \$450; amount paid annually in wages, \$3,500.

Ice Cream—W. H. Haddaway, Edesville; J. C. Loud, Chestertown—Number of employees, 10; value of total product, \$3,500; capital invested, \$1,500; amount paid annually in wages, \$450.

Carriages and Wagons—Adam H. Huey, Massey; Chapman & Lambert, Henry S. Deford, Chestertown—Number of employees, 15; value of total product, \$75,000; capital invested, \$20,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$9,000.

Baskets, Crates, etc.—Crane, Hynson & Valliant, Chestertown; Elmer E. Leary, Rock Hall—Number of employees, 84; value of total product, \$90,000; capital invested, \$30,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$14,000.

Butter—Middletown Creamery Company, Massey; T. Shafer, Kennedyville; Still Pond Creamery Company, Still Pond—Number of employees, 5; value of total product, \$8,000; capital invested, \$4,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$2,500.

Flour and Meal—Thomas H. Topping, Chestertown; Harry Moore, Edesville; Perry Price, Melitota; J. E. Spear, Millington—Number of employees, 9; value of total product, \$48,500; capital invested, \$15,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$6,500.

Harness—Wm. Parr, Still Pond; J. H. Howard, Chestertown—Number of employees, 2; value of total product, \$5,500; capital invested, \$1,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$1,500.

Among other industries may be grouped: The A. J. Hynson Marble Company, tombstones, Chestertown; W. K. Judefind, brooms, Edesville; American Strawboard Company, strawboard, Chestertown; S. Hicks, wheelwrighting, Chestertown; R. S. Nicholson, ice, Chestertown; Wm. Green, laundry, Chestertown; H. S. Barnett, bricks, Chestertown; W. S. & A. M. Culp, doors and frames, Chestertown; J. K. Aldridge, tin cans, etc., Chestertown—Number of employees, 85; value of total product, \$195,200; capital invested, \$137,500; amount paid annually in wages, \$31,825.

Butter, etc.—Keyser & Staats, Fairlee; Shafer, Tilghman & Company, Kennedyville; George N. Cooper, Worton; S. J. & A. Johnson, Massey; Middletown Creamery Company, Galena.

Cotton Goods—Geo. H. Todd & Company, Millington.

Flour and Grist Mill Products—Sparks Grist Mill, Galena; Henry Trinks, Galena; W. W. McKnett, Kennedyville; Edwin W. Spear, Millington; L. H. Dreka, Sassafras; Benj. C. Plummer, Still Pond.

Boxes—Crane & Trenchard Brothers, Chestertown.

Bread and Other Bakery Products—Gold Medal Bakery, Chestertown.

Brick and Tile—H. S. Barnett.

Carriages and Wagons—S. Hicks, Galena; Galena Machine Shop, Galena; John Medders, Kennedyville; Wm. H. Kelley, Locust Grove; A. J. Hackett, Still Pond.

Lumber and Timber Products—Wm. E. Jarrell, Chestertown; Wm. B. Usilton's Sons, Tolchester; J. R. Wilson, Galena; Geo. V. Peverley, Massey; Phillip Trimble, Millington; Howard Johnson, Wharton; Walter Sparks, Fairlee.

Monuments and Tombstones—Chestertown Marble and Granite Works, Chestertown.

Photography—John M. South, Chestertown.

Printing and Publishing—Chestertown Transcript, Kent News, Enterprise Publishing Company, Chestertown.

Saddlery and Harness—E. Razewski, Millington; Henry Hardesty, Rock Hall.

Tinsmithing, Coppersmithing and Sheet Iron Working—Medders & Company, Still Pond.

MONTGOMERY.

Montgomery is one of the five counties of Western Maryland that form the Sixth Congressional District. It was named in honor of Gen. Richard Montgomery, American patriot and hero, who fell while leading an attack on Quebec, December 31, 1775. It has an area of 508 square miles. It is bounded on the southwest by the State of Virginia, from which it is separated by the Potomac; on the northwest by Frederick County, the line between the two counties running from the mouth of the Monocacy to Parr's Spring; on the northeast by Howard County, from which it is separated by the Patuxent, and on the southeast and south by Prince George's County and the District of Columbia.

As the jurisdiction of Maryland extends to high water mark on the Virginia side of the Potomac, the main water surface of Montgomery County is that portion of the Potomac from the mouth of the Monocacy to Little Falls.

The population of the county, according to the Federal Census of 1900, was 30,451, and the tax rate for 1903 is 86 cents. Montgomery

was erected into an independent county in 1776. Prince George's County in 1748 embraced all the territory lying between the northern boundary of Charles County and the Patuxent on the east, and the Potomac on the west; in that year the county was divided, and the land lying west of a line drawn from the mouth of Rock Creek through a portion of the District of Columbia to the Patuxent became Frederick County. In 1776 the population of Frederick County had so increased that it was determined to divide the county into three distinct districts, viz., the upper, the middle and the lower. Thus were formed three distinct municipalities, Washington County constituting the upper, Frederick County the middle and Montgomery County the lower.

The ordinance for the division of Frederick County into these three distinct districts was introduced in the State Convention of that year by Dr. Thomas Sprigg Wootton, a representative from Montgomery, in that convention. On the sixth of September, 1776, the ordinance was passed; and thus the lower district was erected into the new County of Montgomery.

COUNTY SEAT AND OTHER TOWNS.

The present site of Rockville was selected as the county seat, and at that time consisted of Hungerford's Tavern and a few other houses. The old court house was built shortly thereafter, and the first court was held therein in the year 1779. About 1784 the land around the court house was laid off into town lots and streets, and named Williamsburg. In 1801, by Act of the General Assembly of the State, a town was erected and called Rockville.

In 1798 an Act was passed to divide the county into five election districts; and in 1799 commissioners were appointed who marked out the divisions forming the five original districts, viz.: Berry, Cracklin, Rockville, Medley and Clarksburg. In 1878 the county was divided into eight districts; Darnestown, Bethesda and Mechanicsville were the new districts thus formed.

The county now has the following thirteen districts: Laytonsville, Clarksburg, Poolesville, Rockville, Colesville, Darnestown, Bethesda, Onley, Gaithersburg, Potomac, Barnesville, Damascus, Wheaton.

INCORPORATED AND OTHER TOWNS.

Rockville, Gaithersburg, Kensington, Poolesville, Laytonsville, Garrett Park, Brookeville, Damascus, Hyattstown and Takoma Park are incorporated and growing towns.

The following towns are not incorporated, and all except Clagetsville are post offices: Ashton, Aspen, Avenel, Avery, Barnesville, Beallsville, Beane, Bethesda, Boyds, Brighton, Brink, Brinklow, Buck Lodge, Burdette, Barnt Mills, Cabin John, Cedar Grove, Chevy Chase,

Clarksburg, Cloppers, Cloverly, Colesville, Comus, Croyley, Darnestown, Dawsonville, Derwood, Dickerson, Ednor, Edwards' Ferry, Elmer, Etchison, Fairland, Forest Glen, Germantown, Glen Echo, Goshen, Great Falls, Grifton, Hunting Hill, Kingsley, Kings Valley, Lay Hill, Linden, Martinsburg, Middlebrook, Monocacy, Montrose, Mullinix, Northbeck, Norwood, Oakdale, Onley, Plyer, Potomac, Purdum, Quince Orchard, Randolph, Redland, Sandy Spring, Sellman, Seneca, Silver Spring, Slidell, Sligo, Spencerville, Sugarland, Travilah, Unity, Washington Grove, Watkins, Wheaton, White's Ferry, Woodfield, Woodside and Claggetttsville.

EDUCATION.

For some years subsequent to the erection of Montgomery County schools were sparse and only the rudiments were taught in the common schools then existing. Soon, however, private tutors were employed in a few families; and thus, instruction in the higher branches of education was secured. But the county was not indifferent to the educational interests of her youth. Rockville Academy was chartered in 1809, and Brookville Academy in 1814, each being liberally endowed by the State. At present the public school system has been so improved and perfected that every neighborhood has excellent educational advantages. Among the principal educational institutions are the following: Rockville High School, Rockville Academy, Brookeville Academy, Rockville Institution for Young Ladies, Rockville Kindergarten; Briarly Hall for Young Ladies, Poolesville; Andrew Small Academy, Darnestown; Fair View Seminary, Oakmont.

ROADS.

In 1790 there were but few roads in Montgomery County; the first public roads were the road from Frederick to Georgetown, and that from the mouth of Watt's branch to Georgetown. There was also a road from Georgetown to the mouth of Monocacy, and one from mouth of Monocacy to "Montgomery Court House," the original name of Rockville. After this period, however, roads multiplied rapidly.

A paved road from Rockville to Georgetown was chartered in 1806, although not completed until 1818. The Union Turnpike, from Washington to Brookville, was chartered in 1849, and since that time several branch roads have been constructed. In 1870 the Washington, Colesville and Ashton Turnpike was chartered. In 1875 the conduit road, from Great Falls of the Potomac to Georgetown, was completed; it follows the line of the Washington Aqueduct, and crosses Cabin John branch on "Cabin John Bridge," a single arch of the longest span in the world, excepting one. In 1784 the old Potomac Canal Company

was chartered, the object being to render the upper Potomac navigable by means of locks, dams and short canals. The project failed, though Washington was its first president and assisted in the survey.

TRANSPORTATION.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, which succeeded the old Potomac Canal, was projected in 1823 by the States of Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania and the National Government. It was chartered by Virginia in 1824, but its organization was not completed until 1828. In 1827 the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the pioneer of all the great railroad systems of the world, was chartered.

In 1865 the Metropolitan branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was chartered; in 1873 it was completed. This branch passes diagonally through Montgomery County, from northwest to southeast. Over this branch now passes all fast passenger trains of the Baltimore and Ohio.

Electric roads extend into the county from Washington to Cabin John Bridge, Great Falls of the Potomac, Rockville, Kensington, Sligo and Forest Glen.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, along the entire western border of the county, furnishes transportation for the products of that prosperous section.

AGRICULTURAL AND OTHER PRODUCTS AND FARMS.

Corn and tobacco constituted for many years the staple products of Montgomery. As a result of continued cultivation and the consequent exhaustion of the soil, the land became impoverished. For this cause many of the enterprising citizens moved West and Northwest in quest of new lands. The introduction of Peruvian guano about 1845 furnished a fertilizer whose effects were magical, and the lands produced large crops of grass and grain. Within the past three decades lime and bone phosphates have brought the worn-out lands to the highest productive state.

Corn, wheat, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, cloverseed, grass seed, hay, tobacco, potatoes, sweet potatoes, onions, miscellaneous vegetables, orchard fruits, small fruits, grapes, flowers and plants and nursery products are the principal farm products of the county. Besides these Montgomery furnishes in large quantities milk, butter, eggs, poultry, slaughtered animals and live animals.

Montgomery County embraces a strictly agricultural section, having 2,085 farms, containing 283,469 acres, valued at \$9,491,930, exclusive of buildings, worth \$3,525,170.

MINERALS.

Sandstone, marble and slate are quarried in upper Montgomery; chrome is found in several localities, and gold mines along the Potomac have been successfully worked.

DEVELOPMENT AND NEEDS.

The Great Falls of the Potomac, the "Niagara" of Montgomery, is one of the largest available water-powers in the world. The development and utilization of this mighty agency for manufacturing purposes, already undertaken by an organization of business men with large capital, must promote, and vastly, too, the material prosperity of the whole county.

A climate as favorable as that of any other State, a generous soil responding bountifully to careful cultivation, educational advantages unsurpassed by any other section, transportation facilities of unusual excellence, a citizenship industrious, energetic and patriotic, and a position in close proximity to the capital of the greatest and mightiest government upon the globe, combine to offer to the home-seeker a most attractive and inviting place of settlement.

With nature's blessings so lavishly dispensed, and with the hardy husbandman's labors so remunerative, the county still has some great needs.

Manufacturers will find here a profitable opening!

Smaller farms and more thorough and intelligent cultivation will return far larger profits to the skillful toiler!

A better system of roads will create an amelioration as marvelous as it will be real and permanent!

BANKS, MANUFACTURES, ETC.

There are five banks and saving institutions in the county, with a combined capital of \$225,000, and the savings institution at Sandy Spring has deposits of \$690,000, the combined deposits of all of them being \$1,709,000. They are the Montgomery County National Bank, at Rockville; First National Bank of Gaithersburg; Farmers' Banking and Trust Company of Rockville; First National Bank of Sandy Spring, and Savings Institution of Sandy Spring.

The Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Montgomery County, with office at Sandy Spring, Maryland, was chartered and commenced operations in the year 1848. During these fifty-five years it has had four presidents: Edward Stabler (1848-1853), Richard T. Bentley (1853-1889), Joseph T. Moore (1889-1895), and Edward P. Thomas (1895). Two persons have held the office of secretary and treasurer—Robert R. Moore (1848-1894), and Allan Farquhar (1895).

Among the manufacturing industries of Montgomery the following can be enumerated:

Cheese, Butter and Milk—Broad Run Creamery, Poolesville; Tarlton B. Stabler, Sandy Spring; Walter Dorsey, Brookeville—Number of employees, 12; value of total product, \$11,000; capital invested, \$4,500; amount paid annually in wages, \$2,400.

Flour and Grist Mill Products—Bowman Brothers, Germantown; James W. Darby, Buck Lodge; Gaithersburg Milling and Manufacturing Company, Gaithersburg; Gaithersburg Manufacturing Company, Derwood; M. M. Haviland, Ashton; Luther G. King, King's Valley; William E. Mannakee, Burnt Mills; Lucy J. Pumphrey, Potomac; Charles H. Shaw, Brookeville; Wilson B. Tschiffely, Seneca; George E. White, Norbeck; Levi L. Watkins, Middlebrook; James T. Henderson, Sandy Spring; Geo. A. Darby, Hyattsville—Number of employees, 55; value of total product, \$503,000; capital invested, \$170,250; amount paid annually in wages, \$13,125.

Distilled Liquors—Luther G. King, King's Valley; Levi Price, Hyattstown—Number of employees, 8; value of total product, \$30,000; capital invested, \$36,500; amount paid annually in wages, \$1,750.

Newspapers, etc.—Montgomery Advocate, Montgomery Sentinel, Rockville; Temperance • Sentinel, Gaithersburg; Montgomery Press, Kensington—Number of employees, 17; value of total product, \$26,500; capital invested, \$18,500; amount paid annually in wages, \$4,000.

Saddlery and Harness—Edwin D. Cruitt & Son, Poolesville; John H. Nicholls, Gaithersburg; John W. Whiteside, Brookeville—Number of employees, 4; value of total product, \$6,800; capital invested, \$5,200; amount paid annually in wages, \$950.

Tin and Sheet Iron—Gustav Buliver, Ashton; Richard W. Murphy, Gaithersburg; Chas. V. Morrison, Poolesville; Albert Viett, Kensington; C. H. Viett, Rockville—Number of employees, 10; value of total product, \$28,500; capital invested, \$15,700; amount paid annually in wages, \$2,250.

Lumber and Timber—Jos. T. Moore, Jr., Sandy Springs; James M. Mount, Damascus; Hiram J. Slottmyer, Burdette; Geo. R. Bell, Potomac; Austin K. Black, Spencerville—Number of employees, 15; value of total product, \$39,000; capital invested, \$6,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$4,100.

Among other industries may be grouped: John M. Heagy, marble and granite; Henry Reisinger, bakery products, Rockville; James H. Norris, carriages and wagons, Boyds; Chas. E. Bond, fertilizers, Spencerville—Number of employees, 18; value of total product, \$26,000; capital invested, \$23,500; amount paid annually in wages, \$1,500.

Butter, etc.—John L. Burch, Burdette; Chas. F. Hawkins, Etchison; A. W. Nicodemus & Sons, Hyattstown.

Confectionery—Geo. W. Bradensburg, Unity.

Flour and Grist Mill Products—Woodland Farm Mill, Cloppers; Chas. E. Lichleider, Colesville; Spring Mills, Dickerson; Valley Mills, Fairland; Maurice M. Browning, Laytonsville; John J. Mullinix, Mullinix; Geo. R. Bell, Potomac; Lindsay R. Hickerson, Rockville; Brooke Grove Mills, Sandy Spring; Wm. A. Baker, Unity.

Bakery Products—Christian Hurlebau, Sandy Springs.

Carpets—Wm. A. Iddings, Brighton.

Wagons, etc.—Wm. H. Kimble, Laytonsville; J. Jacobs & Sons, Browningsville; G. W. Reddick, Poolesville.

Harness, etc.—James H. King, Bealsville; Uriah Brown, Gaithersburg.

Tinsmithing, etc.—Chas. D. Morgan, Rockville; M. J. Murphy, Olney; Chas. McIntosh, Poolesville.

PRINCE GEORGE'S.

Prince George's County became officially known April 23, 1696, and was named in honor of Prince George of Denmark, husband of Queen Anne, having been originally a part of Charles County.

The county is bounded on the west by the Potomac river, on the east by the Patuxent. Montgomery, Howard, Anne Arundel, Charles and Calvert Counties and the District of Columbia surround it; and formerly within its limits were the present counties of Montgomery and Frederick. Its proximity to the National Capitol has been conducive to its growth and prosperity.

The county has an area of 480 square miles, of which fifty are water surface, and its population is 29,898, according to the last census.

The county tax rate for 1903 is 95 cents.

INCORPORATED AND OTHER TOWNS.

The seat of county government was first established at Mount Calvert, on the Patuxent river, but was subsequently removed to Upper Marlboro.

The incorporated towns in the county are Laurel, Hyattsville, Bladensburg, Upper Marlboro, and Tacoma Park, while those that are not incorporated consist of Bowie, Berwyn, Clinton, Brandywine, Forestville and Woodville.

The surface of the county is diversified and is traversed by numerous streams, which make agriculture the principal industry of the county, the soil being particularly favorable to the cultivation of tobacco, corn and wheat.

Iron and cotton goods are the principal manufactured products of the county.

AGRICULTURE.

There are 2,374 farms in the county producing tobacco, corn, wheat and vegetables, the estimated value of the crops for 1903 being \$1,400,000, and giving employment to (including owners and tenants) at least 5,000 persons.

MANUFACTURES.

The total number of manufacturing establishments in the county is estimated at sixty, the greater number of them being small, employing only one or two men, though it is estimated that the total manufactured products of the county are worth about \$573,000, including custom work and repairs.

In 1830, or thereabouts, the Patuxent Manufacturing Company was incorporated and started the present cotton mills at Laurel, known as the Laurel factory. This industry has continued ever since and is the principal manufacturing establishment of the county, the Laurel cotton goods being known all over the world.

The only iron works now in operation in rural Maryland is the Muirkirk Furnace, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at Muirkirk in this county. It was erected in 1847, and modeled after a famous furnace at Muirkirk, Scotland.

The following brief list includes other manufactures in Prince George's County:

Printing and Publishing—The Laurel Democrat, Laurel; The Hyattsville Independent, Hyattsville—Number of employees, 7; value of total product, \$7,000; capital invested, \$6,000.

Iron—Muirkirk Furnace, Muirkirk; Montrose Iron Works, Laurel—Number of employees, 60; value of total product, \$95,000; capital invested, \$60,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$16,000.

Flour and Grist Mill Products—Gibbons & Duvaughn, Croom; Avondale Mills, Laurel—Number of employees, 4; value of total product, \$10,400; capital invested, \$12,300; amount paid annually in wages, \$1,200.

Laurel Cotton Mills, cotton goods, E. Rosenfeld & Company, night robes, Laurel; Simms Brothers, cigars, Beltsville; Gustav H. Dahler, cigars, Bladensburg—Number of employees, 216; value of total product, \$274,500; capital invested, \$22,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$78,440.

Carriages and Wagons—John H. Wooten, Laurel.

Brick and Tile—Gilbert Moyers, Bladensburg; Rauser Brothers, Friendly; Benj. F. Stephen, Riverdale.

Flouring and Grist Mill Products—H. Morton Bowen, Aquasco; Mrs. Georgia Boswell, Brandywine; John Charles, Charleston; Mrs.

Sallie Marburg, Croom; John C. Dixon, Friendly; Griffith Mill, Laurel; Chas. W. Randall, Foustville; Chas. H. Walker, Bright Seat; James T. Sedgwick, Upper Marlboro.

Lumber and Timber Products—John W. Beale, Accokeek; J. C. & J. A. Trueman, John W. Young, Aquasco; Turner & Orme, Baden; Benj. C. Hicks, James M. Knowles, J. B. Knowles & Brother, Bowie; Rubin F. Soper, Cheltenham; Clarence Hawkins, Tee Bee; Gibbons & Duvaughn, Croom; Miller & Sons, Tippet; Jenkins & Butler, R. H. Perrie, Westwood; Chas. H. Walker, Bright Seat.

Photography—Ray Peckham, Upper Marlboro.

Printing and Publishing—Marlboro Gazette, Marlboro Times, Prince George's Enquirer, Upper Marlboro.

Saddlery and Harness—John H. Treband, Upper Marlboro; F. M. Baker, Laurel.

QUEEN ANNE'S.

This county was created by Act of Assembly in 1706, and was partly taken from Talbot and partly from Kent Counties, both of which were then moderately settled.

The county is bounded on the north by the Chester river and Delaware; on the east by Delaware and Caroline County; on the south by Talbot and Caroline Counties, and on the west by the Chesapeake Bay.

The county has a population of nearly 19,000, and an area of 422 square miles, of which 46 are water surface. The tax rate in the county for 1903 is 90 cents.

INCORPORATED AND OTHER TOWNS.

Centreville, Sudlersville, Church Hill, Crumpton, Queenstown, Stevensville and Queen Anne are among the incorporated towns, while Templeville, Winchester, Chester and Ruthsburg are among those not incorporated. Centreville is the county seat of Queen Anne's County, having succeeded Queenstown as the seat of government.

AGRICULTURE.

The county is highly favored agriculturally, the soil being fertile and the surface rolling, and although it has been cultivated for two and a half centuries, the island is still the delight of agriculturists, its rich soil producing in profusion all the staple crops, while oysters, fish, crabs and water fowl are plentiful in the waters of the county.

Wheat, corn, hay, fruit and vegetables constitute the principal products of agriculture, which emanate from the excellent soil, the climate and the water advantages.

There are 1,475 farms in the county, employing 4,725 hands, and the value of the crops in 1903 is estimated at \$1,760,075.

OYSTERS AND PACKING INDUSTRY.

Oysters and fish are plentiful in Queen Anne's County, and during the season of 1902-03 upwards of 400,000 bushels of oysters were taken from its waters, and 1,500 to 2,000 persons find employment in the industry. It is estimated that the catch was worth \$150,000 in 1903.

The packing industry of Queen Anne's is also a growing one, at least 75,000 cases of tomatoes, fruits and vegetables having been packed in the county last year.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

The Queen Anne's Railroad, the Queen Anne's and Kent Railroad, of the Pennsylvania system, offer excellent transportation facilities, and are supplemented by the various steamboat lines, which make daily trips to and from the markets of Baltimore. Practically fruits and vegetables may be shipped daily to the great markets of the East and North in time to be received fresh and ready for use at those points the next morning.

MANUFACTURES.

The following list of manufacturing industries of the county will prove of interest, and will give some idea of the progress being made all over this section of the State:

Bread and Other Bakery Products—C. V. Snyder, R. F. Eaton, Centreville—Number of employees, 4; capital invested, \$1,500; value of total product, \$6,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$700.

Carriages and Wagons—James H. McFarland, Taylor & Furbush, W. C. Orrell, D. G. Connelly, Centreville; W. S. Delahay, Queenstown—Number of employees, 10; value of total product, \$10,700; capital invested, \$4,900; amount paid annually in wages, \$2,900.

Butter and Creamery Products—J. W. Paynter, Sudlersville; Middleton Farms, Centreville—Number of employees, 5; value of total product, \$13,000; capital invested, \$3,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$1,800.

Flouring and Grist Mill Products—W. C. Palmatory, Centreville; W. C. Palmatory, Church Hill; Chas. M. Lloyd, Crumpton; James Sewell, Queen Anne—Number of employees, 10; value of total product, \$55,000; capital invested, \$22,500; amount paid annually in wages, \$4,300.

Canned Fruits and Vegetables—George Anderson & Walls, Sudlersville; J. H. Jones, Queen Anne's; Wilson & Merrick, Ingleside; J. Langrall & Brother, Centreville; Baylus & Brother, Barclay; Edward K. Kirby, Queenstown; Hanley & Anthony, Ford's Store—Number of employees, 635; value of total product, \$251,000; capital invested, \$38,500.

Lumber and Timber Products—B. B. Brown, Queen Anne; S. C. Coursey, Queenstown; Geo. M. D. Hart, Hope; Walter Dolby, Carmichael; Henry Andrie, Wm. Waldron, Starr; John Brierly, Roberts—Number of employees, 29; value of total product, \$78,500; capital invested, \$13,400; amount paid annually in wages, \$7,750.

Tinsmithing—F. H. Phillips, C. A. Ringgold, Centreville—Value of total product, \$5,000; capital invested, \$600; amount paid annually in wages, \$1,600.

Printing and Publishing—W. S. Roberts, Wm. J. Price, Jr., Centreville; M. W. Aker, Queenstown—Number of employees, 12; value of total product, \$15,000; capital invested, \$23,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$6,000.

Bread and Other Bakery Products—John M. Aker, Queenstown.

Carriages and Wagons—R. Hopper Smith, Centreville.

Cheese, Butter, etc.—A. Sidney Gadd, Centreville; Thomas Davis, Church Hill; I. B. Harrington, Queen Anne.

Flouring and Grist Mill Products—Forman & Emory, J. R. Hollingsworth, David D. Taylor, Centreville; Chapel Mill, Edward M. Garey, Queen Anne; Roberts' Roller Flouring Mill, Sudlersville.

Canned Fruits and Vegetables—Crumpton Packing Company, Crumpton; Baker & Arthur, Sudlersville.

• Ice—W. M. Armstrong, Centreville.

Lumber and Timber Products—Louis E. Jester, Louis E. Lane, Centreville; Wm. H. Cecil, Hayden; Samuel C. Coursey, Queenstown; John Bierly & Son, Roberts.

Shirts—Chas. W. Burgess, Centreville; J. T. Wright, Ford's Store.

Tinsmithing, Coppersmithing and Sheet Iron Working—Chas. L. Roe, Church Hill; Bordley & Moore, Queen Anne.

Tobacco, Cigars and Cigarettes—Samuel C. Allen, Centreville.

SOMERSET.

Somerset, one of the oldest counties on the Eastern Shore, was settled in 1666 and has an area of 365 square miles. The first commissioners were Stephen Horsey, William Stevens, William Thorne, James Jones, John Winder, Henry Boston, George Johnson and John White, nearly all of whom have numerous descendants in the county to-day.

Somerset is the most southern county on the Eastern Shore and heads the list of what are known as the oyster counties of Maryland. It is washed on the west by the waters of Tangier Sound and on the south by the waters of Pocomoke Sound, both of which are famous for producing the finest oysters in the world.

INCORPORATED TOWNS.

Princess Anne and Crisfield are the only incorporated towns in the county, Princess Anne being the county seat. Besides these are the following villages with population ranging from fifty to 500: Deal's Island, Mt. Vernon, Dame's Quarter, Chance, Jason, Oriole, Eden, Loretto, Arden, Costen Station, Rehoboth, Marumscro, Shelltown, Tull's Corner, King's Creek, Westover, Kingston, Fairmount, Landonville, Marion, Hopewell, Bedsworth, Lawsonia and Ewell.

Somerset has a population of about 26,000, one-half of which is engaged in the oyster, crab and fish business, and the county tax rate for 1903 is \$1.07.

OYSTERS, CRABS AND FISH.

Somerset County is noted for being one of the largest markets and shipping points in the country for oysters, crabs and fish, particularly is this the case with reference to crabs, both hard and soft; and nowhere in the State or country is more delectable sea fruit found than in the waters surrounding Somerset County.

Crisfield, the largest town in the county, has a population of nearly 4,000, and a suburban population within two miles of the town limits of 3,000, and consequently there is plenty of cheap labor. It also has one of the deepest and finest harbors on the Chesapeake Bay.

Crisfield, in the southwestern part of the county is a large oyster shipping point in winter, and in summer is the largest crab shipping point in the world. The oyster pack for the winter of 1902-1903 was 396,400 bushels, worth about \$300,000. The soft crab business, which has been so largely developed in recent years, has been better this year than ever and a conservative estimate places the quantity shipped at 1,500,000 dozen, worth at least \$400,000. During the past two years the shipping of crab meat has been added to that of shipping soft crabs and oysters. Hard crabs are cooked in large steam vats and the meat picked out by women. The meat is then placed in gallon cans and shipped all over the country. About 50,000 gallons were shipped from Crisfield this year and sold for between \$40,000 and \$50,000.

From early in March until October 1, shad, blue fish, trout and a few other varieties are caught and about 100 barrels shipped a week. The amount realized from these is anywhere between \$4,000 and \$7,000, a great deal depending upon the state of the market. This does not include the amount consumed at home, which is quite considerable.

SOIL AND AGRICULTURE.

The soil of Somerset is adapted particularly to the raising of vegetables of all kinds, and especially has the production of tomatoes rapidly increased during the past two years to supply the two dozen canning

houses which have sprung up during that time. This soil in parts has a good substrata of clay and readily responds to intensive cultivation, with the result that some of the finest strawberries in the country are produced here, and the crop of this fruit is always large. Corn, wheat and potatoes are also largely produced, though strawberry and tomato crops have become the principal ones, and are worth from \$150,000 to \$250,000 each.

The value of these farming lands are readily becoming recognized, and settlement by Western and foreign persons is progressing.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

The transportation facilities of the county are fair, the New York, Philadelphia & Norfolk Railroad running through the county, and having a twenty mile branch in the county, while Crisfield has a steamboat both to and from Baltimore every day. Both the steamboat and railroad companies have all they can do to handle the traffic, and another railroad and an electric railroad would prove highly profitable, the electric railroad to run from Crisfield to Princess Anne, and pass through ten or twelve villages between the two points.

The principal other needs of the county are a good oyster planting system, the present output being scarcely one-tenth of what it was twenty years ago, and more manufactories.

MANUFACTURES.

The manufacturing establishments of Somerset are not extensive, but the canning and shipping industry is large, but no really authentic data can be secured of the amount of business done in the community by individual firms, yet we are safe in saying that the taking, catching, packing and shipping of oysters, combined with the canning, is the largest of any in the State.

The following is a list of the business concerns of the county:

Awnings and Sails—S. F. Hastings, John W. Lewis, J. E. Richardson, W. H. Norwood, Crisfield; Henry Brown, Wenona.

Boxes, Wooden, Packing—A. B. Cochrane & Company, Crisfield Lumber & Manufacturing Company, Crisfield; Scott Brothers, Wellington.

Bread and Other Bakery Products—M. E. Sterling, G. T. Mears, Crisfield.

Bricks and Tile—George M. Collins, Crisfield; Daniel Collins, Sr., Princess Anne.

Carriages and Wagons—Chas. W. Bozman, Eden; John W. Nock, R. J. Adams, James F. Loreman, Crisfield.

Fish Phosphate Factory—L. E. P. Dennis & Son, Crisfield.

Crabs and Oysters, Canning and Preserving, and Steaming Crab Meat—J. J. Tull & Company, Tangier Packing Company, A. P. Ford Company, S. S. Coston, E. R. Lowe & Company, Kelly, Noah & Company, J. H. Riggin & Company, Crisfield.

Flouring and Grist Mills—Crisfield Milling Company, Crisfield; S. H. Lockerman, Francis & Robertson, Fairmount; Manokin Roller Flour Mill (Cohn & Bock), Princess Anne; Wm. F. Ruark & Son, Westover.

Fruits and Vegetables, Canning—S. F. Dashiell, Dames Quarter; W. J. Shores, Chance; Green & Roberts, Loretto; Pusey & White (2 places), Princess Anne; Lankford & Scott, Arden; Cooley & Company, Kings Creek; Lankford & Brother, Jones & Cox, Fairmount; Whistler & Wilson, Costen Station; Cooley & Company, R. P. Whittington, Marion Station; J. C. Carver & Company, Marumsco; E. Robinson, Hopewell; Hudson Brothers, Kingston; C. M. Dashiell (2 places), Princess Anne; Farmers' Canning Company, L. M. Milbourne, Kingston; W. V. Matthews, Shelltown; Westover Packing Company, Westover; Crisfield Canning & Packing Company, Crisfield Milling Company, Crisfield; Richard L. Fitzgerald, Habnab; J. E. Dashiell & Company, Mt. Vernon.

Ice, Manufactured—Crisfield Ice Manufacturing Company, Crisfield.

Ice Cream—Crisfield Ice Cream Company, Carroll Crockett, manager, Sterling Steam Ice Cream Works, Crisfield.

Lumber and Timber Products—John W. Cox, Crisfield; Wm. Jackson & Son, Eden Lumber Company, Eden; P. O. Hudson & Brother, Kingston; Wm. J. Hall Manufacturing Company, E. W. McGrath & Brother, Marion Station; Holland & Williams, Mt. Vernon; Oriole Milling Company, Oriole; Robert J. Kelley, Princess Anne Milling Company, Princess Anne; Ogden H. Wilkens, Rehoboth; Scott Bros., Wellington; A. Retzell, Westover; S. J. Marshall, Crisfield.

Printing and Publishing—Leader Publishing Company, Crisfield Times, Crisfield; Marylander & Herald, Somerset Journal, Princess Anne.

Boat and Shipbuilding—W. A. Meredith, W. S. Smith, Fairmount; W. H. Muir, John Branford (Fishing Island), Upper Fairmount; McCready & Nelson, David Byrd, S. W. Dana, Crisfield.

Shirt Factories—Asbury Shirt Manufacturing Company, Baptist Shirt Company, Crisfield Shirt Factory, Crisfield.

Tinsmithing—Crisfield Hardware Company, Peoples' Hardware Company, Crisfield; Hiram C. Waller, Princess Anne.

ST. MARY'S.

St. Mary's, the first county organized in the State, is the southernmost county in Maryland on the western shore of the Chesapeake Bay. The county is almost an island, being bounded on the south by the Potomac, on the east by the Chesapeake, on the north by the Patuxent, and on the west by the Wicomico River, and an imaginary line, 4¾ miles long, from the head waters of Budd's Creek, an arm of the Wicomico, to the head waters of Indian Creek, a branch of the Patuxent.

The waters that almost surround St. Mary's, and many of their numerous branches, called creeks or bays, that indent the county, are navigable and important water courses, and because of them no resident can be more than six miles from navigable water.

Along the rivers the land is generally flat and rises gently towards the interior, but the elevation attained is slight. Numerous small streams, locally known as runs, fed by clear cold springs, flow through the lands, and furnish man and beast with a constant and abundant supply of pure, wholesome water.

AREA, SOILS, CROPS, ETC.

The county is long and narrow and has an area of 360 square miles.

According to the census there were 1292 farms in St. Mary's County in 1900, with a total of 192,503 acres therein, and the population of the county at the same time was 18,136. The tax rate of St. Mary's for 1903 is 96 cents on the hundred.

Near the water courses the soil is generally dark, heavy loam, becoming lighter and sandier towards the interior, and if judiciously farmed is kind and productive.

Usually the lands are naturally drained, but where resort must be had to ditching, the draining is easily and cheaply secured on account of the slope towards the rivers and creeks.

Proximity to large bodies of water has marked effect on the climate. Oppressively hot summer days are very rare, and the winters are never very cold. Farmers do out-of-door work the year through. Ice and snow seldom remain over three weeks and the ice on ponds rarely forms over four inches thick. The county is not subject to destructive storms.

AGRICULTURE AND STOCK RAISING.

St. Mary's is an ideal agricultural section. Here intelligent farming insures an abundance of creature comforts, and the healthful climate conduces to long life.

Temperate summers, long autumns and mild winters specially adapt the county to the raising of stock. The rapid growth of clover and

grasses makes grazing possible for ten months of the year, and nearness to markets and cheap water transportation gives peculiar advantages to this industry.

Corn, wheat and tobacco are the staple crops of the section. Fine vegetables of all kinds are easily produced, and clover and hay grasses thrive. Small fruits produce plentifully, with little care, and apples, pears and peaches are remunerative crops.

Farms may be purchased here at reasonable figures and on good terms. The inland farms can usually be bought cheap, while the lands on the rivers are held at higher prices.

Nearly a fourth of the county is in timber, including pine, oak, poplar, ash, chestnut, hickory, walnut, beech, gum and birch, which supply all demands for firewood, fencing and material for building.

OYSTERS AND FISH.

The waters of the county abound in fish and oysters, and the catching and shipping of them gives employment to a large number of persons, there being reported upwards of 5,000 persons employed in various capacities in this industry in 1901, from the taking to the canning and shipping of oysters.

In the spring, fresh Potomac herring sell for from \$2.00 to \$4.00 per thousand and are very plentifully purchased by farmers, who buy them and salt them for winter use. Next to farming, the oyster industry is the most important one in the county. There were 855 licenses for tongers issued in 1902-3.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

Numerous steamers and sailing vessels furnish transportation to the nearby cities of Baltimore and Washington, but the railroad facilities are limited to a short line connection with the Pennsylvania system, which does not reach the larger portion of the county. Lack of these railroad facilities is due to the sparse settlement of the county, and what is needed in St. Mary's is greater population to utilize the magnificent facilities that nature has given for the production of food products and other necessities of civilization.

BANKS AND SCHOOLS.

There is a national bank at Leonardtown, the county seat of St. Mary's, and the business facilities of the county are first-class.

The public schools are of a high standard and furnish good practical education. St. Mary's Academy, at Leonardtown, St. Mary's Seminary, at St. Mary's City, and Charlotte Hall Academy, at Charlotte Hall, are among the high class institutions of the county, the public school system being nearly up to the standard of the entire State.

MANUFACTURES AND INDUSTRIES.

There are no large manufactories in St. Mary's County, and grist, saw and planing mills and canning houses nearly exhaust the list.

The county is a splendid field for the canning industry, and is but beginning to be utilized.

The following comprises a list of the principal manufactories of the county and their location:

The Pearson Packing Company, Pearsons; The St. Mary's Packing Company, Wynne; The Webster & Ford Packing Company, Drayden; Greenwell & Hearn, brick manufacturers: F. F. Greenwell, roller mill, Leonardtown; George B. Cecil, roller mill, Valley Lee; John T. Cecil, roller mill, Great Mills; Joseph F. Neal, planing mill, J. Frank Goldsborough, lumber, Paul Hayden, lumber and grist mill, Leonardtown; Michael Kelly, lumber, Oakville; Leo M. Wathen, lumber and grist mill, Compton; John Gray Lilburn, lumber and grist, St. Inigo's; W. Bernard Guy, lumber and grist, Morganza; Dan. T. Dixon, lumber and grist, Laurel Grove; H. B. Cawood, lumber and grist; J. C. & S. S. Reeves, lumber mill, Aubrey Gardiner, roller mill, Chaptico; Virgil Parsons, lumber, Piney Point; Callaway Mill Company, Drayden; William F. Chesley, lumber and grist, R. Smoot, water mill, H. Carrico, water mill, Charlotte Hall; Birch Brothers, lumber, St. Inigo's.

TALBOT.

In the year 1706 the bounds of Talbot County were laid out by Act of Assembly, though it was probably formed in 1660-61.

The county lies on the Eastern Shore, with a considerable portion of it facing the Chesapeake Bay, and is bounded as follows: on the north by Queen Anne's, on the east and southeast by Caroline, on the south by the Choptank River, and on the west by Eastern Bay and the Chesapeake Bay.

Talbot has a population of about 21,000 and an area of 286 square miles, with a large water surface. It is cut up into peninsulas by the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries, and is famous for its beautiful landscapes and water fronts.

The history of Talbot County is rich with records of Colonial events, being particularly noted for its energy in establishing schools, and its earnest desire to educate the settlers. Indeed, no other county in the State has evinced a greater interest in its educational facilities, nor expended more energy of time upon this subject than have the citizens of Talbot. The tax rate of the county for 1903 is 88 cents.

INCORPORATED AND OTHER TOWNS.

Easton, the county seat of Talbot, is a thriving city of 3,000 inhabitants, and is a railroad centre of no mean dimensions. Other pro-

gressive villages in the county are St. Michaels, Claiborne, Royal Oak, Kirkham, Oxford, Skipton, Wye Mills, Cordova, Tilghman, Belleview and others. Avalon, on Tilghman's Island in this county, is supposed to be the place of one of the first settlements in Maryland.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

The county has ample facilities for the transportation of agricultural and fishery products. In addition to the B., C. & A. Railway, the Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington Railroad, and the Queen Anne's Railroad and connections, its rivers and bay front are daily touched by numerous steamboat lines, plying from Baltimore, thus placing the markets of Baltimore, Washington and New York within a day's reach of the farmers and fishermen.

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES.

The second public school in Maryland was established in Talbot, under Act of 1723. There are a number of private educational institutions in the county, and the public school system now is one of the features of the county of which its citizens are proud.

NATURAL ADVANTAGES.

Agriculture, canning and oyster catching are its principal industries. The land is a rich loam, light in parts and quickly responds to cultivation. Small fruits abound throughout the county in great variety, and vegetables, wheat, corn and potatoes are among its most prominent products. The canning establishments, which have become quite numerous throughout the county, are putting up large quantities of tomatoes, peas and fruits, and this is a growing industry. Improved land on the river side is worth from \$10.00 to \$100.00 per acre.

OYSTERS AND FISH.

The oyster catch and fisheries of Talbot are well known. In 1903 it is estimated that 150,000 bushels of oysters were taken by dredge or tong in the waters of Talbot. There are 884 boats of all kinds engaged in the industry, and about 3,000 persons find a livelihood in taking and shipping the oyster.

The following firms are engaged in packing and shipping oysters and crabs and crab meat, the latter being a growing industry, and the total of their operations for the year are given:

Jerry Valliant & Company, Valliant & Crockett, Wm. B. McKenzie & Company, Oxford; Wm. H. Valliant & Company, Belleview; Geo. R. Caulk, J. B. Watkins, Geo. Blades & Company, Edwin H. Burroughs,

St. Michaels; Wm. Erhardt, Alex. Haddaway, Isaac J. Smith, Claiborne; Louis Warner, Sherwood; Geo. B. Taylor, McDaniel; W. Camper Harrison & Brother. Wm. S. Covington & Company, Capt. Jno. B. Harrison, Tilghman's Island—Number of employees, 549; value of total product, \$265,700; capital invested, \$73,750; amount paid annually in wages, \$48,935.

Fish in the county's waters are plentiful, the Choptank and Tuckahoe abounding in shad, perch, rock and similar food fish.

INDUSTRIES.

The industries of Talbot are varied, though not extensive, except in the canning business. A number of small manufactures, principally flour and grist mills, are established in the various industrial centres of the county.

The following list gives some idea of the progress that Talbot is making on industrial lines:

Flour, Meal, etc.—Geo. M. Wilson, John C. Bartlett & Son, Easton; Wm. M. Bergman & Son, Oxford—Number of employees, 10; value of total product, \$95,000; capital invested, \$50,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$4,695.

Canned Goods—C. L. Wrightson, Preston Canning Company, Nickerson Canning Company, Landoff Packing Company, Easton; W. D. Kirby, Trappe; King & Newman, Oxford; Peter Student, Hambleton; J. C. Nossick, P. Kennedy, Windyhill; Saulsbury Brothers, Sisk & Company, Cordova; Kennedy & Martin, Barber's; North, Tilghman's; Bradley, McDanieltown; J. E. Watkins, St. Michael's—Number of employees, 997; value of total product, \$388,700; capital invested, \$392,700; amount paid annually in wages, \$41,980.

Easton Furniture Manufacturing Company, furniture; Norfolk Manufacturing Company, shirts; Peninsula Steam Laundry, laundry work; Mercantile Manufacturing Company, overalls, Easton; W. H. Tunis Lumber Company, Tunis Mills; Jos. H. White & Son, brick and tile; W. H. Withcutt & Company, iron foundry; Geo. W. Wingard, machinery, Easton—Number of employees, 235; value of total product, \$330,000; capital invested, \$172,600; amount paid annually in wages, \$92,000.

Canned Goods—Hubbards, Easton Packing Company, Easton.

Carriages and Wagons—N. P. Corkran, Barber; James A. Spence, Easton; Wm. H. H. Pasterfield, Trappe.

Cheese, Butter, etc.—I. B. Harrington, Merchants' Manufacturing Company, Easton; J. B. Harrington, Matthews; La Trappe Creamery Company, Trappe.

Confectionery—Henry D. Aldrich, Easton.

Ice—Easton Ice Company, Easton.

Illuminating and Heating Gas—Easton Gas & Electric Light Company, Easton.

Looking Glass and Picture Frames—John R. Treganowan, Easton.

Lumber and Timber Products—Thos. R. Hunt, Bozman; Wm. P. Day, Morris, Lowe & Brother, Caleb Sechrist, Cordova; C. C. Stewart & Sons, Edward Stoops, Chas. P. Warrington, Easton; Porter Saw Mill, Longwood; Jacob W. Porter, McDaniel; Frick Saw and Lumber Mill, Oxford; W. P. Todd, Royal Oak; W. F. Howeth, Sherwood; Enterprise Saw Mill, Trappe.

Monuments and Tombstones—E. H. Lachmar, Easton.

Photography—Theodore Steinhard, Easton.

Printing and Publishing—Easton Gazette, Easton Ledger, Easton Star-Democrat, Easton; Comet and Advertiser, St. Michael's; Talbot Times, Trappe; Wm. F. Roloson, Sherwood.

Saddlery and Harness—Jos. Mules, Easton.

Ship and Boat Building—John H. Branzell, Eastport; Wm. P. P. Benson, Oxford; Thos. H. Kirby & Sons, St. Michaels.

Shirts—St. Michaels Manufacturing Company, St. Michaels.

Tinsmithing, Coppersmithing and Sheet Iron Working—Hartnett, Nicholls Brothers, Easton; James R. Sheubrook, Oxford; Geo. W. Collins, St. Michaels.

Tools—Peerless Machine Shops, Easton.

Umbrellas and Canes—Williams-Adams-White Company, Easton.

Vinegar and Cider—W. A. Walls, Easton.

Turned and Carved Wood—Easton Turning and Enameling Works, Easton.

Fertilizers—American Agricultural Chemical Company, Easton.

Flouring and Grist Mill Products—Isaac A. Barber, Easton; Clover Leaf Mill, Trappe; Skipton Roller Mill, Wye Mills.

WASHINGTON.

Washington is a triangular county in the western part of the State. It is bounded on the north by Pennsylvania, on the east by South Mountain, which separates it from Frederick; on the south and southwest by the Potomac river, separating it from Virginia, and on the west by a creek which separates it from Allegany. It has an area of 458 square miles, and was created at the same time as Montgomery, being originally a part of Frederick County. Washington has the lowest county tax rate of all the counties, it being only 37 cents for 1903, though, of course, it has municipal taxes in Hagerstown and like places.

Washington County has many claims to interest because of its history, and a number of her sons have left their impress not only upon Maryland, but upon other States in the Union. Some of the bloodiest battles of the war were fought in this vicinity, and the Antietam National Cemetery contains over 4,000 Confederate dead; while old Fort Frederick is one of the last remaining visible vestiges of the French and Indian War.

The population is largely of German, English, Scotch, Swiss and French descent, and now reaches about 46,000.

Parts of the first steamboat ever built in the United States (1785-86), the experiment of James Rumsey, were made at the Antietam Iron Works, March 14, 1786.

INCORPORATED AND OTHER TOWNS.

Hagerstown, the county seat, is one of the most thriving cities in the State, having a population of about 17,000. The great Hagerstown Fair, which is held there annually, attracts immense crowds of people. It is an admirable location as a railroad centre, 86 miles from Baltimore, and contains a number of educational institutions of the highest order. Other incorporated towns are Hancock, Boonsboro, Clearspring, Williamsport, Sharpsburg, Keedysville, Funkstown, Smithsburg and Leitersburg.

Some of Washington County's thriving towns are Ringgold, Edgemont, Robinsville, Brownsville, Sandy Hook, Fairplay, Tilghmantown, Downsville, Indian Spring, Fairview, Maugansville and Middleburg. Williamsport is a commercial and industrial centre of no mean proportions.

NATURAL ADVANTAGES AND PRODUCTS.

The soil of Washington County is peculiarly rich, being of a limestone character, and the land is gently rolling and excellently adapted to farming and stock raising. Probably no other county in the State excels Washington in its farm products or productiveness. According to the census of 1900 there were 2,393 farms in the county, with an acreage of 248,221 acres.

Washington County, of course, is largely an agricultural county, and the values of land run from \$25 to \$100 an acre. Perhaps no other county in the State has reached a more intensive state of cultivation than this county, which ranks second to Frederick in its production of wheat and corn, and second to none in the production of its peaches and apples.

Wheat, corn, oats, hay and fruits are the principal agricultural products of the county, and stock raising and feeding have become great industries in the county.

Many of the farms produce from 30 to 40 bushels of wheat to the acre, and corn has been raised to the extent of from 75 to 100 bushels an acre. In the mountain districts the cultivation of apples, peaches, pears, grapes and small fruits has become a great industry.

Many silos have recently been erected in the county, and the fact that over 1,000 neat cattle were reported by the last census to be in the county, gives some idea of the growth in the industry of stock raising.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

The Baltimore and Ohio, the Western Maryland, the Norfolk and Western and the Cumberland Valley Railroads traverse the county, all passing through Hagerstown, thus affording ample transportation facilities east and west to the seaboard, or to Chicago, for the products of the farm and of the factories.

MANUFACTURES.

The manufactures of Washington are easily the first of all the counties of the State. According to the census of 1900, 376 establishments were reported, with a total invested capital of upwards of \$3,000,000, and Hagerstown alone reported 203 establishments of various kinds. Among the products of the county in this respect are automobiles, gloves, organs, building material, flour, carriages, whiskey, etc.

Among some of the most prominent industries in the county may be mentioned the following:

Furniture—Bower & Miller, Hagerstown Furniture Works, Hagerstown—Number of employees, 177; value of total product, \$225,000; capital invested, \$130,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$110,000.

Doors, Sash, etc.—Beek & Delmartin, Geo. C. Snyder & Company, Danzer Lumber Company, Hagerstown—Number of employees, 70; value of total product, \$142,500; capital invested, \$90,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$37,500.

Antietam Paper Company, paper; Hagerstown Spoke and Bending Company, spokes and rims; Hagerstown Book and Binding Company, books, etc.; Updegraff's Glove Factory, gloves; Windsor Knitting Mills, shirts, hosiery, etc.; Hagerstown Silk Company, ribbons; Hagerstown Saddlery and Leather Company, harness; Mohler Organ Works, pipe organs; Hagerstown Brewing Company, beer; Pope Manufacturing Company, automobiles; Hagerstown Cooperage Company, staves; Moser Heating Company, steam fittings; Hagerstown Street Railway Company, street railway, Hagerstown; Victor Cushaw & Sons, bricks, Bynn Tannery, leather, Williamsport; Roxbury Distilling Company, whiskey, Roxbury—Number of employees, 1,322; value of total product, \$1,141,500; capital invested, \$1,512,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$286,000.

Awnings, Tents and Sails—James T. Houston, Hagerstown.

Bookbinding and Blank Book-making—C. H. Leaman, Hagerstown.

Bottling—James B. Albert, Belvidere Brewing Company, W. H. Dunn, F. D. Harman, Justus Heimel, W. D. Willson, Hagerstown.

Cigar Boxes—John Lohr, B. C. Schildneck, Hagerstown.

Wooden and Packing Boxes—H. L. Coffman, Hagerstown; Emory A. Pry, Keedysville.

Bread and Other Bakery Products—C. V. Bauff & Son, W. A. Ford, Garfield Harman, J. C. Harman, M. R. Leach, H. D. McLaughlin, Geo. C. Norris, Louis J. Orrick, Jacob Roessner, W. H. Schmidt, Charles Schotterbeck, Summers & Linasin, John S. Wareham, Hagerstown; William O. Bowser, Williamsport.

Brick and Tile—Mrs. Mary E. Barr, Alfred Hanson, James E. S. Pryor, Sophia H. S. Semler, F. W. Weibel, William Winter, Hagerstown; Conocheague Brick & Earthenware Company, Williamsport.

Brooms and Brushes—Criswell & Bazell, Joseph I. Kershner, Hagerstown.

Carpet Rags—M. Bender, Boonsboro; Bovey & Munson, John Brey, Hagerstown; Edgar B. Bender, Keedysville.

Carriage and Wagon Materials—Pomeroy Brothers & Company, Hagerstown.

Carriages and Wagons—Hess Manufacturing Company, Thrush & Stough Carriage Factory, Hagerstown; W. L. Shaw, R. M. Wilkinson, Hancock; M. G. Hoist, Maugansville; Wm. B. Kimbler, Smithsburg.

Cars and General Shop Construction and Repairs—Cumberland Valley Railway, Western Maryland Railroad Company, Hagerstown.

Cheese, Butter, .etc—Harry P. Keyser, Phoenix Manufacturing Company, Hagerstown.

Confectionery—Clarence Gruben, Hagerstown.

Cooperage—John E. Rowland, Hagerstown; R. S. Dillon, Hancock.

Flouring and Grist Mill Products—Mrs. Samuel W. Kreps, Ash; Eldorado Mills, Beaver Creek; Jonas Bell, Benj. F. Charles, Abraham & John Kuhn, Big Spring; Avalon Mills, Old Carlton Mills, Bladensburg; Razin J. Nunamaker, Boonsboro; Delenire Mills, Breathedsville; Jeremiah H. Gossard, Francis B. Riggs, Thomas H. Spickler, Broadfording; Willow Grove Flouring and Grist Mill, Chewsville; Geo. T. Prather, Stafford Mill, Clear Spring; William Avis, Downs-ville; Chas. T. Sowers, Dry Run; Valencia Flour Mills, Funkstown; Anchor Mill, Antietam Mill Company, Elias Emmert, Lose Heirs' Model Mills, Morning Star Mills, Rockland Mills, John E. Rowland, Saulsbury Mill, Hagerstown; Potomac Roller Mills, Rockdale Mills, Hancock; George W. Baker, Aaron C. Pry, Keedysville; Samuel Strite,

Leitersburg; David L. Horst, Maugansville; George H. Bowman Mills, Martin L. Peck, Pecktonville; Marsh Mills, Reid; G. G. Barkman, Rohrsersville; E. B. Miller, Jacob A. Meyers, Sharpsburg; Ingram Sisters, Smithsburg; Woodside Mills, West Beaver Creek; W. H. C. Kemp & Company, Undine Milling Company, Williamsport.

Foundry and Machine Shop Products—Harry E. Burton, Domestic Engine Company, H. C. Foltz, D. F. Hull & Sons, A. T. Zentmyer, Hagerstown; W. H. Dodson, John W. Seavolt, Hancock.

Illuminating and Heating Gas—Hagerstown Light and Heat Company, Hagerstown.

Gloves and Mittens—B. C. Lefever, Williamsport.

Hosiery and Knit Goods—Blue Ridge Knitting Company, R. A. Knitting Mills, Hagerstown.

Manufactured Ice—Besler Ice Company, Hagerstown Ice Company, Hagerstown.

Iron and Steel, Architectural and Ornamental—Corbett Iron and Wire Fence Company, Hagerstown.

Leather Tanned, Curried and Finished—Wm. H. Bixler, Hagerstown.

Lime and Cement—J. C. Miller, Boonsboro; P. G. Zink & Company, Cavetown; Alfred S. Henson, Hagerstown; Roundtop Hydraulic Cement Works, Hancock; Frank Mullendor, Rohrsersville; Geo. M. Canogle, Vernon L. Smith, Daniel Sunday's Lime Kiln, Thurmont.

Liquors, Distilled—Jas. S. Draper, Clearspring.

Looking Glass and Picture Frames—B. W. T. Phreaner, Harry E. Stover, Homer S. Williams, Hagerstown.

Lumber and Timber Products—S. C. Hanes, Antietam; Lewis A. Funk, George C. Snyder, Boonsboro; Jacob G. Stoner, Cascade; Jesse Nunaker (heirs of), Grimes; Jacob A. Snively, Hagerstown; J. Taliaferro Bridges, R. Chaffey, Wm. Exline, Hancock; Hightman & Stein, Rohrsersville; Samuel Diffendall, Smithsburg; Miller Brothers, Williamsport.

Lumber and Planing Mill Products, etc.—Binham Wolfkill, Hancock; Miller Brothers, Williamsport; John H. Wills, Hagerstown.

Mattresses and Spring Beds—Brewer Brothers & Beachley, Hagerstown Woven Wire Mattress Company, Hagerstown.

Monuments and Tombstones—Geo. W. Jackson, Boonsboro; Jackson & Shuford, V. T. Meredith, Myers & Baker, Hagerstown; Jere Mason, Hancock; Robert McCoy, Rohrsersville.

Paving and Paving Materials—John T. Clarkson, Hagerstown; Frank P. Little, Hancock.

Photography—F. D. Gruber, W. B. King, C. B. McCune, Hagerstown; G. M. Belt, Hancock.

Pickles, Preserves and Sauces—Jacob M. Middlekauf, Fairplay.

Printing and Publishing—Boonsboro Times, Boonsboro; Globe, Hagerstown Mail, Morning Herald, Hagerstown; Hancock Times, Star, Hancock; Record, Sharpsburg; Leader, Williamsport Transcript, Williamsport; J. W. Biershing, Enterprise Printing Office, Hockman & Company, John S. McCardell, Hagerstown.

Pumps—John L. Storm, Boonsboro.

Tinsmithing, Coppersmithing and Sheet Iron Working—Harry H. Hoffacker, Alesia; Francis Storm, Boonsboro; C. S. Goodrich, Harry E. Toston, Clearspring; Harry E. Mickley, Fairplay; W. H. Brown, Danzer Metal Works, Godfrey A. Goetz, H. K. Hock, C. S. Hunter, Wm. R. McCorroy, J. A. Martin, Martin & Stover, John Z. Miller, E. K. Saum, Charles R. Smith & Son, Harry R. Wagner, Hagerstown; Chas. E. Blondell, Hancock; Wm. Winebrenner, Highfield; S. P. Miller & Company, E. E. Richter, Williamsport.

Saddlery and Harness—Chas. E. Ford, Boonsboro; Howard M. Huntabarry, Gapland; W. H. Bixler, Elias Cost, D. C. Martin, E. K. & M. L. Schindel, J. C. Semler, V. C. Young, Hagerstown; F. R. Beard, Hancock; Chas. M. Biggs, Smithsburg; J. A. Fleming, E. K. Hetzer, Williamsport.

Shirts—Eugene E. Baker, J. R. Bryan, Hagerstown.

Silk and Silk Goods—Cooling & Nolan Company, Hagerstown.

Tobacco, Cigars and Cigarettes—John Fred. Sponseller, Clearspring; J. K. Baker, Chas. E. Bowman, Harry J. Brezler, J. A. Cage, Geo. W. Earnshaw, Geo. Hook, J. E. Musey, J. S. Peterman, T. H. Porter, J. Harry Schuler, Samuel E. Smith, C. O. Ward, Hagerstown.

Vinegar and Cider—Chas. Kline, Benevola; Dennis Smith, Hancock; Chas. C. Zeigler, Leitersburg.

Wood, Turned and Carved—L. H. Weibel, Hagerstown.

WICOMICO.

Wicomico County was formed under the provisions of the Constitution of Maryland adopted in 1867, of parts of Somerset and Worcester Counties. It is bounded on the north by Delaware, on the south by Somerset County and Worcester County, on the east by Worcester County, and on the west by Dorchester County. It contains 367 square miles, with a large water surface. It lies 130 miles south of Philadelphia, and 85 miles southeast of Baltimore. Its eastern limit is about 15 miles from the Atlantic Ocean, and its population is 23,000. The tax rate for 1903 is 78 cents.

INCORPORATED TOWNS.

Wicomico has three incorporated towns: Salisbury, the metropolis; Delmar, the well-known railroad town, and Sharptown.

There are thirteen towns and villages of considerable importance, viz.: Quantico, Mardela Springs, Hebron, Fruitland, Pittsville, Parsonsburg, Willard, Bivalve, Nanticoke, White Haven, Jesterville, Allen and Riverton.

COUNTY SEAT.

Salisbury, the county seat, is advantageously situated at the head of navigation, on the Wicomico river, at the junction of the New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk and the Baltimore, Chesapeake and Atlantic Railroads. It is about 221 miles from New York, 100 miles from Wilmington, 140 miles from Washington, 125 miles from Norfolk and 30 miles from Ocean City, on the Atlantic Ocean. The city is substantially built and has a population of about 4,300. It has ten miles of well-graded and paved streets, and has a sewerage system, arc and incandescent electric lights, and business blocks of handsome brick. The city is divided by the Wicomico river and has two beautiful fresh water lakes of large dimensions.

It is governed by a mayor and five councilmen, and has a tax rate of only 35 cents on the \$100. The fire department consists of two steamers, hose wagons, four horses, and up-to-date appliances.

It has a free library, an excellent telephone system, public hospitals, free city and county mail delivery, and a splendid system of water works, obtained from artesian wells, which furnish the purest of water.

The total business of Salisbury in 1902 amounted to upwards of \$3,000,000. There are dozens of large factories and mills, and five very strong financial institutions.

SOIL, CLIMATE, ETC.

The soil varies in character from a light loam to a red clay loam. In some places overlying stiff clays, and areas of gum swamp land and "black loam" are found, the latter, along the edge of Delaware, being very fertile. Generally the land is well adapted to the growth of cereals, grass, apples, peaches, pears and small fruits, especially strawberries and blackberries, of which immense crops are grown. Strawberries commence to ripen from the 5th to the 20th of May, and last until the first to the middle of July, according to variety and season.

The climate is mild and healthy, and malarial fevers are noted by their absence, nor do storms and floods visit or ravage here. The proximity of the gulf stream and the presence of the bodies of salt water render its climate pleasant, uniform and healthful throughout

the year. The season temperatures are as follows: For summer, 74-77 degrees; for winter, 34-38 degrees; for year, 54-58 degrees, which shows that Wicomico escapes the extreme heat of summer and the extreme cold of winter. Our winters last only three months, and are often no more severe than the month of November in New York and New England States. Cattle need scarcely be fed or housed during this time; farm work, and even plowing, can generally be done during some part of every month in the year.

The purest of drinking water can be obtained by driven wells, at a very small expense.

Oak, chestnut, pine and other timbers grow well.

Land can be bought for from \$5 to \$50 per acre, according to situation and quality. It is kind and gives large returns for the fertilizers used.

FISH, OYSTERS AND CRABS—PACKING, ETC.

The Nanticoke and Wicomico rivers and their tributaries supply the people of the county with shad; rock, perch and other kinds of fish, as well as an abundance of oysters.

The oyster packing industry in Wicomico is not as large as formerly, and planting is now being entered into by several of the largest packers. It is expected that within a few years most of the oyster bottoms along the rivers will be under artificial propagation.

At present there are but four oyster-packing houses in Wicomico, and it is estimated that at least \$100,000 is invested in said property—oyster catching machinery and shore property. There are about 300 citizens of Wicomico county employed on boats in the taking of oysters, but there is an additional large number of persons engaged in the packing and shipping of the bivalves. Much money is also invested and a number of people employed in the fish industry in the Western section of the county.

The packing of soft crabs and the shipping of hard crab meat, in various ways, is one of the new and growing industries of the county. There is a big revenue in the business and the opportunity for expansion is unlimited.

AGRICULTURE AND CROPS.

As heretofore stated, Wicomico County is well adapted to the growing of small fruits and truck, prominent among which are strawberries, blackberries, huckleberries, cantaleupes and watermelons, in addition to which there is a considerable amount of corn, wheat and tomatoes raised.

Within the past few years great strides have been made in the growing of grasses and grains, and the land has been improved for cattle feeding, which is being engaged in quite extensively.

By this latter means the farmer has improved his land by feeding the short and long feed through his cattle, thereby making much manure and realizing a better price for his feed than if he had sold it on the open market.

The strawberry crop is the largest in the county. There are at present upwards of 3,000 acres of land set in strawberries, yielding about 3,000 quarts to the acre. It is estimated that in a good year 9,000,000 quarts, salable at an average price of 5 cents net to the grower, will yield in round numbers \$450,000, nearly all of which is bought by the Northern cities of the country. When it is remembered that an average of \$20,000 will be paid to pickers, it will be readily understood what a good yield of strawberries means to the county, where at least 7,500 persons are employed in picking, packing and shipping the fruit.

The blackberry crop is also large in Wicomico. It is estimated that there are 1,000 acres set in blackberries, which yield about 2,000 quarts to the acre, making a total crop of 2,000,000 quarts, which it would take at least 1,000 pickers to gather, and means a net income to the growers of \$150,000.

The huckleberry grows wild in Wicomico, and the fruit belongs to whoever will pick it. It is mostly found in the swampy and low lands of the county in large quantities, and as it costs nothing to cultivate, it is a net revenue to the pickers. The fruit is purchased by the country stores and shipped to Northern markets, where it brings good prices. Many estimate that the annual worth of the crop is at least \$60,000.

There is also a large acreage in raspberries, and the wild asparagus crop brings considerable money to the county. This asparagus grows along the salt water marshes, in the western section of the county, and is shipped in large quantities to Baltimore and the West.

Cantaleupes and watermelons are both valuable crops in this county. About 600 acres are set in cantaleupes and they will average 100 carriers to the acre. In a good year these carriers will average 75 cents net, making the crop worth \$45,000 to the grower. About the same amount of acreage is devoted to watermelons, and with a good yield this crop will net the growers at least \$150,000.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES

The transportation facilities of Wicomico are good. The New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad runs through it from north to south, and is a trunk line from New York to Richmond and Norfolk. The B., C. & A. Railway crosses the county from east to west, running from the Atlantic Ocean to the Chesapeake Bay.

A large fleet of sailing and packet vessels offer cheap transportation to Baltimore, and steamboats run on the Nanticoke and Wicomico rivers every day.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Fifteen thousand dollars per year is appropriated by the county commissioners for the system of public schools, and with the State appropriation secures ample accommodations and facilities for the education of the youth of the county. Separate schools are maintained for the colored population and graded and high schools abound in the villages and incorporated towns.

PUBLIC ROADS.

There is plenty of room for improvement of the public roads of the county, though much has been done for their betterment in the last few years. Lacking hard material with which to build the roads, much money has been spent in oyster shells, which make the very best of hard roads, though expensive material. It is estimated that it costs about \$3,000 per mile to build shell roads, but the county commissioners look forward to utilizing slag or other hard material, and to continue with the road building.

MANUFACTURES.

In connection with the large fruit shipment and manufacture of fruit packages, crates and baskets, is a big industry. There are four large basket, crate and barrel manufactories in this county. Conservative estimates place the expenditure for fruit packages and barrels of various kinds at \$60,000, all of which are manufactured here, in addition to the thousands shipped to other counties of the Eastern Shore and Southern Maryland.

About 1,000 persons, including women and children, are employed in these factories, and the average wages earned are stated to be about \$5.50 per week, when employed.

The fertilizer factories located in Salisbury, three in number, manufacture at least 12,000,000 tons per year. These factories make a specialty of manufacturing fertilizers for every separate crop, and are unique in their way.

In every town and hamlet in Wicomico there is some branch of manufacturing. All these establishments give employment to many people at an average weekly salary of from \$4.00 to \$8.00 per week. The principal industries in the small places are the shirt factories. Starting off with Salisbury, where there is a shirt factory which employs 400 people; there is one at Hebron with 50 employees; Mardela Springs, 50 employees; Parsonsburg, 40 employees; Sharptown, 50 employees; White Haven, 35 employees. Most of the employees in these factories are women and girls. Altogether there are about 600 people who find employment in the shirt factories of Wicomico, who will average a weekly pay-roll of at least \$3,000 per week.

Another lucrative employment for girls is the kindling wood mills, situated at Salisbury, Hebron, Delmar and Parsonsburg. This business is the bundling of wood for sale in the large cities. In these four factories about 200 girls find employment, and they earn about \$5.00 per week each. The work is light and very healthful, as the smell of the pine wood keeps the girls in excellent working health.

The lumber business has for years been the principal manufacturing business of Wicomico County. There are in Salisbury eight large lumber, planing and box mills, two sash and door factories and two crate and barrel factories. These mills give employment to at least 1,000 men and boys. The average wages earned are for the boys, \$3.00 per week; for the men, \$6.00 per week. Of course, there is some skilled labor employed in these mills, especially in the wood-working departments, who earn from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per day. It is estimated that the different mills in Salisbury will cut and use 60,000,000 feet of lumber each year.

There are also large lumber mills at Sharptown, Fruitland, Mardela Springs, Willard, Powellville, Parsonsburg and Quantico. It is estimated that in all the mills in Wicomico County there are employed at least 2,000 people and 500 horses and mules.

There are at present four large brick manufacturing plants in Salisbury and one at White Haven, in Wicomico County, and also one at Delmar, just on the Delaware line, but within this county. The average output of these plants will reach 8,000,000 bricks each year. Some very fine bricks are made here, one firm recently having contracted with the government for a large consignment of white bricks to be used in the Naval Academy at Annapolis. These bricks are sold as high as \$40.00 per thousand. There are about 200 people employed in these plants at an average salary of \$7.50 per week.

Salisbury has two very extensive ice manufacturing plants, and the average output is about 30 tons per day. The refrigerator cars of Armour and Swift, which operate on the N. Y., P. & N., and on the B., C. & A. Railway, have their icing stations at Salisbury.

The coal and flour business, which is run in connection with these plants, is quite extensive.

There are two large roller flour mills in Salisbury, each 50 barrels capacity per day.

Salisbury is the distributing point on the Peninsula for groceries, feed and hardware. There are six wholesale firms here who do a business in this line of about \$850,000 per year.

Another large manufacturing business is that of soda waters and soft drinks, two establishments doing a rushing business the year round.

The B., C. & A. Railway shops, situated at Salisbury, give employment to a large force of men. Here is where skilled labor is employed. Besides repairing the engines and cars, large forces of painters

are employed all the year round painting and decorating the cars of the company. There are about 100 men employed by this company, who live in Salisbury, and whose wages average about \$50.00 to \$75.00 per month.

There are at present three large machine shops in the city of Salisbury, employing about 40 hands. The average pay of these men is about \$3.00 per day.

At Sharptown, White Haven and Salisbury there are ship yards, also at Sharp's Point. The building of gasoline launches is also being engaged in to a considerable extent. The number of men employed is estimated at about 150, and their average pay is \$2.25 per day. Connected with two of these plants are sail-making establishments, which give employment to a small number of people.

TOMATO CROP AND CANNERIES.

It is estimated that there were 50 canneries in operation in Wicomico County in 1903, most of the concerns making a specialty of tomatoes, but there was also a big pack of peas, corn, sweet potatoes and peaches.

The total pack of tomatoes for Wicomico last year was estimated at 350,000 cases, or 8,400,000 cans, to which can be added 1,000 cases of corn, 5,000 cases of peaches, 25,000 cases of peas and 1,000 cases of pumpkins and potatoes, making a grand total of about 10,000,000 cans of fruits packed in the county. Without any definite reports from the canneries, it is estimated that 50 hands were employed by each of the canneries, making a total of 2,500 hands, at an average of about 75 cents per day for eight weeks, or about \$85,000 paid out for labor.

The acreage of tomatoes in 1903 was reported as 1,000, with an average yield of three tons to the acre, or a crop yield of 30,000 tons. The average price paid during the year was \$8, which would yield the growers \$240,000.

The following is a list of the canneries and their locations, and following it will be found the principal manufactories of Wicomico County, with a total of their output, altogether making an excellent showing of this prosperous section of the State:

CANNERIES.

W. F. Messick, Allen.	D. J. Elliott, White Haven.
B. F. Messick & Son, Allen.	G. M. Catlin, White Haven.
O'Brien & Godell, Allen.	W. H. Delby, White Haven.
K. V. White, Powellville.	Stephen W. Delby, White Haven.
E. G. Davis, Willard.	G. A. Bounds & Company, Hebron.
Phillips & Humphreys, Parsons-	M. N. Nelson & Company,
burg.	Hebron.
W. K. Leatherbury, Salisbury.	Truitt & Phillips, Hebron.

L. J. Gale, Quantico.	Thos. S. Roberts, Jesterville.
T. R. Jones & Brother (3 factories), Quantico.	Tyaskin Packing Company, Tyaskin.
E. A. Denson, Whayland.	Jno. W. Willing, Nanticoke.
Denson & Chatham, Whayland.	Rockawalking Canning Company, Rockawalking.
Enterprise Canning Company, Whayland.	Guy Crawford, Quantico.
Messick & Cooper, Whayland.	Willie Gillis, Quantico.
W. H. Jackson, Salisbury.	O. W. Taylor, Quantico.
Frederick Strattner, Salisbury.	C. A. Taylor & Son, Quantico.
Jno. H. Tomlinson, Salisbury.	W. J. Windsor, Salisbury.
Salisbury Canning Company, Salisbury.	Staton & Delby, White Haven.
Messick, Wilson & Company, Delmar.	E. S. S. Turner, Nanticoke.
T. D. Langsdale, Mardela Springs.	Hebron Canning Company, Salisbury.
I. S. Bennett, Riverton.	Pittsville Canning Company (2 canneries), Pittsville.
Wm. H. Knowles, Sharptown.	Jesse Travers, Nanticoke.
Dulany & Sons, Fruitland.	Samuel Shockley, Whoten.
H. W. Roberts, Clara.	W. C. Brady, Quantico.

Shirts—Salisbury Shirt Company, Salisbury; Hebron Shirt Factory, Hebron; Mardela Shirt Company, Mardela Springs; White Haven Shirt Company, White Haven; Sharptown Shirt Company, Sharptown; Parsonsburg Shirt Company, Parsonsburg—Number of employees, 375; value of total product, \$225,000; capital invested, \$192,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$92,500.

Foundry and Machines—Salisbury Machine Shops, Salisbury Machine Works, L. W. Gunby, B., C. & A. Machine Shops, Salisbury—Number of employees, 60; value of total product, \$195,000; capital invested, \$50,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$20,000.

Barrels, Baskets and Crates—A. W. Robinson & Company, Sharptown; Powellville Manufacturing Company, Powellville; E. G. Davis, Willard; J. H. Tomlinson, Salisbury Crate and Barrel Company, Salisbury; G. A. Bounds & Company, Hebron—Number of employees, 560; value of total product, \$120,000; capital invested, \$60,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$52,000.

Lumber and Timber Products—Jackson Brothers' Company, E. S. Adkins, L. E. Williams & Company, T. H. Mitchell, Salisbury; Delmar Manufacturing Company, Delmar—Number of employees, 1,030; value of total product, \$1,625,000; capital invested, \$750,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$166,000.

Flour, Meal, etc.—Phillips & Brother, Gillis & Company, Locust Grove Flour Mill, Salisbury—Number of employees, 13; value of total product, \$15,500; capital invested, \$25,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$5,500.

Kindling Wood—Parsons & Company, Parsonsburg; W. B. Miller & Company, Salisbury and Hebron—Number of employees, 170; value of total product, \$185,000; capital invested, \$54,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$31,000.

Fertilizers—Farmers and Planters' Company, Wm. B. Tilghman & Company, Farmers and Truckers' Company, Salisbury—Number of employees, 23; value of total product, \$80,000; capital invested, \$50,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$8,500.

Shipbuilding—Sharptown Marine Railway, Sharptown; Salisbury Marine Railway, Salisbury—Number of employees, 20; value of total product, \$40,000; capital invested, \$14,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$10,000.

Boat Repairing—Sharp's Point Railway, Sharp's Point; White Haven Marine Railway, White Haven—Number of employees, 14; value of total product, \$17,000; capital invested, \$6,500; amount paid annually in wages, \$8,500.

Bricks—Traders' Red Brick Company, Salisbury Brick Company, Peninsula Brick Company, Wicomico Brick Company, Salisbury—Number of employees, 90; value of total product, \$27,500; capital invested, \$49,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$12,500.

Ice—Crystal Ice Company, Salisbury—Number of employees, 25; value of total product, \$25,000; capital invested, \$30,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$5,000.

Electricity—Salisbury Heat and Power Company, Salisbury—Number of employees, 5; value of total product, \$12,000; capital invested, \$40,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$5,000.

Among other industries may be grouped:

Flouring and Grist Mill Products—Henry W. Anderson, Rockawalking; Wm. T. Banks, J. K. Disharoon & Son, Geo. W. Leonard, Josiah Fooks, Salisbury; Bailey & Freeny, Wooley & Company, Quantico; Barren Creek Mills, Double Mills, Mardela Springs; I. H. A. Dulany, Fruitland; Emory Dennis, Willard's; E. H. & S. W. Parsons, Parsonsburg; Edward White, Whiton.

Ice Manufacturers—Salisbury Ice Manufacturing Company, Salisbury.

Fish Canning and Preserving—Geo. D. Insley & Company, Bivalve.

Fertilizers—Elisha E. Truitt, Bivalve.

Bakers—C. V. Kraus, James N. Phillips.

Awnings, Sails and Tents—Benjamin Gravenor, Sharptown.

Shirts—Guy Q. Crawford, Quantico; Oregon M. Bennett, Riverton Shirt Factory, Riverton.

Liquors Distilled—Wm. R. Gillis, Hebron; Johnson & Company, Johnson & Wright, Mardela Springs; Elijah J. Adkins, Salisbury.

Printing and Publishing, Newspapers and Periodicals—Courier, Salisbury Advertiser, Wicomico News, Salisbury.

Boat and Ship Building—Otis S. Lloyd, W. W. Smith, Salisbury; W. J. Catlin & Brother, Catlin & Elliott, White Haven.

Lumber and Timber Products—Allen & Colnberg, John S. Cooper & Company, L. H. Cooper & Sons, Downs & Robertson, Horace Greeley Mills, H. N. Messick & Brother, Mardela Springs; John W. Gordy, A. G. Malone, Alfred W. Reddish, Chas. E. Williams, Salisbury; Burbage & Jones, White & Burbage Manufacturing Company, Whiton; I. H. A. Dulany, Thos. H. Hitch, Fruitland; James Denson, Capitola; Wm. H. Dolby, Robert W. Staton, Humphreys & Brother, B. S. Pusey, Rockawalking; A. J. Horsey & Company, Wetipquin; Jesse Huffington, B. F. Messick & Son, Clayton Parker, E. V. White, Allen; E. D. Knowles & Brother, Sharptown; Morris, Workman & Garrittson, Peter Manufacturing Company, James H. West, Pittsville; J. G. Phillips, W. S. Phillips & Company, O. W. Taylor, Quantico; Roaring Point Saw and Planing Mill, Nanticoke; John E. Taylor, Riverton; W. B. Wilson, Hebron; F. W. Robinson & Company, Sharptown.

Tinsmithing, etc.—T. R. Jones & Brother, Quantico; Dorman & Smith Hardware Company, L. W. Gunby Company, Salisbury.

Tobacco, etc.—Wilson & Truitt, Hebron; Peninsula Cigar Manufacturing Company, Salisbury.

Photography—Emma R. W. Havman, George Hitchens, Salisbury.

WORCESTER.

Worcester County was formed from Somerset County in 1742. Its area is 487 square miles, of which Synepuxent, Chincoteague, Isle of Wight, Assowoman and Newport Bays form about one-quarter part. The whole eastern boundary of the county is the Atlantic Ocean. A narrow strip of beach, ranging from one quarter of a mile to one mile in width, forms the coast and is separated from the mainland by the bays above mentioned. The narrowest part of the water is at Ocean City, Maryland, a prosperous seaside resort, where it is spanned by a bridge about one-quarter of a mile in length. The widest part of the bay is just below Snow Hill, where it is about eight miles from the east shore of the mainland to the western shore of the beach. Delaware is the northern, and Virginia the southern boundary.

The population of the county is now over 21,000, and the assessed valuation of property for the county is \$5,769,123, while the tax rate for 1903 is \$1.00.

TOWNS INCORPORATED AND OTHERWISE.

Snow Hill is the county seat, and for the past two or three years has been forging rapidly ahead, due largely to the growth of its

manufacturing industry. Pocomoke City is fourteen miles south of Snow Hill, and is connected therewith by the local packet line, also by the boats of the B., C. & A. R. R. Company. Berlin, sixteen miles north of Snow Hill and eight miles west of Ocean City, is at the junction of the Delaware, Maryland and Virginia branch of the P., B. & W. R. R., and the B., C. & A. Railway.

Thriving villages are Stockton and Girdle tree, from each of which are shipped annually about 40,000 barrels of oysters, and each of which contains a thriving bank, canning factory and barrel factory, and also good schools and churches. Other growing villages are Newark, Bishopville, Whaleyville and Showells, each of which contains factories which are adding rapidly to the prosperity of the people.

The steady growth of Ocean City as a summer resort has made an excellent local market for truck, and the farmers on the mainland derive a large revenue therefrom.

SOILS, FARMS AND FARM PRODUCTS.

The soil of Worcester County varies from a light sand to a heavy clay, the majority being a splendid loam with some clay. The proximity of the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf Stream makes the climate temperate.

There are 1,987 farms in the county, according to the last census. Agriculture is one of the important industries of the county, which abounds in the production of small fruits. The principal products of the farms are grain, wheat and truck.

There are two large and prosperous nurseries in the county, those of J. G. Harrison & Sons, near Berlin, and W. M. Peters & Sons, near Wesley and Ironshire. From a modest beginning a few years ago they have grown to large proportions and their goods are shipped all over the United States and to many foreign countries.

OYSTERS AND FISH.

From the bays of the county are taken quantities of the finest oysters and the revenue from these add materially to the prosperity of the county. Fish are also plentiful in the bays and the activity of the present Fish Commissioner for the Eastern Shore has done much for the future of the fishing interests throughout the county. At Ocean City deep sea fishing is an extensive industry. The following firms are engaged in the business: Ocean City Cold Storage Company, L. P. Ayres & Company, Ocean City Fish Company, Thomas & Mumford. The total capital invested in this business amounts to \$51,000, employing 85 men, to whom wages are annually paid amounting to \$34,200.

Besides these there are a great many individual fishermen who make their living by that means.

BANKS, SCHOOLS, CHURCHES, ETC.

The banks of the county are the First National and the Commercial at Snow Hill, the Pocomoke City National, the Citizens' National and E. G. Polk & Company at Pocomoke City; the Calvin B. Taylor Banking Company, the private bank of L. L. Dirickson, Jr., the Exchange and Savings Bank at Berlin, the Stockton Bank at Stockton, and Geo. L. Barnes & Company at Girdletree. The individual deposits subject to check as shown by the last published statements aggregate over \$1,300,000.

Snow Hill and Pocomoke City and Ocean City have excellent electric light and water works systems. The lines of the Diamond State Telephone Company and the Pocomoke Telephone Company cover the county in every direction and first-class town and county service is given by both companies, and through the Diamond State Telephone Company first-class long distance service is also given.

There are five newspapers in the county—the Democrat Messenger and the Worcester Advocate at Snow Hill, the Worcester Democrat and the Ledger-Enterprise at Pocomoke City, and the Berlin Herald at Berlin.

The schools rank among the highest in the State. The religious denominations represented by churches are the Presbyterian, Protestant Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Protestant, Southern Methodist, Old School Baptist, Disciples of Christ, New School Baptist and Roman Catholics.

The County Court House is probably the handsomest on the peninsula and was built in 1895 at a cost of about \$35,000. The jail was built at the same time and is thoroughly equipped.

Below will be found a list of the principal manufacturing industries in the county. Detailed information is given wherever possible. Aside from the special ones set out, there are scattered through the county a number of canning factories and also probably fifteen or twenty small saw mills which supply lumber to the larger mills.

INDUSTRIES.

Boxes, Shooks, etc.—Smith, Moore & Company, Snow Hill Manufacturing Company, Snow Hill—Number of hands employed, 415; capital invested, \$225,000.

Lumber—Wm. Whaley & Company, Bishopville; Showell Lumber Company, Showell; Tilghman & Purnell, Newark; Godfrey Manufacturing Company—Total number of employees, 80; capital invested, \$55,000; value of total product, \$106,000; annual wage payments, \$14,000.

Flour and Meal—Eagle Rolling Mills, Pocomoke City Mills, Pocomoke City; Berlin Rolling Mills, Berlin; W. H. Jones & Company,

Selby & Shockley, Snow Hill—Number of employees, 35; total value of product, \$100,000; capital invested, \$54,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$8,000.

Nurseries—J. G. Harrison & Son, Berlin; Wm. Peters & Sons, Wesley—Number of employees, 205; value of total product, \$150,000; capital invested, \$200,000; amount paid annually in wages, \$18,000.

Canned Goods—Hanway & Ball, St. Martin's; Queponce Canning Company, Newark; Mumford Packing Company, Showell; Derrickson Brothers, Berlin; Worcester Canning Company, Pocomoke City—Number of employees, 352; value of total product, \$90,000; capital invested, \$32,200; amount paid annually in wages, \$10,000.

Crates and Baskets—The Pettey Manufacturing Company, Whaleyville; T. M. Jewell, Pocomoke City; Schoolfield, Barnes & Company, Pocomoke City—Number of employees, 330; value of total product, \$95,000; capital invested, \$46,000; wages paid annually, \$20,200.

Barrels—Scarborough & Lynch, Wm. Hudson, Girdletree; Oystermen's Barrel Company, Thomas P. Whorten, Stockton—Number of employees, 25; capital invested, \$8,000.

Ship Building—Charles Crockett, E. James Tull, Pocomoke City—Number of employees, 70; value of total product, \$50,000; capital invested, \$33,500; amount paid annually in wages, \$7,000.

Other industries that are prospering show a total invested capital of \$100,000; value of total product, \$87,600; number of employees, 420; and wages paid annually of about \$18,000, in which the following are engaged: J. L. Paradee, brooms; S. P. Gordy, carriages; Hugh McMichael, bricks; Pocomoke Ice Company, ice; Pocomoke City. Larray Manufacturing Company, whips, raw hides; Snow Hill Rubber, Dish & Tray Manufacturing Company, rubber dishes; W. B. Miller, kindling wood, Snow Hill. Derrickson Brothers, shirts; D. J. Adkins, planing mills; Berlin Veneer Works, butter trays and baskets, Berlin. The Dale Company, keg staves, crates and lumber, Whaleyville. W. A. Costen Company, toilet goods, perfumes and flavoring extracts, Pocomoke City.

Bread and Other Bakery Products—R. J. McAllen & Brothers, Snow Hill.

Carriages and Wagons—James S. Adkins, Newark; Abraham W. Cranmer, M. H. Dickinson, Pocomoke City.

Cooperage—Gordon B. Jones & Company, Newark.

Flouring and Grist Mill Products—A. G. Strickland, Klej Grange; Joel Mitchell, Newark; Wm. E. Hall, Pocomoke City; Mrs. Cordelia Long, Pocomoke City; Burton Stewart, Welbourne.

Kindling Wood—R. S. Powell, Snow Hill.

Lumber and Timber Products—H. D. & R. B. Adams, P. Lambert Ayers, Bowen Lumber Company, L. C. Dilworth, Thos. G. Hanley's Sons, Levin T. Hearn, Melson & Bunting, White & Burbage Manufacturing Company, Berlin; I. T. Hearn & Company, Bishop; Moore Brothers, Bishopville; Perry W. Colburne, Coulbourne; Stansbury White, Girdletree; W. C. Farr, Klej Grange; Gordon B. Jones & Company, Wm. E. Massey, Newark; Hall & Cornhill, Jas. K. Riggin, Schofield, Barnes & Company, James T. Young, Pocomoke City; B. T. Davis, Cephas Riggin, Thomas P. Selby, Smith, Moore & Hays, Snow Hill; L. J. Houston, Stockton; Isaac J. Lumberson, Welbourne.

Ice Cream—Showell & Lytle, Berlin.

Mineral and Soda Waters—J. Henry Young & Company, Pocomoke City.

Photography—G. W. McLain, Snow Hill.

Printing and Publishing, Newspapers and Periodicals—Berlin Herald, Berlin; Ledger Enterprise, Worcester Democrat, Pocomoke City; Democrat Messenger, Worcester Advocate, Snow Hill.

Tinsmithing—James B. Horsey, Berlin.

Shirts—T. Langsdal, Pocomoke City.

Women's Clothing—Holzman Manufacturing Co., Pocomoke City.

Immigrants Arriving in Baltimore.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Louis T. Weis, Commissioner of Immigration at Baltimore, we are enabled to present in the following table a brief summary of the immigration into the port of Baltimore, with an account of where they came from, their ages and the total amount of money brought by them into the country.

Though a brief outline, it presents some interesting facts, and the great wonder is that out of this vast number, how few of them find their location in the State of Maryland, where such excellent opportunities for work are offered. The great need of Maryland is immigrants, and yet in 1903 we find 69,233 arriving in our port, and to a very large extent going West or into the Middle West States. If one-half of this large number of persons could have been induced to settle in our State on farms and in the localities where their labor is in great demand, it would have inured to the benefit of the State; as well as the immigrants themselves. The table shows us that the largest number came from Austria-Hungary, the next largest from the Russian Empire, and the next in numbers from the German Empire.

The month of May shows the largest number of immigrants arriving, and of those enumerated a very large majority were between the ages of fourteen and forty-five, just at that age when they are the most useful and most energetic.

The aliens brought in a total of \$848,067, quite a considerable sum in itself.

The figures tell their own story:

NUMBER OF ALIENS WHO ARRIVED AT THE PORT OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND,
DURING THE YEAR 1903; ALSO THE COUNTRIES
FROM WHICH THEY CAME.

Austria-Hungary	47,654
Denmark	3
France	3

German Empire	5,780
Italy	42
Netherlands	4
Norway	21
Roumania	127
Russian Empire	14,543
Servia-Bulgaria	90
Spain	4
Sweden	1
Switzerland	27
Turkey in Europe	799
England	59
Ireland	11
Scotland	3
Turkey in Asia	21
South America	4
West Indies	37
Total	69,233

IMMIGRATION BY MONTHS DURING THE YEAR ENDING 1903.

January	2,107
February	3,112
March	8,088
April	6,963
May	9,442
June	6,994
July	5,898
August	4,082
September	4,996
October	7,828
November	5,649
December	4,074
Total.....	69,233

TOTAL IMMIGRATION BY AGES.

Under 14 years	7,126
Between 14 and 45 years	59,470
Forty-five years of age and over	2,637
Total	69,233

New Incorporations in Maryland for 1903.

Complete List of New Incorporations, by Counties, and City of Baltimore, with Location and Capital Stock.

From January 1, 1903, to January 1, 1904.

The total number of new incorporations in the whole State in 1903 was two less than those of 1902; there being 527 in 1903 and 529 in 1902, though the total capitalization was much less, both in the counties and in the State.

The total number of all kinds of incorporations in the counties numbered 167, against 172 last year.

The total capitalization of all new incorporations, both in the counties and City of Baltimore, including building associations, increases of capital stock, etc., in 1903, amounted to \$19,823,589, against \$27,704,370 in 1902. The counties fell off in incorporations just five and in amount just \$1,159,390. This decrease in a year, in which new enterprises were not very prolific, is very encouraging and shows that our counties continue to progress in business enterprises and energetic development.

The total capitalization of these new enterprises in the counties was \$8,934,250 in 1903, as against \$10,093,640 in 1902.

Of the 167 new incorporations in the counties, Baltimore County heads the list with 39; Allegany comes next with 34; Harford, 12; Montgomery, 11; Garrett, 8; Frederick, 7; and Anne Arundel, Somerset and Washington, 6 each; while the other counties have five or less.

The following recapitulation of new incorporations and capital stock in the counties shows at a glance the result in the various localities. These reports come from the clerks of the courts of the various counties, to whom the Bureau is indebted for the information:

COUNTY.	Incorporated.	Capital Stock.
Allegany	34	\$1,092,250
Anne Arundel.....	6	1,140,000
Baltimore County.....	39	863,600
Caroline	10	114,000
Carroll	5	146,000
Cecil.....	3	65,000
Dorchester.....	3	.....
Frederick	7	265,000
Garrett	8	121,000
Harford.....	12	865,300
Kent.....	3	.....
Montgomery.....	11	3,525,000
Prince George's	2	25,000
Queen Anne's.....	2	108,000
St. Mary's.....	2	53,000
Somerset.....	6	4,100
Talbot.....	4	62,000
Washington	6	317,000
Wicomico	1	150,000
Worcester.....	2	18,000
Total.....	167	\$8,934,250

The following is a complete list by counties of all new incorporations in the State, with location, date of incorporation and capital stock, and not only proves the oft-repeated statement of progress, but is a ready reference of value:

NEW INCORPORATIONS IN COUNTIES OF MARYLAND

From December, 1902, to December, 1903.

ALLEGANY COUNTY.

Name.	Location.	Date of Incorporation.	Capital Stock.
The Brailer Mining Co.....	Mt. Savage ...	Dec. 6, 1902	\$20,250
Alleghany County Imp'm't Co..	Cumberland ..	Dec. 22, 1902	20,000
The Midland Mining Co. (amended certificate).....	Lonaconing...	Dec., 1902	45,000
The Maryland Rail Co. (amended charter).....	Cumberland..	Jan. 3, 1903	.....
The Philokalion Club.....	Cumberland..	Jan. 13, 1903	None
The Coromandel Coal Co.....	Lonaconing ..	Jan. 16, 1903	10,000
Tenth German Building Ass'n.	Cumberland..	Jan. 28, 1903	390,000
Cumberland Narrows Electric Railway Co.....	Cumberland..	Jan. 31, 1903	10,000
Clinton Uhl Co.....	Mt. Savage ...	Jan. 31, 1903	16,000
Hydraulic Cement & Mfg. Co.	Cumberland..	Feb. 13, 1903	.....
Real Estate and Securities Co.	Cumberland..	Mar. 10, 1903	25,000
Coca Cola Bottling Works.....	Cumberland..	Mar. 12, 1903	10,000
Trustees of Grace M. E. Church	Midland	Mar. 26, 1903	None
Westernport and Keyser Trac- tion Co.....	Westernport .	Mar. 21, 1903	20,000
Storage Warehouse and Real Estate Co	Cumberland ..	Mar. 27, 1903	25,000
Luke, Westernport and Keyser Electric Railway Co.....	Frostburg.....	Apr. 7, 1903	25,000
Lonaconing People's Band.....	Lonaconing...	Apr. 13, 1903	None
Cumberland Dry Goods and Notion Co.(issue of preferred stock)	Cumberland..	Apr. 27, 1903	.....
Cumberland Granite Brick Co.	Cumberland..	May 6, 1903	30,000
The Southern Paper Co.....	Alleghany Co..	May 16, 1903	50,000
Vestry of St. James P. E. Church	Westernport .	May 18, 1903	None
Morrison Land Co.....	Cumberland..	June 29, 1903	20,000
Alleghany Investment Co.....	Cumberland..	July 13, 1903	5,000
Queen City Drum and Fife Co.	Cumberland .	July 1, 1903	.....
Frostburg and State Line Elec- tric Ry., Light and Power Co	Cumberland..	July 23, 1903	120,000
Tyler Post No. 5, G. A. R.....	Cumberland..	July 31, 1903	.....
George's Creek Bald Knob Coal Co	Cumberland..	Aug. 24, 1903	100,000
Brown's African M. E. Church	Westernport .	Aug. 29, 1903	None
Tri-State Paper Co.....	Cumberland..	Sept. 8, 1903	10,000
Savage Mountain Fire Br'k Co.	Alleghany Co..	Sept. 9, 1903	25,000
Mt. Union Big Vein Coal Co ...	Cumberland..	Sept. 5, 1903	1,000
Potomac Coal Co	Alleghany Co..	Sept. 17, 1903	100,000
Phoenix and George's Creek Mfg. Co.....	Cumberland.	Oct. 3, 1903	10,000
Cumberland Foundry and Ma- chine Co. (50 additional shares at \$100 each).....	Cumberland..	Oct. 20, 1903	5,000
Total .....	.....	.....	\$1,092,250

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY.

Name.	Location.	Date of Incorporation.	Capital Stock.
The Annapolis and Eastport Building Association.....	Annapolis.....	Jan. 6, 1903	\$100,000
The Colonial Theatre Co.....	Annapolis.....	Jan. 25, 1904	35,000
The Annapolis Canning and Packing Co	A. A. Co.....	Feb. 7, 1903	4,000
Certificate of Consolidation of South Baltimore Car Works of Anne Arundel Co., South Baltimore Foundry of Anne Arundel Co., and the Ryan-McDonald Mfg. Co. of Anne Arundel Co., into South Baltimore Steel and Car Foundry Co.....	A. A. Co.....	June 5, 1903	1,000,000
The United Sons and Daughters of Macedonia.....	Camp Parole..	Oct. 5, 1903	Not stated
The Co-operate Landing Co....	8th District....	Oct. 28, 1903	1,000
Total.....	.....	.....	\$1,140,000

BALTIMORE COUNTY.

Name.	Location.	Date of In- corporation.	Capital Stock.
Sharon Temple Association.....	Balto. Co.....	Dec. 8, 1902	\$75,000
Taylor Circuit Parsonage Board Amendment of Woodlawn Cemetery Co. (Increase of Directors)	Balto. Co.....	Dec. 23, 1902	.....
Salem Evang. Luth. Church...	Balto. Co.....	Jan. 5, 1903	.....
Elite Building Association	Balto. Co.....	Jan. 13, 1903	.....
St. Thomas' Commandry of Universal Brotherhood.....	Balto. Co.....	Jan. 20, 1903	5,000
Beaver Dam Marble Co. (Inc. of capital stock)	Balto. Co.....	Jan. 28, 1903	.....
Woodlawn Land and Brick Co.	Balto. Co.....	Feb. 20, 1903	100,000
Woodland Land and Brick Co..	Balto. Co.....	Feb. 20, 1903	5,000
Independent Brick Co	Balto. Co.....	Mar. 9, 1903	5,000
Maryland Green Marble Co.....	Balto. Co.....	Mar. 9, 1903	50,000
Ladies' Aid Society for Feeble Minded	Balto. Co.....	Mar. 16, 1903	50,000
McKendree M. E. Church.....	Balto. Co.....	Mar. 18, 1903	.....
Grace Evang. Luth. Church....	Balto. Co.....	Mar. 23, 1903	None
Andrew Chapel M. E. Church.	Balto. Co.....	Apr. 8, 1903	None
Vigilant Fire Co	Balto. Co.....	Apr. 11, 1903	None
Standard Fire Alarm Co.....	Balto. Co.....	Apr. 13, 1903	None
Oak Lawn Cemetery Co.....	Balto. Co.....	Apr. 14, 1903	20,000
Fair View M. E. Church.....	Balto. Co.....	Apr. 25, 1903	None
Clinton Perpetual Loan Ass'n..	Balto. Co.....	May 12, 1903	None
Steiner Mantel Co.....	Balto. Co.....	May 12, 1903	2,500
Mt. Pleasant Baptist Church...	Balto. Co.....	May 15, 1903	5,000
Improvement Association of Eastern Avenue	Balto. Co.....	May 15, 1903	.....
Grade Flint Co	Balto. Co.....	May 21, 1903	.....
John Wesley M. E. Church.....	Balto. Co.....	June 4, 1903	.....
Woman's Club of Roland Park	Balto. Co.....	June 3, 1903	.....
Roland Park Women's Bldg. Co.	Balto. Co.....	June 9, 1903	None
Melvale Distilling Co.....	Balto. Co.....	June 9, 1903	100
Phœnix Industrial Co.....	Balto. Co.....	June 27, 1903	500,000
Trinity Church Guild.....	Balto. Co.....	July 31, 1903	1,000
Allshine Manufacturing Co.....	Balto. Co.....	July 31, 1903	10,000
M. E. Church of Long Green ..	Balto. Co.....	Sept. 22, 1903	10,000
Young Men's Christian Ass'n..	Balto. Co.....	Sept. 24, 1903	None
Gatch M. E. Church.....	Balto. Co.....	Sept. 26, 1903	None
Certificate of paid-up capital of Melvale Distilling Co.	Balto. Co.....	Oct. 1, 1903	None
Green Spring Valley Protec- tion Association .....	.....	Oct. 1, 1903	.....
Lorely M. E. Church....	.....	Oct. 8, 1903	None
Badenia Mænnerchor.....	.....	Oct. 3, 1903	None
Powhatan M. E. Church.....	Balto. Co.....	Oct. 12, 1903	None
White Hall Grain Supply Co. (Increase of capital stock)....	Balto. Co.....	Oct. 20, 1903	None
Total. ....	.....	Oct. 23, 1903	25,000
			\$863,600

CAROLINE COUNTY.

Name.	Location.	Date of Incorporation.	Capital Stock.
Law Building and Realty Co..	Denton.....	Dec. 4, 1902	\$24,000
Mrs. K. N. Hardcastle.....	Denton	Dec. 16, 1902	25,000
Bible Holiness Union.....	Denton	Jan. 10, 1903	None
Baltimore and Eastern Shore Transportation Co	Denton.....	Mar. 5, 1903	10,000
The Denton Lumber and Box Company	Denton.....	Mar. 30, 1903	10,000
Nanticoke Steam Packet Line	Federalsburg	June 30, 1903	8,000
Ridgely Athletic Association..	Ridgely	Sept. 23, 1903	1,000
Neal-Mourse Lumber Co.....	Denton.....	July 18, 1903	15,000
People's Industrial Association	Denton.....	Sept. 29, 1903	1,000
Citizens' Light and Fuel Co...	Denton.....	Dec. 4, 1903	20,000
Total .....	.....	.....	\$114,000

CARROLL COUNTY.

Name.	Location.	Date of Incorporation.	Capital Stock.
The George W. Albaugh Real Estate and Brokerage Co..	Westminster.	Feb. 2, 1903	Ill. \$100,000
The Carroll County Telephone Company	Westminster.	April 18, 1903	5,000
The Nathan I. Gorsuch Son Company	Westminster.	June 30, 1903	10,000
The Atlantic Machine Works	Westminster.	June 22, 1903	15,000
The Farmers' Fertilizer Co....	Union Bridge.	Nov. 7, 1903	16,000
Total .....	.....	.....	\$146,000

CECIL COUNTY.

Name.	Location.	Date of Incorporation.	Capital Stock.
Chesapeake City Marine Rail- way and Construction Co...	Ches'pke City	Dec. 22, 1902	\$10 000
Joseph S. Pogue, Sons & Co...	Rising Sun...	Jan. 5, 1903	15,000
United Fire Brick Co.....	North East...	Feb. 27, 1903	40,000
Total .....	.....	.....	\$65,000

DORCHESTER COUNTY.

Name.	Location.	Date of Incorporation.	Capital Stock.
Trustees German Evangelical Church of East New Market	Salem.....	Feb. 4, 1903	None
John Wesley Chapel of M. E. Church.....	Cambridge. ..	Aug. 8, 1903	None

FREDERICK COUNTY.

Name.	Location.	Date of Incorporation.	Capital Stock.
The Patriotic Emancipation Association.....	Fred'k City...	Dec. 29, 1902	\$5,000
People's Gas Co.....	Fred'k City...	Jan. 10, 1903	25,000
Coll & Dixon Packing Co	Fred'k City...	Jan. 14, 1903	10,000
Frederick Gas Company	Fred'k City...	June 30, 1903	150,000
Citizen's Savings Bank.....	Thurmont.....	July 24, 1903	25,000
Montrose Iron Works.....	Fred'k City...	Aug. 1, 1903	25,000
Walkersville Savings Bank.....	Walkersville..	Aug. 24, 1903	25,000
Total .....	.....	.....	\$265,000

GARRETT COUNTY.

Name.	Location.	Date of Incorporation.	Capital Stock.
Oakland Manufacturing Co...	Oakland.....	Jan. 9, 1903	\$10,000
Dodson Supply Co.....	Dodson.....	Feb. 2, 1903	20,000
Kearney Mercantile and Milling Co	Kearney.....	Feb. 12, 1903	8,000
The Laboring Men's Store Society.....	Lock Lynn Heights	Feb. 23, 1903	8,000
Oakland Water Company.....	Oakland.....	Feb. 21, 1903	50,000
West Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania Telephone Co	Friendsville ..	May 27, 1903	5,000
Steyer Supply Co.....	Steyer.....	Sept. 14, 1903	10,000
The Steyer Hotel Co	Steyer.....	Sept. 14, 1903	10,000
Total .....	.....	.....	\$121,000

HARFORD COUNTY.

Name.	Location.	Date of Incorporation.	Capital Stock.
The Stony Point Fishing Co..	Belair.....	Feb. 9, 1903	\$12,000
The Belair Suburban Improvement Association.....	Belair.....	Jan. 7, 1903	10,000
The Wright Canning Co.....	Aberdeen.....	Feb. 5, 1903	3,000
The Silver Canning Co.....	Aberdeen.....	Feb. 28, 1903	5,000
The Susquehanna Navigation Co.....	Havre de Grace.	Mar. 7, 1903	2,500
The Social Improvement Co..	Perryman.....	April 18, 1903	2,000
Town Hall Co. of Aberdeen...	Aberdeen.....	April 18, 1903	1,800
The Pylesville Trading Co.....	Pylesville.....	May 19, 1903	16,000
The Home Building Ass'n.....	Cardiff.....	April 18, 1903	500,000
The Harford Boat Club.....	Harford Co.....	May 23, 1903	3,000
The Frederick Packing Co.....	Belair.....	Aug. 3, 1903	10,000
Havre de Grace Water Co.. (Increase of stock)..	Havre de Grace.	Oct. 9, 1903	300,000
Total .....	.....	.....	\$865,300

KENT COUNTY.

Name.	Location.	Date of Incorporation.	Capital Stock.
Emmanuel Methodist Episcopal Church.....	Pomona.....	July 28, 1903	None
Lankford Lodge No. 114, Knights of Pythias.....	Crosbys.....	Aug. 27, 1903	None
Golden Leaf Tabernacle No. 119, Brothers and Sisters, Sons and Daughters of Moses.....	Fairlee.....	Nov. 5, 1903	None

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Name.	Location.	Date of Incorporation.	Capital Stock.
The Somerset Heights Water and Power Co	Somerset H'ts	Aug. 19, 1902	\$5,000
Central Methodist Episcopal Church	Brighton.....	Dec. 1, 1902	None
The Mt. Lebanon Church Association.....	Mt. Lebanon..	Jan. 6, 1903	None
The Jefferson Club.....	Gaithersburg	Feb. 4, 1899	None
The Trustees of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church.....	Germantown	Feb. 14, 1899	.....
National Park Seminary.....	Forest Glen ..	Mar. 25, 1899	300,000
The Trustees of Mount Zion Baptist Church	Beau.....	May 11, 1899	None
The Cemetery Association of Mount Zion Baptist Church.	Beau	May 8, 1899	None
The Lee African Methodist Episcopal Church.....	Montg'm'yCo	.....	None
Potomac Power Co.....	Montg'm'yCo	Sept. 28, 1903	3,110,000
Total .....	.....	.....	\$3,415,000

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY.

Name.	Location.	Date of Incorporation.	Capital Stock.
Brentwood Citizens' Ass'n.....	Brentwood....	Aug. 3, 1903	None
Aquarium Fisheries' Company of Maryland.....	Lakeland.....	Mar. 26, 1903	\$25,000
Total .....	.....	.....	\$25,000

QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY.

Name.	Location.	Date of Incorporation.	Capital Stock.
The Stevensville Savings Bank	Stevensville..	Feb. 4, 1903	\$8,000
Queen Anne's Cotton Co. (Union Mills, near Millington)	Millington....	June 7, 1903	100,000
Total .....	.....	.....	\$108,000

ST. MARY'S COUNTY.

Name.	Location.	Date of Incorporation.	Capital Stock.
The Potomac Beach Hotel and Improvement Co.....	Wynne.....	Oct. 8, 1902	\$50,000
St. Mary's Telephone Co.....	Leonardtown	Mar. 12, 1903	3,000
Total .....	.....	.....	\$53,000

SOMERSET COUNTY.

Name.	Location.	Date of Incorporation.	Capital Stock.
Journal Printing Co.....	Princess Anne	Dec. 15, 1902	\$2,100
Union M. E. Church of Quindocqua	Tull's Corner.	Jan. 8, 1903	None
Phoenix M. P. Church.....	Parsonville ...	Mar. 31, 1903	None
Crisfield Flour and Feed Co....	Crisfield.....	Apr. 30, 1903	500
Farmers' Canning Co.....	Kingston	Aug. 6, 1903	1,500
Samuel Wesley Memorial M. E. Church.....	Fairmount....	Oct. 7, 1903	None
Total .....	.....	.....	\$4,100

TALBOT COUNTY.

Name.	Location.	Date of Incorporation.	Capital Stock.
Washatalla Tribe No. 75, Improved Order of Red Men...	Oxford	Feb. 26, 1903	None
The Eastern Shore Transport Co.....	Easton	Mar. 31, 1903	\$50,000
The Easton Hospital.....	Talbot Co.....	May 20, 1903	10,000
The Peninsula Steam Laundry	Easton	Aug. 5, 1903	2,000
Total .....	.....	.....	\$62,000

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Name.	Location.	Date of Incorporation.	Capital Stock.
Hagerstown Book Binding and Printing Co.....	Hagerstown..	Jan. 13, 1903	\$15,000
The Domestic Engine Co.....	Hagerstown..	Feb. 26, 1903	10,000
The Clear Spring Acetylene Gas Co.....	Clear Spring..	Apr. 27, 1903	2,000
Hancock Cement Co.....	Hancock.....	June 20, 1903	250,000
The Maryland Shirt Co	Hagerstown..	Aug. 20, 1903	10,000
Potomac Valley Stone and Lime Co.....	Pinesb'rgSta.	Aug. 21, 1903	30,000
Total.....	.....	.....	\$317,000

WICOMICO COUNTY.

Name.	Location.	Date of Incorporation.	Capital Stock.
L. W. Gunby & Co.....	Salisbury	Feb. 3, 1903	\$150,000

WORCESTER COUNTY.

Name.	Location.	Date of Incorporation.	Capital Stock.
The Snow Hill Butter Dish and Basket Co.....	Snow Hill.....	Mar. 5, 1903	\$8,000
The David J. Adkins Co.....	Berlin.	Sept. 24, 1903	10,000
Total .....	.....	.....	\$18,000

NEW INCORPORATIONS IN BALTIMORE CITY.

From January 1, 1903, to January 1, 1904.

During the year there have been 354 new incorporations in Baltimore of all kinds, including increases and decreases of capital stock, building and land associations and corporations without capital stock. This is 3 less than in 1903, but there were only 173 of these with capital stock as against 190 last year. Of the balance, 129 had no capital stock, 24 were old corporations increasing their capital stock, 3 were decreases of capital stock, while 25 were building associations and land companies.

Name.	Date of Incorporation	Capital Stock.
Electrical Material Co.....	January 2.....	\$30,000
The John E. Hough Co.....	January 7.....	15,000
N. Hess' Sons, Incorporated	January 8.....	50,000
Daily Produce Report Pub. Co.....	January 8.....	5,000
Crown Oil and Wax Co.....	January 8.....	15,000
The Barry-Dost Soap Co.....	January 8.....	25,000
The Seaboard Lumber Co.....	January 10.....	10,000
Imp Cigarette Co.....	January 10. . .	2,000
The Russell-Shaw Coal Co.....	January 12.....	5,000
The Artoisinal Water Co.....	January 15.....	1,000
The Crystal Spring Mineral Water and Land Improvement Co.....	January 15.....	2,000
The Maryland Tribune Publishing Co.....	January 17.....	5,000
Mirth and Melody Club.....	January 17.....	600
Kirwan-Schall Co.....	January 17.....	20,000
The E. O. Street Mineral Water Co.....	January 21.....	25,000
The Italian Fruit and Imp. Co.....	January 23.....	100,000
The Madrigal Club.....	January 28.....	100
The Homer-Menger Co	January 30.....	10,000
Aumen Machinery and Supply Co.....	February 4	25,000
Morrison & Turlington Co.....	February 7	7,000
The Justin Chemical and Toilet Co.....	February 5	5,000
The Automatic Motor and Mfg. Co.....	February 7	10,000
The White Herb Medicine Co.....	February 11	25,000
Fenuss & Prather Co	February 11	50,000
The City Cab Co	February 12	10,000
Phoenix Bag Co	February 13	10,000
Keystone Paint Works	February 14 .. .	8,000
Minks Badge and Novelty Co.....	February 14 .. .	25,000
The Superior Baking Co.....	February 14	45,000
Miller Mirror Plate Works.....	February 18	70,000
Factory Building Co.....	February 18	500,000
Bath Silver Plating Co.....	February 20	4,000

NEW INCORPORATIONS IN BALTIMORE CITY—*Continued.*

Name.	Date of Incorporation.	Capital Stock.
E. Cox, Son & Co	February 24	\$50,000
James T. Bradford Co.....	February 24	2,000
The Goldman Furniture Co.....	February 25	3,000
The Cushing Co.....	February 27	100,000
Gardiner Dairy Co.....	February 27	15,000
United States Electrical and Development Co.....	March 2	50,000
Avalon Distilling Co.....	March 2	150,000
Reinle-Salmon Co.....	March 4	50,000
The Margill Construction Co.....	March 9	89
The Citizens and Merchants' Parcel Delivery Co.....	March 10	25,000
The Fruit Distilling Co.....	March 10	5,000
The Crown Chemical Co.....	March 11	5,000
Baltimore Baseball Co.....	March 12	20,000
Fear Improvement Co.....	March 16	100,000
Severn Company.....	March 16	25,000
South Baltimore Building Supply Co.....	March 17	2,500
The Domo Chemical Co.....	March 17	7,500
Imperial Wax Co.....	March 18	10,000
The Maryland Apartment House Co.....	March 19	100,000
Alberton Quarry Co.....	March 19	20,000
The Monumental Umbrella Co.....	March 20	2,500
The Gillingham Mill and Lumber Co.....	March 21	10,000
Torsch Packing Co.....	March 23	60,000
The B. Rehm Co.....	March 24	5,000
Collington Improvement Co.....	March 24	1,000
Monarch Packing Co.....	March 24	20,000
The Murbach & Leush Co.....	March 25	3,000
Welsh & Brother Co.....	March 26	100,000
United Supply Co.....	March 27	1,000
Maryland Lumber and Supplies Co.....	March 27	1,000
The North Baltimore Novelty Co.....	March 27	1,200
The Eareck Homœopathic Medicine Co.....	March 27	10,000
Manhattan Club.....	March 28	1,000
Eagle Industrial Exposition Co.....	March 28	5,000
S. Salomon Co.....	April 2	25,000
Rex Manufacturing Co.....	April 3	5,000
Ideal Laundry Co.....	April 3	10,000
The Patterson Damper Regulator Co.....	April 3	6,000
Eastern Star Joint Stock Association.....	April 6	30,000
The Maryland Belting and Packing Co.....	April 6	25,000
The B. F. Pope Stone Co.....	April 7	25,000
The Pentz Co.....	April 11	1,500
The Pimbas Society	April 14	10,000
E. Stabler, Jr., Coal Co.....	April 15	30,000
The W. Head Wall Paper Co.....	April 17	1,000
The W. H. Elliott Co.....	April 17	25,000
Baltimore Stamping Co.....	April 18	20,000
The Eichelberger Book Co.....	April 20	35,000
The Baltimore Co.....	April 21	1,000
The Crescent Candy Co.....	April 21	25,000

NEW INCORPORATIONS IN BALTIMORE CITY—*Continued.*

Name.	Date of Incorporation.	Capital Stock.
The Helpful Thought Publishing Co.....	April 25.....	\$5,000
Francis Albert Co.....	April 27.....	10,000
Baltimore Stevedoring Co.....	May 1.....	10,000
Robins Paper Co.....	May 4.....	25,000
Bernard Dietz Co.....	May 7.....	10,000
Southern Co.....	May 9.....	10,000
Robertson Drug and Supply Co.....	May 12.....	5,000
The Modern Dwelling Real Estate Co.....	May 12.....	20,000
Crescent Manufacturing Co.....	May 12.....	3,000
The Colliseum Amusement Co.....	May 16.....	2,500
Convention Electric Co.....	May 19.....	1,000
Maryland Swimming Club.....	May 20.....	2,000
Royal Real Estate Co.....	May 20.....	1,000
Moore & Brady Co.....	May 21.....	100,000
Italian Co-operative and Beneficial Society.	May 21.....	5,000
River View Bowling and Bathing Club.....	May 21.....	500
The Mardela Springs Mineral Water Co.....	May 22.....	75,000
St. James Hansom and Coupe Co.....	May 25.....	5,000
Imperial Cigar Co.....	May 25.....	10,000
The Apartment Co.....	June 2.....	5,000
Mount Zion Cemetery Co.....	June 6.....	15,000
Munder Bros. Co.....	June 13.....	10,000
Baltimore Varnish and Oil Works.....	June 16.....	50,000
The Beane Lumber Co.....	June 18.....	25,000
C. A. Euler & Son Co.....	June 18.....	25,000
Hynes & Krebs Co.....	June 25.....	50,000
Roche & Co., Incorporated.....	June 26.....	100,000
The H. F. Lupton Co.....	June 27.....	10,000
George's Creek and Cumberland Coal Mining Co.....	June 29.....	1,000
Poole Engineering and Machine Co.....	July 7.....	350,000
The C. Y. Davidson Co.....	July 14.....	35,000
Nickel Savings Bank.....	July 14.....	25,000
The Lorwaine Foundry Co.....	July 14.....	35,000
The Spar Mining and Manufacturing Co...	July 16.....	40,000
Acme Neckwear Manufacturing Co.....	July 21.....	3,000
The G. W. Evans Dairy Co.....	July 24.....	10,000
The Polonia Publishing Co.....	July 30.....	4,000
The Concord Business Association.....	July 30.....	10,000
The National Furniture Manufacturing Co.	August 3.....	10,000
Holmes Electric Co.....	August 4.....	10,000
E. Scott Payne Co.....	August 7.....	30,000
Montford Investment Co.....	August 8.....	100
Hargrave Biscuit Co.....	August 19.....	50,000
Baltimore Lighting Co.....	August 22.....	10,000
Marine Railway Machine and Boiler Works	August 27.....	10,000
Clifton Pants Manufacturing Co.....	September 1...	10,000
The Carroll Lumber Co.....	September 1...	10,000
C. E. Spalding Co.....	September 3...	10,000
D. Levy & Sons Co.....	September 10...	20,000
American Fruit Co.....	September 10...	5,000

NEW INCORPORATIONS IN BALTIMORE CITY—*Continued.*

Name.	Date of Incorporation.	Capital Stock.
Unique Umbrella Co.....	September 14...	\$50,000
Leach Insecticide Co.....	September 15...	15,000
Baltimore Motor Car Co.....	September 18...	500
The Standard Hardware and Electric Co...	September 23...	10,000
The Fishel-Wright Rye Whiskey Co.....	September 25 ..	50,000
The Adams Co.....	September 29...	5,000
Liberty Brass Works.....	September 30...	12,000
The Munder & Macneal Co.	October 1.....	5,000
Chesapeake Chemical Co.....	October 7.....	12,500
The Star Real Estate Co.....	October 12.....	2,000
Progressive Club, Branch No. 9, of the Workmen's Circle.....	October 12.....	1,000
The Gottlieb-Knabe Co.....	October 15.....	2,000
Imperial Laundry Co.....	October 19.....	6,000
Union Ice Co.....	October 20.....	10,000
Chesapeake Realty Co.....	October 23.....	1,000
The Roland Park Water Co.....	November 2...	1,000
People's Co-Operative Coal Co	November 4...	5,000
Fidelity Coal and Iron Co.....	November 5 ..	10,000
Carey Realty Co.....	November 5.....	10,000
The Greenwald Real Estate Co.....	November 6...	27,000
The Patapsco Flint and Spar Co	November 6...	150,000
J. Summerfield Smith Co.....	November 10...	2,000
The W. J. Yerby Co.....	November 11...	25,000
The Patapsco Machine and Supply Co.....	November 12...	25,000
The Fairall Co	November 13...	25,000
Yingling Chemical Co.....	November 18. ..	1,000
The Baltimore Paint and Glass Co	November 19...	50,000
The Capital Mirror Co.....	November 20...	1,250
Baltimore Belting Co.....	November 24...	50,000
The Maryland-Odd Fellows' Mutual Joint Stock Association	December 4 ..	2,000
The Baltimore Milk Co	December 5 ..	10,000
The Baltimore Towage and Lighterage Co..	December 7 ..	1,000
The Westcott Shirt Co	December 8 ..	10,000
Keystone Milling Co	December 9 ..	5,000
Baltimore Antiseptic Steam Laundry Co ...	December 10 ..	10,000
The Maryland Transportation Co.....	December 11 ..	25,000
Maryland Book Co	December 11 ..	15,000
Rinehart, Childs & Briggs Co	December 12 ..	1,000
Bolton Real Estate Co.....	December 15 ..	21 000
Potomac Dredging Co	December 21 ..	50,000
F. W. McAllister Co	December 23 ..	25,000
Hebrew-American Real Estate Co.....	December 29 ..	2,000
Total .....	.....	\$4,369,339

INCREASES AND DECREASES OF CAPITAL STOCK OF CORPORATIONS IN BALTIMORE CITY.

From January 1, 1903, to January 1, 1904.

Name.	Date of In- corporation.	Original Capital Stock.	Amount of Capital Increased or Decreased.
The Baltimore Fidelity Ware- house Co	January 5.....	\$5,000	\$95,000
Excelsior Laundry Co.....	February 3..	10,000	15,000
The Baltimore Sash and Door Co	February 9..	75,000	75,000
George Schneider Mfg. Co....	February 9..	25,000	25,000
The Hardware Supply Co.....	February 26..	10,000	15,000
Citizen's Trust and Deposit Co	March 4.....	200,000	100,000 Dec.
Strasbauch-Steckel-Hewitt Co	March 6.....	20,000	80,000
Medical and Standard Book Co	March 16.....	1,600	13,400
The Feick Furniture Co.....	March 19.....	10,000	10,000
John A. Sheridan Co.....	March 23.....	200,000	50,000
Enterprise Coffee Co.....	March 23.....	50,000	50,000
The Lancet Publishing Co.....	March 23.....	1,000	2,000
The Maryland Apartment House Co.....	April 1.....	100,000	100,000
Tribune Hardware Spec'lty Co	April 1.....	5,000	5,000
Security Fire Insurance Co....	May 13.....	100,000	100,000
Bond & Mentzel Paper Co.....	May 16.....	10,000	10,000
The Falconer Co.....	May 21.....	12,000	18,000
Gaither's City and Suburban Express Co	June 26.....	50,000	50,000
Diamond Paint Co.....	July 1.....	10,000	20,000
Ferrell-Kellam Drug Co.	July 2.....	15,000	10,000
The Carriage and Toy Co.....	July 30.....	12,500	17,500
Jones Hollowware Co.....	August 19 ...	50,000	25,000
Munder Bros. Co.....	September 2.	10,000	15,000
Fusselbaugh-Balke Co.....	November 20	10,000	5,000
James Robertson Mfg. Co.....	December 22	250,000	61,100 Dec.
The Risley Dredging Co.....	December 24	20,000	19,000 Dec.
The Nation'l Furniture Manu- facturing Co.....	December 28	10,000	15,000

Total Increases..... \$720,900

Total Decreases..... 180,100

Grand Total..... \$901,000

NEW BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS AND LAND COMPANIES OF BALTIMORE CITY.

From January 1, 1903, to January 1, 1904.

Name.	Date of Incorporation.	Capital Stock.
The Northwestern Real Estate and Loan Co.....	January 8.....	\$1,500
Responsible Building Association	January 14.....	390,000
The Fred. Bauernschmidt Building Association	January 21.....	250,000
Harford Permanent Building and Loan Association	January 22.....	390,000
The East Lafayette Savings and Loan Association	January 27.....	312,000
The Chase Permanent Building Ass'n	February 19	104,000
Canton Pulaski Polish Building Ass'n	February 19	75,000
Philanthropy Permanent Building and Loan Association	February 26	1,000,000
American Savings, Loan and Real Estate Co	February 27	25,000
Union Loan Co.....	March 18	1,000
The Bradford Loan and Savings Ass'n.....	March 31	100,000
Thirty-second German-American Building Association	April 2	520,000
The Druid Park Heights Land and Improvement Co	April 14	100,000
The Waldorf Savings and Loan Ass'n	April 15	520,000
Hollins Market Building and Loan Ass'n..	April 17	200,000
Reliance Loan and Savings Association...	April 18	300,000
Millington Building and Loan Association	May 18	200,000
Mt. Royal Building and Loan Association..	May 23	520,000
The North Montford Building and Loan Association	June 2.....	100,000
Howard Park Land Co	July 23	1,000
The Sherwood Land Improvement Co.....	August 14	20,000
The Baltimore County Land and Improvement Co.....	October 2	200,000
Oak Building and Savings Association.....	November 9 ..	300,000
The Exeter Building and Loan Ass'n.....	November 10 ..	5,000
Forest Park Land and Improvement Co ...	December 15 ...	10,000
Total .....	.....	\$5,644,500

NEW INCORPORATIONS, WITHOUT CAPITAL STOCK, AND AMENDMENTS TO CHARTERS IN BALTIMORE CITY.

Name.	Date of Incorporation.
Young Men's Democratic Club of Howard.....	January 2
Belvedere Lunch Co., payment of capital stock.....	January 9
The Glyndon Park Chautauqua.....	January 12
Tifereth Israel Lodge No. 50, I. O. A. I., amend- ment changing name to Tifereth Israel Lodge of Baltimore City.....	January 15
Consolidated Realty Co., amendment to charter, increase of directors from five to seven.....	January 19
Royal Arcanum Hospital Bed Fund Association.....	January 22
Third German Reformed Congregation, amend- ment to charter.....	January 28
The Baltimore Equitable Life Insurance Co., amendment to charter.....	February 4
The Maryland Cement Co., amendment to charter, increase of directors from five to seven.....	February 5
East Baltimore Pleasure Club	February 5
The S. H. Calkins Co. of Baltimore City, amend- ment to charter, managed by seven directors.....	February 6
Right Worthy Grand Conclave Heptasophs or Seven Wise Men of the State of Maryland of Baltimore City.....	February 11
H. Sienkiewicz Polish Dramatic Society of Balti- more City.....	February 11
Joyce Manufacturing Co., certificate of paid up stock	February 13
Diggs, Curren & Co., of Baltimore, agreement with James Getty and others as to preferred stock.....	February 25
The Association for the Erection of Polish National Hall of Baltimore City	February 28
Christian Union of Baltimore City.....	March 7
The Baltimore Limited Club of Baltimore City.....	March 10
Strasbaugh-Steckel-Hewitt Co. of Baltimore City, amendment, five to nine directors.....	March 11
Republican Association No. 1 of the Eleventh Ward of Baltimore City.....	March 12
United Republican Association of the Twelfth Ward of Baltimore City.....	March 13
Women's Twentieth Century Club of Baltimore City	March 18
National Building Association of Baltimore City, amendment, nine to five directors.....	March 21
Mozart Mænnerchor of Baltimore.....	March 23
John A. Sheridan Co. of Baltimore City, agreement as to preferred stock.....	March 23
Baltimore Baseball Co. of Baltimore City, payment of capital stock..	March 24
Maryland Athletic Club of Baltimore City, amend- ment to charter, increase in Board of Directors from 9 to 12	March 28

NEW INCORPORATIONS AND AMENDMENTS—*Continued.*

Name.	Date of Incorporation.
The Eureka Athletic and Social Club of Baltimore City.....	April 4
Elora Pleasure Club of Baltimore City.....	April 4
Schwind Quarry Co. of Baltimore City, payment of capital stock	April 6
Miller's Mirror Plate Works of Baltimore City, agreement as to preferred stock.....	April 6
Eta Chapter of Phi Sigma Kappa	April 6
The Maryland Fencing Club of Baltimore City	April 13
Second Spiritual Church of Baltimore City.....	April 13
The Friday Social Club of Baltimore City	April 15
The City Spring Independent Association of Baltimore City	April 27
The Royal Pleasure Social of Baltimore City	April 30
The Mutual Benefit Society of Baltimore City	May 1
The Jewish Library Association of Baltimore City ..	May 6
Nicoll Enamel Paint Co , paid up stock.....	May 7
Northeast Baltimore Business Men's Association ...	May 11
Gibbs Preserving Co., payment of capital stock	May 13
Gibbs Preserving Co., payment of capital stock—amendment to charter in reference to business...	May 14
Dietrick & Harvey Machine Co., amendment to charter, increase Board of Directors from 4 to 5 .	May 14
Holy Temple of Peirce street	May 14
Henry D. Mentzel Co., amendment changing name to Bond & Mentzel Paper Co.....	May 16
The Hebrew Colonial Association of Maryland.....	May 20
The Aged People's Outing Association of Maryland	May 20
Rosalet Pleasure Socials of East Baltimore.....	May 22
Baltimore Medical College, amendment to charter..	May 23
The Murbach & Leusch Co., amendment, changing name to The Murbach Co.....	May 28
People's Republican Protective Association.....	June 8
The Twenty-first Ward Democratic Club.....	June 8
Maryland Development Co., amendment to charter Relief Fund Spring Garden Conclave No. 345, Improved Order Heptasophs.....	June 11
Mardela Springs Mineral Water Co., agreement as to preferred stock.....	June 13
Operative Stone Mason's Union.....	June 13
Wm. Knabe Manufacturing Co., amendment, increase of directors from 4 to 5.....	June 16
The Fifth Ward Democratic Association.....	June 17
Shiloh Free Baptist Church.....	June 19
Hubbard Furnace and Steam Heating Co., amendment changing name to Alva Hubbard Heating Co.....	June 23
Schivaben Ladies' Society of Baltimore City No. 1..	June 24
Kloister Social Club.....	June 26
Dr. Winco Kudiokos Society of Baltimore City.....	June 27
Security Fire Insurance Co., payment of capital stock	June 29

NEW INCORPORATIONS AND AMENDMENTS—*Continued.*

Name	Date of Incorporation.
Ferrell-Kellam Drug Co., payment of capital stock	July 2
Roselet Pleasure Club.....	July 7
Toussaint L'Overture Association.....	July 7
Universal Spiritualists' Church.....	July 11
The Camden Club.....	July 13
Lord-Mott Co., payment of capital stock	July 14
Poole Engineering and Machine Co., payment of capital stock.....	July 24
The Keystone Lodge No. 30, Grand United Order of Seven Wise Men.....	July 30
Dental Department of the Baltimore Medical Col- lege, amendment to charter, increase of directors from 5 to 12.....	August 4
Wabash Council No. 73, Junior Order United American Mechanics.....	August 7
Supreme Lodge of the Ladies' Auxiliary to the Shield of Honor.....	August 15
The Pussviller Friendly Society.....	August 20
Galilee Baptist Church.....	August 31
The Fifteenth Ward Democratic Precinct Organi- zation.....	September 1
The Fayette Social and Literary Club.....	September 2
Munder Bros. Co., amendment changing name to Munder-Thomsen Co	September 2
The Young Men's Beneficial Association.....	September 4
Bethlehem Evangelical Lutheran Church.....	September 8
Maryland Bakers' Union.....	September 9
B'nai Abraham Lodge No. 52, I. O. A.....	September 14
The Alumnae Association of the Union Protestant Infirmary Training School for Nurses.....	September 18
Twentieth Ward Democratic Association.....	September 19
The Colored Charity Organization.....	September 21
The Ringgold-Rheinhardt Co., Cumberland, Md., amendment to charter, increase of directors from 5 to 12.....	September 21
Marine Railway Machine and Boiler Works, paid up stock.....	September 25
The Women's Home and Foreign Missionary So- ciety of the Maryland Synod, General Synod Lutheran Church.....	September 25
The Daughters of America Funeral Benefit Asso- ciation of the United States of North America, amendment changing name to The America Funeral Benefit Association of Baltimore.....	September 30
The Bokel-McKenny Co., amendment changing name to J. A. Bokel Co.....	October 1
Knights of Pythias Permanent Improvement Ass'n.	October 2
Martha Washington Lodge No. 1, Ladies of the Shield of Honor.....	October 12
The Cushing Co., amendment to charter, increase of directors from 5 to 7.....	October 15

NEW INCORPORATIONS AND AMENDMENTS—*Continued.*

Name.	Date of Incorporation.
D. Levy & Sons Co., paid up stock.....	October 16
Twentieth Century Athletic and Literary Club	October 20
The Hebrew Colonial Association of Maryland, amendment to charter in reference to business ...	October 20
The Robert Padgett, Jr., Democratic Association of the Seventh Ward.....	October 21
The National Grand Tabernacle of Galileans of Baltimore, amendment changing name to the National Grand Tabernacle of Grand United Order of Galilean Fishermen of the United States	October 22
Iroquois Club	October 23
The Great Southern Band.....	October 24
Independent Musicial Union No. 3.....	October 24
Hiawatha Pleasure Club.....	October 28
The Premier Social Club	October 30
Royal Democratic Club.....	November 2
The Independent Paperhangers' Union	November 2
The Hebrew Immigration Protective Association...	November 2
Consumers' Brewing Co., surrender of charter.....	November 10
Kamentz Podolsp Relief Association	November 12
First Spiritual Church, amendment to charter	November 13
Baltimore and Ohio Concert Band.....	November 14
The Torsch & Minks Badge Co., amendment changing name to Torsch & Franz Badge Co.....	November 16
Road Drivers' Association.....	November 23
The Milton Democratic Association of the Sixth Ward.....	November 23
Bohemian Democratic Club of the Eighth Ward....	November 24
The Wabash Club	November 30
The Company A Club of the Fifth Regiment, I. M. N. G	December 1
The South Baltimore Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Charity Hospital.....	December 3
The Supreme Lodge of the Brotherhood of Sig- nalinen.....	December 10
The Nurses Alumnae Association of the University of Maryland.....	December 14
The Second Presbyterian Church, amendment to charter.....	December 15
The Baltimore Athletic Club, amendment to char- ter, increasing directors from 9 to 12.....	December 17
Liberty Brass Works, agreement of preferred stock	December 24
Risley Dredging Co., payment of capital stock.....	December 24
Kodinoh Hazionith	December 24
St. Mark's Methodist Episcopal Church of Forest Park.....	December 29
The Iner-Seal Athletic Co	December 31

RECAPITULATION.

Total number of all Incorporation Records in the State....	527
Total number of Incorporation Records in the Counties ...	167
Total number of Records in Baltimore City with capital stock.....	173
Old Companies in Baltimore Increasing Capital.....	24
Old Companies in Baltimore Decreasing Capital.....	3
Building and Loan Associations and Land Companies in Baltimore	25
New Corporations in Baltimore without Capital Stock.....	129
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Capital Stock of New Incorporations in the Counties.....	\$ 9,434,250
Capital Stock of New Incorporations in Baltimore City....	4,343,839
Total Increase of Capital Stock of Corporations in Baltimore City	720,900
Total Decrease of Capital Stock of Corporations in Baltimore City.....	\$180,100
Capital Stock of Building Associations and Land Companies of Baltimore City.....	5,644,500
Total.....	\$20,143,489

ANNUAL CONVENTION

—OF THE—

Association of Officials of Bureaus of Labor Statistics.

The Nineteenth Annual Convention of the officials of the various State Bureaus of Labor was held in Washington, April 28 to May 2, and was fully attended not only by the officials of the States, but by representatives of the National Census Bureau, now a branch of the Department of Commerce and Labor.

The session was opened by Hon. Carroll D. Wright, the President, and an excellent address was made by Hon. S. N. D. North, Chief of the Census Bureau, as well as many others.

Plans were formulated and practically agreed on for the co-operation of the various State Bureaus with the Census Bureau for future work, particularly with reference to the census of manufactures to be taken in the coming year. As very few of the States have enacted laws enabling the State Bureaus to secure full information from the manufacturers, and the National laws providing that the Census Bureau can enforce answers, the co-operation of the two forces will undoubtedly result in more accurate and fuller detail than could otherwise be obtained.

Reports were made from each State, and the session of the Convention was both instructive and entertaining.

The visitors were entertained liberally in Washington, and with the consent and assistance of Governor John Walter Smith, the officials from all over the country were invited by the chief of the Maryland Bureau to spend the day in Baltimore and see the great advancement this city was making in its manufactures and shipping industry.

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A special car was kindly tendered by the Pennsylvania Railroad to convey the party from Washington to Baltimore, and through the courtesy of the United Railways and Electric Company, the visitors were taken over the city. Governor John Walter Smith tendered the use of the State Steamer "McLane," and a trip down the bay to inspect the harbor and the Maryland Steel Works was made.

The program of the day was fully enjoyed, and the advertisement of Baltimore, thus secured, was ample.

Hon. Thos. A. Smith, Chief of the Bureau, prepared an excellent program for the day, upon which was inscribed the following incidents:

- 1776—General Washington invested with dictatorial powers.
- 1784—First balloon ascension in the United States.
- 1784—First Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States organized in Baltimore.
- 1784—Baltimore was the first city to print calico, weave silk and refine sugar in the United States.
- 1790—Rev. John Carroll consecrated first Catholic Bishop of the United States.
- 1810—First metallic writing pens manufactured in the United States.
- 1814—"Star Spangled Banner" written by Francis Scott Key in Baltimore.
- 1815—Cornerstone of the first monument erected to the memory of George Washington.
- 1816—First gaslight company in the United States organized.
- 1819—First lodge of Odd Fellows in the United States organized by Thomas Wildey.
- 1827—Baltimore & Ohio Railroad organized, the first railroad company in the United States.
- 1828—Ross Winans invented the "outside bearings" for railroad carriages.
- 1828—First American patent for locomotive granted to William Howard, of Baltimore.
- 1829—The first silk ribbon made from American silk made in Baltimore.
- 1830—Peter Cooper made first trip in steam car from Baltimore to Ellicott City—13 miles in 57 minutes.
- 1838—First regular steam vessel to cross the Atlantic direct from United States steamed from Baltimore—Packet "City of Kingston," Captain Crame."

- 1837-1838—First wholly iron steamboats built in Baltimore.
- 1844—First recording telegraph line established by Professor Morse between Washington and Baltimore. First experiment made April 9.
- 1846—First Presidential message transmitted by telegraph to the Baltimore *Sun*.
- 1851—First iron building in the country erected—the Baltimore *Sun* building.
- 1853—First Hoe revolving cylinder press in the United States introduced in the *Sun* office.
- 1861—First blood of Civil War shed in Baltimore.
- 1862—Armor plate for the first monitor rolled in Baltimore.
- 1867—Order of Knights of Pythias established in Baltimore.
- 1880—Baltimore was the first city to use electricity on street cars.
- 1895—The first electric locomotive put in use on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.
- 1897—Steel dry dock for United States Government built at Sparrows Point by the Maryland Steel Company.
- 1903—Largest dry dock in the world contracted for with the Maryland Steel Company.

RECENT LABOR LAWS.

We have heretofore published what are generally known as the Labor Laws of the State; therefore, see no good reason for republishing the same until they have been properly collated and inserted in the Code; but we herewith submit the three laws which are most pertinent, if properly enforced, to the welfare of the masses engaged in industrial pursuits. These three are the Compulsory School Attendance Law, what is known as the Child Labor Law and the Sweat Shop Law.

It is possible that the present Legislature may be asked to amend these in some way, and it is well to have them easily accessible to the members and the public generally:

CHAPTER 269.

AN ACT to amend Article 77 of the Code of Public General Laws, title "Public Education," by adding fifteen sections, under the new sub-title "School Attendance," to follow Section 123, and to be numbered as Sections 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137 and 138, respectively.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That the following sections be and they are hereby added to Article 77 of the Code of Public General Laws, title "Public Education," under the new sub-title "School Attendance," to follow Section 123, and to be numbered and designated as 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137 and 138, respectively.

124. Every child between eight and twelve years of age shall attend some day school regularly as defined in Section 131 of this sub-title during the entire period of each year the public day schools in the city or county in which such child resides are in session, unless it can be shown that the child is elsewhere receiving regularly thorough instruction during said period in the studies usually taught in the said public schools to children of the same age; provided, that the superintendent or principal of any school, or person or persons duly authorized by such superintendent or principal, may excuse cases of necessary absence among its enrolled pupils; and provided, further, that the provisions of the section shall not apply to a child whose

mental or physical condition is such as to render its instruction, as above described, inexpedient or impracticable. Every person having under his control a child between eight and twelve years of age shall cause such child to attend school or receive instructions as required by this section. Children over twelve years of age and under the age of sixteen years, and every person having under his control such a child, shall be subject to the requirements of this section, unless such children are regularly and lawfully employed to labor at home or elsewhere.

125. Any person who has a child under his control and who fails to comply with any of the provisions of the preceding section, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be fined not exceeding five dollars for each offense.

126. Any person who induces or attempts to induce any child to absent himself unlawfully from school, or employs or harbors while school is in session any child absent unlawfully from school, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be fined not more than fifty dollars.

127. The Board of School Commissioners of Baltimore City and the several Boards of County School Commissioners shall appoint, and may remove at pleasure, persons to be known as "Attendance Officers." The number to be appointed for the City of Baltimore shall not exceed twelve, and the number for any county shall not exceed three. Their compensation shall be fixed and paid by the County Commissioners of the respective counties, or the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore City, as the case may be.

128. It shall be the duty of each attendance officer, and he shall have full power, within the city or county for which he may be appointed, to arrest without warrant any child between eight and sixteen years of age found away from his home and who is a truant from school, or who fails to attend school in accordance with the provisions of this sub-title. He shall forthwith deliver a child so arrested either to the custody of a person in parental relation to the child or of the teacher from whose school such child is then a truant, but if the child be a habitual or incorrigible truant, he shall bring him before a justice of the peace for commitment by him to a parental school, as provided for in the next section, or to some other institution to which disorderly children may be committed. The attendance officer shall promptly report every such arrest, and the disposition made by him of the child so arrested, to the School Commissioners of the said city or county, respectively, or to such person or persons as they may direct.

129. The Mayor and City Council of Baltimore and the several Boards of County Commissioners may establish schools to be known as parental schools, for children between eight and sixteen years of age, who are

habitually truants from school or from instruction. They may also provide for the confinement, maintenance and instruction of such children in such schools for such period and under such rules and regulations as they may prescribe, not exceeding the remainder of the school year. Justices of the peace may commit such children to such parental schools, but no person convicted of any crime, or of any offense other than truancy, shall be committed thereto.

130. It shall be the duty of the Police Commissioners of Baltimore city, at the same time that the census of legal voters in said city is taken under their direction, as provided by Section 17 of Article 33 of the Code of Public General Laws, also to cause to be made by the members of the force under their control, annually, a separate record of the full name, age, color and sex of every child between six and sixteen years of age in each precinct of the said city, and the place where and the year and month when such children last attended school, together with the name and address of the parents, guardians or persons in parental relation, and of employers of such children, which record shall be furnished by said Police Commissioners to the Board of School Commissioners of Baltimore City; whosoever has under his control a child between said ages and withholds information in his possession from any officer demanding it, relating to the items aforesaid, or makes any false statement in regard to the same, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be fined not more than twenty dollars.

131. It shall be the duty of the principal or head teacher of every public or private school in this State to report immediately to the School Commissioners of the county where such school is located, or of Baltimore City, if located therein, or to an attendance officer or other official designated by such commissioners, the name of all children enrolled in his or her school, who have been absent or irregular in attendance three days, or their equivalent, without lawful excuse, within a period of eight consecutive weeks.

132. No proprietor or owner of any mill or factory in this State, other than establishments for manufacturing canned goods, or manager, agent, foreman or other person in charge thereof, shall employ or retain in employment, in any such mill or factory, any person or persons under sixteen years of age, unless he procures at the time of such employment or retention in employment, and keeps on file and accessible to the attendance officers of the city or county where such minor is employed, a certificate of the principal or head teacher of the school which such child last attended, stating that such child is more than twelve years of age, and a like certificate of the parent or guardian, or other person having control of such child; but the first named certificate need not be procured if such child has not attended school in this State. He shall require such certificates, shall

keep them in his place of business during the time the child is in his employment, and shall show the same, during business hours, to any attendance officer who may demand to see them, or either of them; and for each failure to comply with any of the provisions of this section he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars. Whoever continues to employ any such child under sixteen years of age in violation of this section, after being notified of such violation by an attendance officer, shall, for every day thereafter that such unlawful employment continues, be fined not less than five or more than twenty dollars, in addition to other penalties prescribed by this section for such offenses. A failure to produce, on demand, to an attendance officer any certificate required in this section, shall be *prima facie* evidence that the child, who is or should have been mentioned in the said certificate, is thus unlawfully employed.

133. It shall be the duty of every parent, guardian or other person having control of a child under sixteen years of age, and of every principal and head teacher of said school where such child last attended, to furnish every employer of such child the certificates required by the preceding section. Such certificates, if in substantial conformity with the requirements of that section, shall be *prima facie* evidence of the facts required to be certified to as therein provided.

134 Any parent or guardian or other person having control of a child, or principal or head teacher, who shall make any wilfully false statement respecting any of the facts required to be certified to as provided in Sections 132 and 133 of this sub-title, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined not more than \$50, or to be imprisoned not more than thirty days, or suffer both fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the Court.

135. No person shall employ any minor over twelve and less than sixteen years of age, and no parent, guardian or other person having control of a child, shall permit to be employed or retained in employment any such minor under his control, if the said minor cannot read at sight and write legibly simple sentences in the English language, while a public evening school is maintained in the city or election district or precinct in which such minor resides, unless such a minor is a regular attendant at an evening or other school; provided, that upon presentation by such minor of a certificate signed by a regular practicing physician, and satisfactory to such officer or officers as the School Commissioners for the county or city may designate, showing that the physical condition of such minor would render such attendance, in addition to daily labor, prejudicial to health, said officer or officers so designated may issue a permit authorizing the employment of such minor for such period and upon such conditions as said officer or officers so designated as aforesaid may determine. Any person who employs or

retains in employment a minor in violation of the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be fined for each offence not more than \$100, which fines shall be paid to the School Commissioners for use in supporting evening schools in such city or county. Any parent, guardian or other person having control of a child, who permits to be employed any minor under his control in violation of the provisions of this section, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be fined not more than \$20, which fines shall be also paid to the School Commissioners for use in supporting evening schools in such city and county.

136. In any city or county where attendance officers may have been appointed it shall be the duty of the School Commissioners to designate an attendance officer, who shall once or more frequently in every year examine into the situation of the children employed in such mills and factories in said city or county, and to ascertain whether all the provisions of this sub-title are duly observed and report all violations thereof to the grand jury of the said city or county.

137. Attendance officers may visit all establishments where minors are employed in their several cities and counties and ascertain whether any minors are employed therein contrary to the provisions of this sub-title. Attendance officers may require that the certificates provided for in this sub-title of minors employed in such establishments shall be produced for their inspection.

138. Any person violating any provision of this sub-title where no special provision as to the penalty for such violation is made shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be fined not exceeding fifty dollars for each offense; provided, however, that the provisions of this Act shall be restricted to the City of Baltimore and Allegany County.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That this Act shall take effect on September 1, 1902.

Approved April 8, 1902.

ACT PASSED JANUARY SESSION, 1902,

CHAPTER 566, ACTS OF 1902.

AN ACT to repeal and re-enact Section 4 of Article 100 of the Code of Public General Laws as enacted by Chapter 317, Acts of 1894, title "Work—Hours of, in Factories," regulating the employment of children.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That Section 4 of Article 100 of the Code of Public General Laws, title "Work—Hours of, in Factories," be and the same is hereby repealed and re-enacted, to read as follows:

SEC. 4. *Be it enacted*, That no proprietor or owner of any mill or factory in this State, other than establishments for manufacturing of canned goods, or manager, or agent, or foreman, or other person in charge thereof, shall after the first day of October in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-four, employ or retain in employment in any such mill or factory any person or persons under fourteen years of age, unless said child is the only support of a widowed mother, invalid father, or is solely dependent upon such employment for self-support; and if any such proprietor or owner of any such mill or factory, or manager, or agent, foreman or other person in charge thereof, shall wilfully violate the provisions of this section he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars for each and every offense so committed, and pay the cost of prosecution, one-half to go to the informer and the other half to the school fund of the county or city in which the offense shall have been committed; provided that nothing in this section shall apply to Frederick, Washington, Queen Anne's, Carroll, Wicomico, Caroline, Kent, Somerset, Cecil, Calvert, St. Mary's, Prince George's, Howard, Baltimore, Worcester, Garrett, Talbot, Montgomery and Harford Counties.

Approved April 11, 1902.

ARTICLE 27, CODE OF PUBLIC GENERAL LAWS, CHAPTER
265, 1884.

SECTION 148. All factories, manufacturing establishments or workshops in this State shall be kept in a cleanly condition and free from effluvia arising from any drain, privy or other nuisance; and no factory, manufacturing establishment or workshop shall be so overcrowded while work is carried on therein as to be injurious to the health of the persons employed therein; and every such factory, manufacturing establishment or workshop shall be well and sufficiently lighted and ventilated in such a manner as to render harmless, as far practicable, all the gases, vapors, dust or other impurities generated in the course of the manufacturing process or handicraft carried on therein, which may be injurious to health.

SEC. 149. Any person, firm or corporation, managing or conducting any factory, manufacturing establishment or workshop in this State, who shall neglect any of the requirements of the preceding section, or do or permit to be done in the factory, manufacturing establishment or workshop conducted or managed by him, her, them or it, any act contrary to the provisions of said section, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction thereof, in a court of competent jurisdiction, be fined one hundred and fifty dollars for each offense so committed.

SEC. 149A. (Added by Chapter 467, Acts of 1896.) If any individual or body corporate engaged in the manufacture or sale of clothing or any other article, whereby disease may be transmitted, shall, with reasonable means of knowledge, by purchase, contract or otherwise, directly or indirectly, cause or permit any garments, or such articles as aforesaid, to be manufactured or made up, in whole or in part, or any work to be done thereupon, within this State, and in place or under circumstances involving danger to the public health, the said individual or corporation, upon conviction in any court of competent jurisdiction, shall be fined not less than ten dollars nor more than one hundred dollars for each garment or other articles so as lastly aforesaid manufactured, made up or worked upon.

SEC. 149B. (Added by Chapter 302, Acts of 1894.) If any individual or the officer of any corporation shall so as aforesaid cause or permit any garment or other articles in the next preceding section mentioned, to be manufactured, made up or worked upon in a place or under circumstances involving danger to the public health, with the knowledge that it will or may be thus dealt with, he shall, upon conviction in any court of competent jurisdiction, be imprisoned not less than sixty days nor more than one year, and may be further fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 149C. (Added by Chapter 302, Acts of 1894.) Any room or apartment which shall not contain at least four hundred cubic feet of clear space for each person habitually laboring in or occupying the same, or wherein the thermometer shall habitually stand, during the hour of labor, at or above 80 degrees Fahrenheit, before the first day of May or after the first day of October of any year, or wherein any person suffering from a contagious, infectious or otherwise dangerous disease or malady shall sleep, labor or remain, or wherein, if of less superficial area than five hundred square feet, any artificial light shall be habitually used between the hours of 8 A.M. and 4 P.M., or from which the debris of manufacture and all other dirt or rubbish shall not be removed at least once in every twenty-four hours, or which shall be pronounced ill-ventilated or otherwise unhealthy by any officer or board having legal authority so to do, shall be deemed a place involving danger to the public health, as mentioned in the next two preceding sections of this Article.

SEC. 149D. (Added by Chapter 302, Acts of 1894.) If any association or society, whether incorporated or unincorporated, shall furnish, through its officers or agents, evidence sufficient to secure the conviction of any person criminally prosecuted under the next three preceding sections of this Article, the said association or society shall receive one-half of any fine which may be imposed upon such person so convicted with its assistance, such fines to be paid to the treasurer or other officer with corresponding powers of the said society or association.

ACT PASSED JANUARY SESSION, 1902.

CHAPTER 101.

AN ACT to add four additional sections to Article 27 of the Code of Public General Laws, title "Crimes and Punishments," sub-title "Health, Workshops and Factories—Sweating System," as the same was amended by Chapter 302, Acts of 1894, and Chapter 467, Acts of 1896, such four additional sections to be known respectively as Sections 149EE, 149FF, 149GG and 149HH, and to come in immediately after Section 149D of the Article.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That Article 27 of the Code of Public General Laws, title "Crimes and Punishments," sub-title "Health, Workshops and Factories, Sweating System," as the same was amended by Chapter 302, Acts of 1894, and Chapter 467, Acts of 1896, be and the same is hereby amended by the addition of four new sections to be added thereto, to be known, respectively, as Sections 149EE, 149FF, 149GG and 149HH, and to come in immediately after 149D of said Article, to read as follows:

SEC. 149EE. No room or apartment in any tenement or dwelling house shall be used except by the immediate members of the family living therein, which shall be limited to a husband and wife, their children or the children of either, for the manufacture of coats, vests, trousers, knee-pants, overalls, cloaks, hats, caps, capes, suspenders, jerseys, blouses, waists, waistbands, underwear, neckwear, furs, fur trimmings, fur garments, shirts, purses, feathers, artificial flowers, cigarettes or cigars. No room or apartment in any tenement or dwelling house shall be used by any family or part of family until a permit shall first have been obtained from the Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics, stating the maximum number of persons allowed to be employed therein. Such permit shall not be granted until an inspection of such premises has been made by the inspector or his assistant named by the Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics, and such permit may be revoked by said Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics at any time the health of the community or those employed or living therein may require it. No person, firm or corporation shall work in or hire or employ any person to work in any room or apartment in any building, rear building or building in the rear of a tenement or dwelling house at making in whole or in part any of the articles mentioned in this section without first obtaining a written permit from the Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics, stating the maximum number of persons allowed to be employed therein. Such permit shall not be granted until an inspection of such premises has been made by the factory inspector or his assistant, named by the Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics, and such

permit may be revoked by the said Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics at any time the health of the community or of those so employed may require it. All families, persons, firms or corporations now engaged in such manufacture in such tenement or dwelling house or other building shall apply for said permit on or before July 1, 1902, and annually thereafter at the same date. The said permit shall be posted in a conspicuous place in the room, or one of the rooms to which it relates. Every person, firm or corporation contracting for the manufacture of any of the articles mentioned in this section or giving out the incomplete materials from which they, or any of them, are to be made, or to be wholly or partially finished, or employing persons in any tenement or dwelling house or other building to make wholly, or partly finish, the articles mentioned in this section, shall keep a written register of the names and addresses of all persons to whom such work is given to be made, or with whom they may have contracted to do the same. Such register shall be produced for inspection, and a copy thereof shall be furnished on demand made by the Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics or one of his deputies.

SEC. 149FF. That the Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics or his assistant, or any inspector, shall have authority to enter any room in any tenement or dwelling house, workshop, manufacturing establishment, mill, factory, or place where any goods are manufactured, for the purpose of inspection. The person, firm or corporation owning or controlling or managing such places shall furnish access to and information in regard to such places to the said Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics, or his deputies, at any and all reasonable times, while work is being carried on.

SEC. 149GG. That the Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics shall appoint two deputies, or assistants, whose duty it shall be to make such inspections of the tenements, dwelling houses, factories, workshops, mills and such other places as he may designate, and to do such other work as the said Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics shall designate.

SEC. 149HH. Any person, firm or corporation who shall in any manner violate the provisions of the preceding sections numbered, respectively, 149EE, 149FF, 149GG, or who shall refuse to give such information and access to the Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics, or his deputies, or secure such permit as provided, shall upon conviction in any court of competent jurisdiction be fined not less than five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, or imprisoned not less than ten days nor more than one year, or both, in the discretion of the court, such fines to be collected as all fines are collected by law.

SEC. 2. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved March 27, 1902.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

APPROPRIATION, RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE BUREAU OF STATISTICS AND INFORMATION.

Appropriation and receipts available from March 1, 1903, to April 7, 1904, viz.:

Amount available from March 1, 1903, to April

7, 1903	\$ 802 22
Appropriation, April 7, 1903.....	10,000 00
Balance collected for desk rent.....	30 00

\$10,832 22

Expenditures from March 1, 1903, to February 29, 1904, viz.:

To Chief's salary.....	\$2,500 00
“ other salaries.....	3,906 96
“ postage, expressage and telegrams.....	209 14
“ paid for gathering statistical information.....	500 00
“ paid for stationery, furniture and office fixtures	120 90
“ paid for books, advertising and printing.....	1,251 44
“ paid office rent.....	1,500 00
“ paid annual dues to National Association	5 00
“ paid telephone service.....	136 60
“ paid ice and towel service	30 65
“ paid subscription to newspapers.....	11 26
“ incidentals.....	17 75
“ balance.....	642 52

\$10,832 22

\$10,832 22

CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE SWEAT- SHOP LAW.

Since this report closed the Court of Appeals delivered its opinion in the test case heretofore alluded to on page 79 by the publication of the briefs. We take pleasure in adding this to the report, as it fully sustains this Department in its action, and establishes the constitutionality of the law. It is as follows:

COURT OF APPEALS OF MARYLAND.

JANUARY TERM, 1904.

THE STATE OF MARYLAND

vs.

LOUIS HYMAN.

Chief Judge McSherry Delivered the Opinion of the Court.

This is an appeal by the State of Maryland from the Criminal Court of Baltimore city. It is a case wherein Louis Hyman was indicted for a violation of the Act of 1902, Chapter 101. The title of that Act is in these words: "An act to add four additional sections to Article 27 of the Code of Public General Laws, title 'Crimes and Punishments,' subtitle 'Health, Workshops and Factories, Sweating System,' as the same was amended by Chapter 302 of the Acts of 1894, and Chapter 467 of the Acts of 1896; said four additional sections to be known respectively as Sections 149EE, 149FF, 149GG, 149HH, and to come in immediately after Section 149D of this Article." The indictment contains five counts. The first count charges that the appellee, Hyman, unlawfully did use and cause to be used a certain room and apartment in a certain tenement and dwelling house by other than the immediate members of the family then living therein for the manufacture of

coats, vests, trousers, etc., contrary to the provisions of the above mentioned Act of Assembly. The second count charges that the appellee, Hyman, did unlawfully use a certain room and apartment in a certain tenement and dwelling house for the manufacture of coats, vests, trousers, etc., he, the said Hyman, not being then and there an immediate member of the family then living in said room and apartment contrary to the form of the aforesaid Act of Assembly, etc. The third count alleges that the appellee, Hyman, being then and there a part of the family unlawfully did use a certain room and apartment tenement and dwelling house for the manufacture of coats, vests, trousers, etc., not having first obtained a permit from the Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics, stating the number of persons allowed to be employed therein, contrary to the said statute. The fourth count charges that the appellee, Hyman, in a certain room and apartment in a certain rear building in the rear of a tenement and dwelling house unlawfully did work at and hire and employ divers persons to work at making coats, vests, trousers, etc., without first obtaining a written permit from the Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics, stating the maximum number of persons allowed to be employed therein contrary to the provisions of the statute, etc. And the fifth count charges that the appellee, Hyman, employing divers persons in a certain tenement and dwelling house to make and wholly and partially finish coats, vests, trousers, etc., failed to keep a register of the names and addresses of all persons to whom such work was given to be made, contrary to the form of the Act of Assembly, etc. To this indictment, and to each count thereof, the appellee interposed a demurrer, and upon hearing the demurrer was sustained, the indictment was on motion quashed and the traverser was discharged. Thereupon the State took this appeal.

The question which is thus presented is one not only of importance, but of considerable interest and when reduced to its final analysis, it is whether the Act under which the indictment was framed is a constitutional exercise of the legislative power of the General Assembly. To determine that question it will be necessary to briefly summarize the provisions of that statute.

It will be observed at the outset that the Act is ostensibly one intended for the preservation and the protection of the public health and safety. It is incorporated in the Code under the sub-title "Health," and its provisions were designed to promote the public health and welfare. By Section 149EE it is in substance provided that no room or apartment in any tenement or dwelling house shall be used except by the immediate members of the family living therein, which shall be limited to husband and wife, their children, or the children of either, for the manufacture of coats, vests, trousers, etc.; that no room or apartment in any tenement or dwelling house shall be so used by any family, or part of a family, until a permit shall first have been

obtained from the Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics, stating the maximum number of persons allowed to be employed therein. Such permit shall not be granted until an inspection of the premises has been made by the Inspector or his Assistant named by the Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics, and such permit may be revoked by the said Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics at any time the health of the community, or those employed or living therein may require it. That no person, firm or corporation shall work or hire or employ any person to work in a room or apartment in any building, rear building, or building in the rear of a tenement or dwelling house, at making in whole or in part any of the articles of wearing apparel mentioned above without first obtaining a written permit from the Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics, stating a maximum number of persons allowed to be employed therein; that the said permit shall be posted in a conspicuous place in the room, or one of the rooms to which it relates. That every person, firm or corporation contracting for the manufacture of any of the articles mentioned above, or giving out the incomplete materials from which they or any of them are to be made, or to be wholly or partly finished, or employing persons in any tenement or dwelling house, or other building, to make wholly or partially finish the articles above mentioned shall keep a written register of the names and addresses of all persons to whom such work is given to be made, or with whom they may have contracted to do the same. By Section 149FF it is provided that the Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics, or his Assistant or any Inspector, shall have authority to enter any room, factory or place where any goods are manufactured into wearing apparel for the purpose of inspection; and that the person, firm or corporation owning or controlling or managing such places shall furnish access to, or information in regard to, such places to the said Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics or his deputies at any and all reasonable times while work is being carried on. By Section 149GG it is provided that the Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics shall appoint two deputies and assistants whose duties it shall be to make such inspection of the tenements, and dwelling houses, factories, workshops, mills and such other places as he may designate. By Section 149HH it is declared that every person, firm or corporation who shall in any manner violate the provisions of the preceding sections, and who shall refuse to give such information and access to the Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics or his deputies, or who shall fail to secure such permit as provided, shall upon conviction in any Court of competent jurisdiction be fined or imprisoned, or both, as in said section prescribed.

It is insisted by the appellee, and we presume that it was held by the Court below, that these provisions of the statute were unconstitutional, and, therefore, void, because they were arbitrary and unreasonable. It

is obvious that the statute was passed in furtherance of the protection of the health of the community. Its enactment was an exercise by the General Assembly of the police power of the State. What is and what is not within the limits of the police power has been a source of prolific discussion both in the Federal and in the State Courts. One of the legitimate and most important functions of civil government is acknowledged to be that of providing for the welfare of the people by making and enforcing laws to preserve and promote the public health, the public morals and the public safety. Civil society cannot exist without such laws, and they are therefore justified by necessity and sanctioned by the right of self-preservation. The power to enact and enforce them is lodged by the people with the government of the State, qualified only by such conditions as to the manner of its exercise as are necessary to secure the individual citizen from unjust and arbitrary interference. With respect to its internal police, the authority of each of the States is supreme and exclusive. Whilst by the Federal Constitution the separate and independent States surrendered or transferred to the general government which they established such powers as were deemed to be necessary to enable it to provide for the common defense and to promote the general welfare of the people of the United States, the States themselves reserved complete and sovereign control over their own internal affairs. Accordingly the Supreme Court has stated, as an "impregnable position," that the States of the Union have the same undeniable and unlimited jurisdiction over all persons and things within their respective territorial limits as any foreign nation has, where that jurisdiction is not surrendered or restrained by the Federal Constitution, and that by virtue of this, it is not only the right but the bounden and solemn duty of the State to advance the safety, happiness and prosperity of its people, to provide for their general welfare by any and every act of legislation, which may be deemed to be conducive to these ends; and that all these powers which relate to merely municipal legislation, or what may properly be called internal police, are not surrendered or restricted; and that, consequently, in relation to these the authority of a State is complete, unqualified and exclusive; and, finally, that amongst these powers are inspection laws, quarantine laws, health laws of every description, as well as laws for regulating internal commerce of the State and to prevent the introduction or enforce the removal of prohibited articles of commerce. *City of New York vs. Miln*, 11 Peters 102. Every holder of property, said Chief Justice Shaw in *Commonwealth vs. Alger*, 7 Cush. 84, "however absolute and unqualified may be his title, holds it under the implied liability that his use of it may be so regulated that it shall not be injurious to the equal enjoyment of others having an equal right to the enjoyment of their property nor injurious to the rights of the community. Rights of property, like all other social and conven-

tional rights, are subject to such reasonable limitations in their enjoyment as will prevent them from being injurious, and to such reasonable restraints and regulations established by law as the Legislature under the governing and controlling power vested in them by the Constitution may think necessary and expedient." This power, said the Supreme Court in *Holden vs. Hardy*, 169 U. S. 366, legitimately exercised can neither be limited by contract nor bartered away by legislation; or, as said by the same court in *Stone vs. Miss.*, 101 U. S. 816, no Legislature can bargain away the public health or the public morals. The people themselves cannot do it, much less their servants. Government is organized with the view of their preservation and cannot divest itself of the power to provide for them. And so again in *N. O. Gas Light Co. vs. La. Light Co.*, 115 U. S. 650, it was said the constitutional prohibition upon State laws impairing the obligation of contracts does not restrict the power of the State to protect the public health and public morals nor the public safety as the one or the other may be involved in the execution of such contract. The exercise of the police power being for the promotion of the public good is superior to all considerations of private right or interest, and by virtue of it the State may lawfully impose upon the exercise of private rights such burdens and restraints as may be necessary and proper to secure the general health and safety. *P. & W. on Public Health and Safety*, Sec. 12. The holder of property is bound to know that through agencies other than his own his property may become an occasion of injury to the public and that in such event it is subject to reasonable regulation in the interest of the public. "Any other doctrine would strike at the root of all police regulations." *Id.* In the case of the *State vs. Broadbelt*, 89 Md. 565, this Court had occasion to go into an examination of the police power of the State in reference to regulations respecting dairies, and we need not repeat what was there so recently said with reference to the extent of the police power of the Commonwealth. That the power is broad, comprehensive and far reaching will not be questioned or gainsaid. In the very nature of the case it must be so. It is, as said by Mr. Chief Justice Taney, in the *License Cases*, 5 How. 583, "the power of sovereignty, the power to govern men and things within the limits of its dominion." It is a power that necessarily belongs to the legislative department of the State government. It is for that co-ordinate branch to determine whether particular things or acts are or are not dangerous to the public health, the public safety, and the public morals, and when that branch of the government has spoken the subject must be considered as closed, unless the Judicial Department has a revisory jurisdiction; and that brings us to the question whether the Courts have such a jurisdiction, and if they have what are its legitimate limits?

This inquiry presents the pivotal point of the case. It may be said in the language of the Supreme Court in *Mugler vs. Kansas*, 123 U. S.

625, "if a statute purporting to have been enacted to protect the public health, the public morals or the public safety, has *no real or substantial relation to those objects* or is a palpable invasion of rights secured by the fundamental law, it is the duty of the Court to so adjudge and thereby give effect to the Constitution." Running through all the cases, both Federal and State, is the doctrine that if the measure designed for, or purporting to concern, the protection or preservation of the public health, morals or safety, is one which has a *real and substantial relation to the police power*; then no matter how unreasonable nor how unwise the measure it may be, it is not for the judicial tribunals to avoid or vacate it upon those grounds. Numerous illustrations of this principle are furnished in reported cases. "For it must now be considered, as an established principle of law in this country, that there are no limits whatever to the legislative powers of the States, except such as are prescribed in their own Constitutions or in that of the United States; consequently, that the Courts, in the performance of their duty to confine the legislative department within the constitutional limits of its power, cannot nullify and avoid a law, simply because it conflicts with the judicial notions of natural rights or morality or abstract justice."

Parker & Worth Pub., H. & Saf., Sec. 8 and cases cited in note 2. We may also refer to *Dean vs. Baltimore, 80 Md. 173*, where an ordinance provided that if milk failed, when inspected by one of the local milk inspectors, to be of a certain quality it should be summarily seized and forfeited; and this Court held that the ordinance was a legitimate exercise of the police power, though it involved the destruction of property without judicial procedure. In *Holden vs. Hardy, supra*, a statute of the State of Utah limiting hours of labor in mines was held valid as an exercise of the police power. In *Railroad Co. vs. Paul, 173 U. S. 404*, a statute requiring immediate payment of wages to discharged employees was held to be valid. In *Detroit Railway vs. Osborne, 189 U. S. 383*, it was held that restrictions placed upon electrical cars and not upon other vehicles used on the public streets was a legitimate exercise of the police power. A striking illustration of what may be done, and validly done, under the police power is furnished in the case of the *Boston Beer Co. vs. Mass., 97 U. S. 25*. The Boston Beer Company was incorporated by the Legislature of Massachusetts in 1828 for the purpose of manufacturing malt liquors in all their varieties. In 1869 the Prohibitory Liquor Law of Massachusetts was passed. Under the last named Act a citation was issued requiring the Boston Beer Company to appear in the Municipal Court of Boston and show cause why the liquors in its possession should not be forfeited. The Beer Company appeared, and the trial resulted in a judgment of forfeiture. An appeal was taken to the Superior Court, where judgment was again rendered for the Commonwealth, whereupon the

record was transmitted to the Supreme Judicial Court of the State, which affirmed the action of the Superior Court and remanded the case to the latter Court, where final judgment was entered declaring the liquors forfeited. To that judgment a writ of error was prosecuted, and the proceedings thus reached the Supreme Court of the United States. In the last named tribunal the judgment of the State Court was affirmed. In the course of the opinion reported in 97 *U. S.* it was said: "The plaintiff in error was incorporated 'for the purpose of manufacturing malt liquors in all their varieties,' it is true, and the right to manufacture, undoubtedly, as the plaintiff's counsel contends, included the incidental right to dispose of the liquors manufactured. But, although this right or capacity was thus granted in the most unqualified form, it cannot be construed as conferring any greater or more sacred right than any citizen had to manufacture malt liquor; nor as exempting the Corporation from any control therein to which a citizen would be subject, if the interests of the community should require it. If the public safety or the public morals require the discontinuance of any manufacture or traffic, the hand of the Legislature cannot be stayed from providing for its discontinuance by any incidental inconvenience which individuals or corporations may suffer. All rights are held subject to the police power of the State." Following the same current of decision is the case of *Kidd vs. Pearson*, 128 *U. S.* 1. It was there said in dealing with a law of Iowa which authorized the abating as a nuisance of a distillery used for the unlawful manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors that "a State has the right to prohibit or restrict the manufacture of intoxicating liquors within her limits; to prohibit all sale and traffic in them in said State; to inflict penalties for such manufacture and sale, and to provide regulations for the abatement as a common nuisance of the property used for such forbidden purposes, and that such legislation by a State is a clear exercise of her undisputed police power, which does not abridge the liberties or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor deprive any person of property without due process of law, nor in any way contravene any provision of the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States." See also *Austin vs. Tenn.*, 179 *U. S.*, 343, where a statute prohibiting the sale of cigarettes after they had been taken from the original packages was upheld as within the police power. See also *Vol. 9, Rose's Notes to United States Reports*, 524-525.

There is a class of cases which must be distinguished from those which hold that the unreasonableness of a police regulation adopted by the Legislature furnished no ground for the Courts to strike it down. The distinction is plain and simple. The Legislature being the sole depository of the law-making power, it is not for Courts of justice to say that a given enactment passed in virtue of the police power, and having a direct relation to it, is void for unreasonableness,

because if Courts undertook to exercise such an authority they would in effect exert a veto on legislation. But whenever power has been delegated by the Legislature to a municipal corporation to adopt and promulgate ordinances for the protection of the public health, morals or safety, the *reasonableness* of the measures enacted by the municipality is a feature to which the Courts look to see whether the measure is within the power granted, and they do this upon the assumption that the Legislature did not intend to empower the municipality to enact unreasonable or oppressive ordinances. Thus in *Radecke's case*, 49 Md. 229, where an ordinance of Baltimore city, which permitted the Mayor to revoke any license previously granted to erect a steam engine, was under review, this Court said, after alluding to quite a number of cases: "While we may not be willing to adopt and follow many of these cases, and while we hold that this power of control by the courts is one to be most cautiously exercised, we are yet of opinion there may be a case in which an ordinance passed under grants of power like those we have cited is so clearly unreasonable, so arbitrary, oppressive or partial, as to raise the presumption that the Legislature never intended to confer the power to pass it, and to justify the courts in interfering and setting it aside as a plain abuse of authority. In applying the doctrine of judicial control to this extent, we contravene no decisions in our own State and impose no unnecessary restraints upon the action of municipal bodies." The ordinance was set aside as a plain abuse of the authority delegated by the Legislature to the municipality. But when dealing with an Act of Assembly on this subject we have no such situation to confront us. If the Act has a real and substantial relation to the police power no inquiry as to its unreasonableness can arise, because it is the judgment of the law-makers and not of the courts which must control; and if in the judgment of the former the thing be reasonable, all inquiry on that ground by the latter is foreclosed.

Tested by the principles hereinbefore announced we find nothing in the Act of 1902 which indicates that its design, its purpose or its details have not a real and substantial relation to the police power. It may be conceded that some of these provisions, if harshly administered, may be or become oppressive, but it by no means follows that the law itself is, therefore, not a legitimate exercise of the police power. It is not to be assumed that the public functionary will act in an oppressive or unlawful manner. Discretion must be reposed somewhere. If an official should transcend the legitimate limits of the authority with which the statute clothes him, the injured party is not without redress. Laws are to be upheld rather than stricken down. Every intendment must be made by the courts in favor of the constitutionality of a statute. *County Commissioners vs. Meking*, 50 Md. 39; *Cooley, Con. Lim.* 216. It is a cardinal rule that where one con-

struction of the statute would make it valid and another would make it unconstitutional, courts will follow the former rather than the latter interpretation, for the reason that it will not be presumed the Legislature intended to pass an invalid act. *Temnick vs. Owings*, 70 Md. 251; *Gordon vs. M. & C. C.*, 5 Gill 241.

Taking now in detail the five counts of the indictment, it is clear, we think, that the first count contains an allegation that the appellee was violating the health regulation prescribed by the statute. It alleges that he was using a certain tenement and dwelling-house for the manufacture of coats, vests and other garments by other than immediate members of his family. We suppose that it is a matter of which a court may take judicial notice that the manufacture of wearing apparel in improperly ventilated, unsanitary and overcrowded apartments will likely promote the spread of, if it does not engender, disease, and it is obviously within the police power of the State to regulate the number of persons who may be employed in any tenement or other establishment where this manufacturing is carried on, so that the public health may be conserved. What has just been said is equally applicable to the second count and we need not further discuss it. The third count has relation to a provision of the Code existing prior to the adoption of the Act of 1902. By Section 149C of Article 27 of the Code, of which the Act of 1902 is an amendment, it was required that at least four hundred cubic feet of clear space should be allowed in each room for each occupant in manufacturing establishments, and the Act of 1902 required that a permit should be secured from the Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics, setting forth the number of persons allowed to be employed in each room. The number thus employed was, of course, regulated by the amount of air surface to which under Sec. 149C employees were entitled. The failure to procure such a permit is the charge alleged in the third count. It certainly requires no discussion to show that such a regulation is strictly and essentially a health regulation. The overcrowding of factories and the inhalation of impure air, where there is not sufficient surface afforded to each employee, are obviously calculated to produce or foster disease, and the manufacture of articles of wearing apparel in overcrowded rooms or apartments, under these conditions, is unquestionably liable to spread contamination. The fourth count of the indictment need not to be further considered. What has been said in reference to the third is sufficient to support the fourth. The fifth count charges that the appellee did not keep a written register of the names and addresses of all persons to whom work was given to be made. If it is important, as we have said it was, that these overcrowded and unhealthy and unsanitary tenement houses should be subject to the inspection and control of some designated health officer, it goes without saying that the provision would be of little avail if the proprietor could give out the work to others without keeping a register

of their names and addresses, because the health officer without the aid of such register would be unable to trace the localities where the work was being done. The whole scheme of the Act appears to us to be in furtherance of the protection and preservation of the public health, and whatever criticism may be made upon the method of its enforcement, no convicting reason has been suggested to show that its terms have not a real and substantial relation to the subject of the police power of the State.

The statute invades no private right of property, and does not confer upon any official either arbitrary or unrestricted power. It certainly does not in terms expressly do either. It has no relation to homes where manufacturing of the enumerated articles is not carried on. The whole tenor of the enactment distinctly indicates that its provisions are aimed at and are intended to apply to tenements and other buildings where the garments specified are manufactured for sale, and that it has no relation to homes or places where apparel not manufactured for sale may be made. Nor does the statute clothe the officers its provisions alluded to with arbitrary power. As well might it be said that a police-officer who is authorized to summarily seize property which could only be put to an illegal or criminal use, acted arbitrarily in making such a seizure before a judicial adjudication condemned the thing seized. This Court has emphatically said in *Police Coms. vs. Wagner*, 93 Md. 191, "that the State has power to pass such laws as are necessary to protect the health, moral or peace of society; and where the summary seizure, or even the destruction, of the offending thing is necessary for the public safety, may authorize that to be done, and such laws are not incompatible with those constitutional limitations which declare that no person shall be deprived of his property without due process of law." In the case just cited the alleged arbitrary seizure of a slot-machine by the police authorities of Baltimore city was upheld as being within the legitimate exercise of the police power of the State. In the earlier case of *Ford vs. the State*, 85 Md. 465, the traverser was indicted under the *Act of 1894, Ch. 310*, for having in his possession lists or slips of lottery or policy drawings. That was a thing which the statute prohibited, even though the accused party did not know what the lists or slips were or that they were prohibited articles. The statute was upheld as a legitimate exercise of the police power in the face of the contention that its provisions arbitrarily created an indictable offence where there was not only a total absence of criminal intent, but a complete ignorance on the part of the traverser as to what the lists or slips were.

An officer, who, under pretext of executing the sweat-shop statute, would assume to exert an arbitrary or unwarrantable power, would be answerable for his misconduct, just as would be any other tres-

passer. Rightly interpreted we find no imperfections in the statute assailed in this case.

Entertaining the views we have expressed we must reverse the judgment appealed from and award a new trial.

—Judgment reversed with costs and new trial awarded.

Filed February 19, 1904.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SCT:

I, THOMAS PARRAN, Clerk of the Court of Appeals of Maryland, do hereby certify that the foregoing is truly taken from the Record of Proceedings of the said Court of Appeals.



In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand as Clerk, and affixed the seal of the said Court of Appeals, this 24th day of February, A.D. 1904.

THOMAS PARRAN,

Clerk Court of Appeals of Maryland.

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